

# COLOUR

Colour Documentation

*Release 0.4.4*

Colour Developers

Dec 17, 2023



# CONTENTS

<b>1 2 Sponsors</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 3 Features</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 3.1 Automatic Colour Conversion Graph - <code>colour.graph</code> . . . . .	5
2.2 3.2 Chromatic Adaptation - <code>colour.adaptation</code> . . . . .	7
2.3 3.3 Algebra - <code>colour.algebra</code> . . . . .	7
2.4 3.4 Colour Appearance Models - <code>colour.appearance</code> . . . . .	7
2.5 3.5 Colour Blindness - <code>colour.blindness</code> . . . . .	8
2.6 3.6 Colour Correction - <code>colour.characterisation</code> . . . . .	9
2.7 3.7 ACES Input Transform - <code>colour.characterisation</code> . . . . .	9
2.8 3.8 Colorimetry - <code>colour.colorimetry</code> . . . . .	9
2.9 3.9 Contrast Sensitivity Function - <code>colour.contrast</code> . . . . .	14
2.10 3.10 Colour Difference - <code>colour.difference</code> . . . . .	14
2.11 3.11 IO - <code>colour.io</code> . . . . .	15
2.12 3.12 Colour Models - <code>colour.models</code> . . . . .	15
2.13 3.13 Colour Notation Systems - <code>colour.notation</code> . . . . .	26
2.14 3.14 Optical Phenomena - <code>colour.phenomena</code> . . . . .	26
2.15 3.15 Light Quality - <code>colour.quality</code> . . . . .	27
2.16 3.16 Spectral Up-Sampling & Recovery - <code>colour.recovery</code> . . . . .	28
2.17 3.17 Correlated Colour Temperature Computation Methods - <code>colour.temperature</code> . . . .	29
2.18 3.18 Colour Volume - <code>colour.volume</code> . . . . .	30
2.19 3.19 Geometry Primitives Generation - <code>colour.geometry</code> . . . . .	30
2.20 3.20 Plotting - <code>colour.plotting</code> . . . . .	31
<b>3 4 User Guide</b>	<b>43</b>
3.1 User Guide . . . . .	43
<b>4 5 API Reference</b>	<b>83</b>
4.1 API Reference . . . . .	83
<b>5 6 See Also</b>	<b>1297</b>
5.1 6.1 Software . . . . .	1297
<b>6 7 Code of Conduct</b>	<b>1299</b>
<b>7 8 Contact &amp; Social</b>	<b>1301</b>
<b>8 9 About</b>	<b>1303</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>1305</b>
<b>Index</b>	<b>1323</b>





**Colour** is an open-source **Python** package providing a comprehensive number of algorithms and datasets for colour science.

It is freely available under the **BSD-3-Clause** terms.

**Colour** is an affiliated project of **NumFOCUS**, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit in the United States.

The draft release notes from the **develop** branch are available at this [url](#).



## 2 SPONSORS

We are grateful for the support of our [sponsors](#). If you'd like to join them, please consider [becoming a sponsor on OpenCollective](#).



## 3 FEATURES

Most of the objects are available from the `colour` namespace:

```
import colour
```

### 2.1 3.1 Automatic Colour Conversion Graph - `colour.graph`

Starting with version *0.3.14*, **Colour** implements an automatic colour conversion graph enabling easier colour conversions.



```
array([ 0.47924575,  0.31676968,  0.17362725])
```

## 2.2 3.2 Chromatic Adaptation - colour.adaptation

```
XYZ = [0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]
D65 = colour.CCS_ILLUMINANTS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]["D65"]
A = colour.CCS_ILLUMINANTS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]["A"]
colour.chromatic_adaptation(XYZ, colour.xy_to_XYZ(D65), colour.xy_to_XYZ(A))
```

```
array([ 0.2533053 ,  0.13765138,  0.01543307])
```

```
sorted(colour.CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_METHODS)
```

```
['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Von Kries', 'Zhai 2018']
```

## 2.3 3.3 Algebra - colour.algebra

### 2.3.1 3.3.1 Kernel Interpolation

```
y = [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
x = range(len(y))
colour.KernelInterpolator(x, y)([0.25, 0.75, 5.50])
```

```
array([ 6.18062083,  8.08238488, 57.85783403])
```

### 2.3.2 3.3.2 Sprague (1880) Interpolation

```
y = [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
x = range(len(y))
colour.SpragueInterpolator(x, y)([0.25, 0.75, 5.50])
```

```
array([ 6.72951612,  7.81406251, 43.77379185])
```

## 2.4 3.4 Colour Appearance Models - colour.appearance

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]
XYZ_w = [95.05, 100.00, 108.88]
L_A = 318.31
Y_b = 20.0
colour.XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
```

```
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02(J=34.434525727858997, C=67.365010921125943, h=22.
↳ 279164147957065, s=62.81485585332716, Q=177.47124941102123, M=70.024939419291414, H=2.
↳ 6896085344238898, HC=None)
```

```
colour.XYZ_to_CIECAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
```

```
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16(J=34.434525727858997, C=67.365010921125943, h=22.
↪ 279164147957065, s=62.81485585332716, Q=177.47124941102123, M=70.024939419291414, H=2.
↪ 6896085344238898, HC=None)
```

```
colour.XYZ_to_CAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
```

```
CAM_Specification_CAM16(J=33.880368498111686, C=69.444353357408033, h=19.510887327451748,
↪ s=64.03612114840314, Q=176.03752758512178, M=72.18638534116765, H=399.52975599115319,
↪ HC=None)
```

```
colour.XYZ_to_Hellwig2022(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A)
```

```
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(J=33.880368498111686, C=40.347043294550311, h=19.
↪ 510887327451748, s=117.38555017188679, Q=45.34489577734751, M=53.228355383108031, H=399.
↪ 52975599115319, HC=None)
```

```
colour.XYZ_to_Kim2009(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A)
```

```
CAM_Specification_Kim2009(J=19.879918542450902, C=55.839055250876946, h=22.
↪ 013388165090046, s=112.97979354939129, Q=36.309026130161449, M=46.346415858227864, H=2.
↪ 3543198369639931, HC=None)
```

```
colour.XYZ_to_ZCAM(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
```

```
CAM_Specification_ZCAM(J=38.347186278956357, C=21.12138989208518, h=33.711578931095197,
↪ s=81.444585609489536, Q=76.986725284523772, M=42.403805833900506, H=0.45779200212219573,
↪ HC=None, V=43.623590687423544, K=43.20894953152817, W=34.829588380192149)
```

## 2.5 3.5 Colour Blindness - colour.blindness

```
import numpy as np
```

```
cmfs = colour.LMS_CMFS["Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals"]
colour.msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(cmfs, np.array([15, 0, 0]))[450]
```

```
array([ 0.08912884,  0.0870524 ,  0.955393  ])
```

```
primaries = colour.MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES["Apple Studio Display"]
d_LMS = (15, 0, 0)
colour.matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(cmfs, primaries, d_LMS)
```

```
array([[ -0.27774652,  2.65150084, -1.37375432],
       [  0.27189369,  0.20047862,  0.52762768],
       [  0.00644047,  0.25921579,  0.73434374]])
```



## 2.6 3.6 Colour Correction - colour characterisation

```
import numpy as np

RGB = [0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938]
M_T = np.random.random((24, 3))
M_R = M_T + (np.random.random((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
colour.colour_correction(RGB, M_T, M_R)
```

```
array([ 0.1806237 ,  0.07234791,  0.07848845])
```

```
sorted(colour.COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS)
```

```
['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde']
```

## 2.7 3.7 ACES Input Transform - colour characterisation

```
sensitivities = colour.MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES["Nikon 5100 (NPL)"]
illuminant = colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"]
colour.matrix_idt(sensitivities, illuminant)
```

```
(array([[ 0.59368175,  0.30418371,  0.10213454],
        [ 0.00457979,  1.14946003, -0.15403982],
        [ 0.03552213, -0.16312291,  1.12760077]]), array([ 1.58214188,  1.
↪ 28910346]))
```

## 2.8 3.8 Colorimetry - colour.colorimetry

### 2.8.1 3.8.1 Spectral Computations

```
colour.sd_to_XYZ(colour.SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"])
```

```
array([ 36.94726204,  32.62076174,  13.0143849 ])
```

```
sorted(colour.SPECTRAL_TO_XYZ_METHODS)
```

```
['ASTM E308', 'Integration', 'astm2015']
```

### 2.8.2 3.8.2 Multi-Spectral Computations

```
msds = np.array(
    [
        [
            0.01367208,
            0.09127947,
            0.01524376,
            0.02810712,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    0.19176012,  
    0.04299992,  
  ],  
  [  
    0.00959792,  
    0.25822842,  
    0.41388571,  
    0.22275120,  
    0.00407416,  
    0.37439537,  
  ],  
  [  
    0.01791409,  
    0.29707789,  
    0.56295109,  
    0.23752193,  
    0.00236515,  
    0.58190280,  
  ],  
],  
[  
  [  
    0.01492332,  
    0.10421912,  
    0.02240025,  
    0.03735409,  
    0.57663846,  
    0.32416266,  
  ],  
  [  
    0.04180972,  
    0.26402685,  
    0.03572137,  
    0.00413520,  
    0.41808194,  
    0.24696727,  
  ],  
  [  
    0.00628672,  
    0.11454948,  
    0.02198825,  
    0.39906919,  
    0.63640803,  
    0.01139849,  
  ],  
],  
[  
  [  
    0.04325933,  
    0.26825359,  
    0.23732357,  
    0.05175860,  
    0.01181048,  
    0.08233768,  
  ],  
  [  

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

        0.02484169,
        0.12027161,
        0.00541695,
        0.00654612,
        0.18603799,
        0.36247808,
    ],
    [
        0.03102159,
        0.16815442,
        0.37186235,
        0.08610666,
        0.00413520,
        0.78492409,
    ],
],
[
    [
        0.11682307,
        0.78883040,
        0.74468607,
        0.83375293,
        0.90571451,
        0.70054168,
    ],
    [
        0.06321812,
        0.41898224,
        0.15190357,
        0.24591440,
        0.55301750,
        0.00657664,
    ],
    [
        0.00305180,
        0.11288624,
        0.11357290,
        0.12924391,
        0.00195315,
        0.21771573,
    ],
],
],
]
)
colour.msds_to_XYZ(
    msds,
    method="Integration",
    shape=colour.SpectralShape(400, 700, 60),
)

array([[[ 7.68544647,  4.09414317,  8.49324254],
        [ 17.12567298, 27.77681821, 25.52573685],
        [ 19.10280411, 34.45851476, 29.76319628]],
       [[ 18.03375827,  8.62340812,  9.71702574],
        [ 15.03110867,  6.54001068, 24.53208465],
        [ 37.68269495, 26.4411103 , 10.66361816]],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[[ 8.09532373, 12.75333339, 25.79613956],
 [ 7.09620297, 2.79257389, 11.15039854],
 [ 8.933163 , 19.39985815, 17.14915636]],
 [[ 80.00969553, 80.39810464, 76.08184429],
 [ 33.27611427, 24.38947838, 39.34919287],
 [ 8.89425686, 11.05185138, 10.86767594]]])
```

```
sorted(colour.MSDS_TO_XYZ_METHODS)
```

```
['ASTM E308', 'Integration', 'astm2015']
```

### 2.8.3 3.8.3 Blackbody Spectral Radiance Computation

```
colour.sd_blackbody(5000)
```

```
SpectralDistribution([[ 3.60000000e+02, 6.65427827e+12],
 [ 3.61000000e+02, 6.70960528e+12],
 [ 3.62000000e+02, 6.76482512e+12],
 ...,
 [ 7.78000000e+02, 1.06068004e+13],
 [ 7.79000000e+02, 1.05903327e+13],
 [ 7.80000000e+02, 1.05738520e+13]],
 interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
 interpolator_args={},
 extrapolator=Extrapolator,
 extrapolator_args={'right': None, 'method': 'Constant', 'left': None})
```

### 2.8.4 3.8.4 Dominant, Complementary Wavelength & Colour Purity Computation

```
xy = [0.54369557, 0.32107944]
xy_n = [0.31270000, 0.32900000]
colour.dominant_wavelength(xy, xy_n)
```

```
(array(616.0),
 array([ 0.68354746, 0.31628409]),
 array([ 0.68354746, 0.31628409]))
```

### 2.8.5 3.8.5 Lightness Computation

```
colour.lightness(12.19722535)
```

```
41.527875844653451
```

```
sorted(colour.LIGHTNESS_METHODS)
```

```
['Abebe 2017',
 'CIE 1976',
 'Fairchild 2010',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
'Fairchild 2011',
'Glasser 1958',
'Lstar1976',
'Wyszecki 1963']
```

## 2.8.6 3.8.6 Luminance Computation

```
colour.luminance(41.52787585)
```

```
12.197225353400775
```

```
sorted(colour.LUMINANCE_METHODS)
```

```
['ASTM D1535',
'CIE 1976',
'Fairchild 2010',
'Fairchild 2011',
'Newhall 1943',
'astm2008',
'cie1976']
```

## 2.8.7 3.8.7 Whiteness Computation

```
XYZ = [95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000]
XYZ_0 = [94.80966767, 100.00000000, 107.30513595]
colour.whiteness(XYZ, XYZ_0)
```

```
array([ 93.756      , -1.33000001])
```

```
sorted(colour.WHITENESS_METHODS)
```

```
['ASTM E313',
'Berger 1959',
'CIE 2004',
'Ganz 1979',
'Stensby 1968',
'Taube 1960',
'cie2004']
```

## 2.8.8 3.8.8 Yellowness Computation

```
XYZ = [95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000]
colour.yellowness(XYZ)
```

```
4.3400000000000034
```

```
sorted(colour.YELLOWNESS_METHODS)
```

```
['ASTM D1925', 'ASTM E313', 'ASTM E313 Alternative']
```

## 2.8.9 3.8.9 Luminous Flux, Efficiency & Efficacy Computation

```
sd = colour.SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
colour.luminous_flux(sd)
```

```
23807.655527367202
```

```
sd = colour.SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
colour.luminous_efficiency(sd)
```

```
0.19943935624521045
```

```
sd = colour.SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
colour.luminous_efficacy(sd)
```

```
136.21708031547874
```

## 2.9 3.9 Contrast Sensitivity Function - colour.contrast

```
colour.contrast_sensitivity_function(u=4, X_0=60, E=65)
```

```
358.51180789884984
```

```
sorted(colour.CONTRAST_SENSITIVITY_METHODS)
```

```
['Barten 1999']
```

## 2.10 3.10 Colour Difference - colour.difference

```
Lab_1 = [100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350]
Lab_2 = [100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835]
colour.delta_E(Lab_1, Lab_2)
```

```
94.035649026659485
```

```
sorted(colour.DELTA_E_METHODS)
```

```
['CAM02-LCD',
 'CAM02-SCD',
 'CAM02-UCS',
 'CAM16-LCD',
 'CAM16-SCD',
 'CAM16-UCS',
 'CIE 1976',
 'CIE 1994',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
'CIE 2000',
'CMC',
'DIN99',
'ITP',
'cie1976',
'cie1994',
'cie2000']
```

## 2.11 3.11 IO - colour.io

### 2.11.1 3.11.1 Images

```
RGB = colour.read_image("Ishihara_Colour_Blindness_Test_Plate_3.png")
RGB.shape
```

```
(276, 281, 3)
```

### 2.11.2 3.11.2 Look Up Table (LUT) Data

```
LUT = colour.read_LUT("ACES_Proxy_10_to_ACES.cube")
print(LUT)
```

```
LUT3x1D - ACES Proxy 10 to ACES
-----
Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[0 0 0]
               [1 1 1]]
Size        : (32, 3)
```

```
RGB = [0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938]
LUT.apply(RGB)
```

```
array([ 0.00575674,  0.00181493,  0.00121419])
```

## 2.12 3.12 Colour Models - colour.models

### 2.12.1 3.12.1 CIE xyY Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_xyY([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.54369557,  0.32107944,  0.12197225])
```

### 2.12.2 3.12.2 CIE L\*a\*b\* Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_Lab([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 41.52787529,  52.63858304,  26.92317922])
```

### 2.12.3 3.12.3 CIE L\*u\*v\* Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_Luv([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 41.52787529,  96.83626054,  17.75210149])
```

### 2.12.4 3.12.4 CIE 1960 UCS Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_UCS([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.13769339,  0.12197225,  0.1053731 ])
```

### 2.12.5 3.12.5 CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\* Colourspace

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]  
colour.XYZ_to_UVW(XYZ)
```

```
array([ 94.55035725,  11.55536523,  40.54757405])
```

### 2.12.6 3.12.6 CAM02-LCD, CAM02-SCD, and CAM02-UCS Colourspaces - Luo, Cui and Li (2006)

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]  
XYZ_w = [95.05, 100.00, 108.88]  
L_A = 318.31  
Y_b = 20.0  
surround = colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02["Average"]  
specification = colour.XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)  
JMh = (specification.J, specification.M, specification.h)  
colour.JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02UCS(JMh)
```

```
array([ 47.16899898,  38.72623785,  15.8663383 ])
```

```
XYZ = [0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]  
XYZ_w = [95.05 / 100, 100.00 / 100, 108.88 / 100]  
colour.XYZ_to_CAM02UCS(XYZ, XYZ_w=XYZ_w, L_A=L_A, Y_b=Y_b)
```

```
array([ 47.16899898,  38.72623785,  15.8663383 ])
```



### 2.12.7 3.12.7 CAM16-LCD, CAM16-SCD, and CAM16-UCS Colourspaces - Li et al. (2017)

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]
XYZ_w = [95.05, 100.00, 108.88]
L_A = 318.31
Y_b = 20.0
surround = colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CAM16["Average"]
specification = colour.XYZ_to_CAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
JMh = (specification.J, specification.M, specification.h)
colour.JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16UCS(JMh)
```

```
array([ 46.55542238,  40.22460974,  14.25288392])
```

```
XYZ = [0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]
XYZ_w = [95.05 / 100, 100.00 / 100, 108.88 / 100]
colour.XYZ_to_CAM16UCS(XYZ, XYZ_w=XYZ_w, L_A=L_A, Y_b=Y_b)
```

```
array([ 46.55542238,  40.22460974,  14.25288392])
```

### 2.12.8 3.12.8 DIN99 Colourspace and DIN99b, DIN99c, DIN99d Refined Formulas

```
Lab = [41.52787529, 52.63858304, 26.92317922]
colour.Lab_to_DIN99(Lab)
```

```
array([ 53.22821988,  28.41634656,   3.89839552])
```

### 2.12.9 3.12.9 ICaCb Colourspace

```
XYZ_to_ICaCb(np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]))
```

```
array([ 0.06875297,  0.05753352,  0.02081548])
```

### 2.12.10 3.12.10 IgPgTg Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_IgPgTg([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.42421258,  0.18632491,  0.10689223])
```

### 2.12.11 3.12.11 IPT Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_IPT([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.38426191,  0.38487306,  0.18886838])
```

### 2.12.12 3.12.12 Jzazbz Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_Jzazbz([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.00535048,  0.00924302,  0.00526007])
```

### 2.12.13 3.12.13 hdr-CIELAB Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_hdr_CIELab([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 51.87002062,  60.4763385 ,  32.14551912])
```

### 2.12.14 3.12.14 hdr-IPT Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_hdr_IPT([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 25.18261761, -22.62111297,   3.18511729])
```

### 2.12.15 3.12.15 Hunter L,a,b Colour Scale

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]  
colour.XYZ_to_Hunter_Lab(XYZ)
```

```
array([ 34.92452577,  47.06189858,  14.38615107])
```

### 2.12.16 3.12.16 Hunter Rd,a,b Colour Scale

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]  
colour.XYZ_to_Hunter_Rdab(XYZ)
```

```
array([ 12.197225 ,  57.12537874,  17.46241341])
```

### 2.12.17 3.12.17 Oklab Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_Oklab([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.51634019,  0.154695 ,  0.06289579])
```

### 2.12.18 3.12.18 OSA UCS Colourspace

```
XYZ = [0.20654008 * 100, 0.12197225 * 100, 0.05136952 * 100]  
colour.XYZ_to_OSA_UCS(XYZ)
```

```
array([-3.0049979 ,  2.99713697, -9.66784231])
```

### 2.12.19 3.12.19 ProLab Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_ProLab([0.51634019, 0.15469500, 0.06289579])
```

```
array([1.24610688, 2.39525236, 0.41902126])
```

### 2.12.20 3.12.20 Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT Colourspace

```
colour.XYZ_to_IPT_Ragoo2021([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.42248243,  0.2910514 ,  0.20410663])
```

### 2.12.21 3.12.21 Yrg Colourspace - Kirk (2019)

```
colour.XYZ_to_Yrg([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
array([ 0.13137801,  0.49037645,  0.37777388])
```

### 2.12.22 3.12.22 Y'CbCr Colour Encoding

```
colour.RGB_to_YCbCr([1.0, 1.0, 1.0])
```

```
array([ 0.92156863,  0.50196078,  0.50196078])
```

### 2.12.23 3.12.23 YCoCg Colour Encoding

```
colour.RGB_to_YCoCg([0.75, 0.75, 0.0])
```

```
array([ 0.5625,  0.375 ,  0.1875])
```

### 2.12.24 3.12.24 ICtCp Colour Encoding

```
colour.RGB_to_ICtCp([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
```

```
array([ 0.07351364,  0.00475253,  0.09351596])
```

### 2.12.25 3.12.25 HSV Colourspace

```
colour.RGB_to_HSV([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
```

```
array([ 0.99603944,  0.93246304,  0.45620519])
```

### 2.12.26 3.12.26 IHLS Colourspace

```
colour.RGB_to_IHLS([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
```

```
array([ 6.26236117,  0.12197943,  0.42539448])
```

### 2.12.27 3.12.27 Prismatic Colourspace

```
colour.RGB_to_Prismatic([0.25, 0.50, 0.75])
```

```
array([ 0.75          ,  0.16666667,  0.33333333,  0.5          ])
```

### 2.12.28 3.12.28 RGB Colourspace and Transformations

```
XYZ = [0.21638819, 0.12570000, 0.03847493]
illuminant_XYZ = [0.34570, 0.35850]
illuminant_RGB = [0.31270, 0.32900]
chromatic_adaptation_transform = "Bradford"
matrix_XYZ_to_RGB = [
    [3.24062548, -1.53720797, -0.49862860],
    [-0.96893071, 1.87575606, 0.04151752],
    [0.05571012, -0.20402105, 1.05699594],
]
colour.XYZ_to_RGB(
    XYZ,
    illuminant_XYZ,
    illuminant_RGB,
    matrix_XYZ_to_RGB,
    chromatic_adaptation_transform,
)
```

```
array([ 0.45595571,  0.03039702,  0.04087245])
```

## 2.12.29 3.12.29 RGB Colourspace Derivation

```
p = [0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700]
w = [0.32168, 0.33767]
colour.normalised_primary_matrix(p, w)
```

```
array([[ 9.52552396e-01,  0.00000000e+00,  9.36786317e-05],
       [ 3.43966450e-01,  7.28166097e-01, -7.21325464e-02],
       [ 0.00000000e+00,  0.00000000e+00,  1.00882518e+00]])
```

## 2.12.30 3.12.30 RGB Colourspaces

```
sorted(colour.RGB_COLOURSPACES)
```

```
['ACES2065-1',
 'ACEScc',
 'ACEScct',
 'ACEScg',
 'ACESproxy',
 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
 'Adobe RGB (1998)',
 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB',
 'Apple RGB',
 'Best RGB',
 'Beta RGB',
 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut',
 'CIE RGB',
 'Cinema Gamut',
 'ColorMatch RGB',
 'DCDM XYZ',
 'DCI-P3',
 'DCI-P3-P',
 'DJI D-Gamut',
 'DRAGONcolor',
 'DRAGONcolor2',
 'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
 'Display P3',
 'Don RGB 4',
 'EBU Tech. 3213-E',
 'ECI RGB v2',
 'ERIMM RGB',
 'Ekta Space PS 5',
 'F-Gamut',
 'FilmLight E-Gamut',
 'ITU-R BT.2020',
 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525',
 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625',
 'ITU-R BT.709',
 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified',
 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film',
 'Max RGB',
 'N-Gamut',
 'NTSC (1953)',
 'NTSC (1987)',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
'P3-D65',
'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
'Pal/Secam',
'ProPhoto RGB',
'Protune Native',
'REDWideGamutRGB',
'REDcolor',
'REDcolor2',
'REDcolor3',
'REDcolor4',
'RIMM RGB',
'ROMM RGB',
'Russell RGB',
'S-Gamut',
'S-Gamut3',
'S-Gamut3.Cine',
'SMPTE 240M',
'SMPTE C',
'Sharp RGB',
'V-Gamut',
'Venice S-Gamut3',
'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine',
'Xtreme RGB',
'aces',
'adobe1998',
'prophoto',
'sRGB']
```

### 2.12.31 3.12.31 OETFs

```
sorted(colour.OETFs)
```

```
['ARIB STD-B67',
'Blackmagic Film Generation 5',
'DaVinci Intermediate',
'ITU-R BT.2020',
'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG',
'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ',
'ITU-R BT.601',
'ITU-R BT.709',
'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2',
'ITU-T H.273 Log',
'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt',
'SMPTE 240M']
```

### 2.12.32 3.12.32 EOTFs

```
sorted(colour.EOTFS)
```

```
['DCDM',
 'DICOM GSDF',
 'ITU-R BT.1886',
 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG',
 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ',
 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1',
 'SMPTE 240M',
 'ST 2084',
 'sRGB']
```

### 2.12.33 3.12.33 OOTFs

```
sorted(colour.OOTFS)
```

```
['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']
```

### 2.12.34 3.12.34 Log Encoding / Decoding

```
sorted(colour.LOG_ENCODINGS)
```

```
['ACEScc',
 'ACEScct',
 'ACESproxy',
 'ARRI LogC3',
 'ARRI LogC4',
 'Canon Log',
 'Canon Log 2',
 'Canon Log 3',
 'Cineon',
 'D-Log',
 'ERIMM RGB',
 'F-Log',
 'F-Log2',
 'Filmic Pro 6',
 'L-Log',
 'Log2',
 'Log3G10',
 'Log3G12',
 'N-Log',
 'PLog',
 'Panalog',
 'Protune',
 'REDLog',
 'REDLogFilm',
 'S-Log',
 'S-Log2',
 'S-Log3',
 'T-Log',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
'V-Log',
'ViperLog']
```

### 2.12.35 3.12.35 CCTFs Encoding / Decoding

```
sorted(colour.CCTF_ENCODINGS)
```

```
['ACEScc',
'ACEScct',
'ACESproxy',
'Apple Log Profile',
'ARRI LogC3',
'ARRI LogC4',
'ARIB STD-B67',
'Canon Log',
'Canon Log 2',
'Canon Log 3',
'Cineon',
'D-Log',
'DCDM',
'DICOM GSDF',
'ERIMM RGB',
'F-Log',
'F-Log2',
'Filmic Pro 6',
'Gamma 2.2',
'Gamma 2.4',
'Gamma 2.6',
'ITU-R BT.1886',
'ITU-R BT.2020',
'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG',
'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ',
'ITU-R BT.601',
'ITU-R BT.709',
'Log2',
'Log3G10',
'Log3G12',
'PLog',
'Panalog',
'ProPhoto RGB',
'Protune',
'REDLog',
'REDLogFilm',
'RIMM RGB',
'ROMM RGB',
'S-Log',
'S-Log2',
'S-Log3',
'SMPTE 240M',
'ST 2084',
'T-Log',
'V-Log',
'ViperLog',
'sRGB']
```



## 2.12.36 3.12.36 Recommendation ITU-T H.273 Code points for Video Signal Type Identification

```
colour.COLOUR_PRIMARIES_ITUTH273.keys()
```

```
dict_keys([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 22, 23])
```

```
colour.models.describe_video_signal_colour_primaries(1)
```

```
=====
*                                                                    *
*  Colour Primaries: 1                                              *
*  -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*  Primaries      : [[ 0.64  0.33]                                  *
*                    [ 0.3   0.6 ]                                  *
*                    [ 0.15  0.06]]                                 *
*  Whitepoint     : [ 0.3127 0.329 ]                                *
*  Whitepoint Name : D65                                           *
*  NPM            : [[ 0.4123908  0.35758434 0.18048079]          *
*                    [ 0.21263901 0.71516868 0.07219232]          *
*                    [ 0.01933082 0.11919478 0.95053215]]          *
*  NPM -1         : [[ 3.24096994 -1.53738318 -0.49861076]        *
*                    [-0.96924364 1.8759675  0.04155506]          *
*                    [ 0.05563008 -0.20397696 1.05697151]]          *
*  FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_PRI_BT709', 'BT709']                 *
*                                                                    *
=====
```

```
colour.TRANSFER_CHARACTERISTICS_ITUTH273.keys()
```

```
dict_keys([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19])
```

```
colour.models.describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristics(1)
```

```
=====
*                                                                    *
*  Transfer Characteristics: 1                                       *
*  -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*  Function        : <function oetf_BT709 at 0x165bb3550>          *
*  FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_TRC_BT709', 'BT709']                 *
*                                                                    *
=====
```

```
colour.MATRIX_COEFFICIENTS_ITUTH273.keys()
```

```
dict_keys([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
```

```
colour.models.describe_video_signal_matrix_coefficients(1)
```

```
=====
*                                                                    *
*  Matrix Coefficients: 1                                           *
*                                                                    *
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

* -----*
*
* Matrix Coefficients : [ 0.2126  0.0722]*
* Ffmpeg Constants    : ['AVCOL_SPC_BT709', 'BT709']*
*
=====

```

## 2.13 3.13 Colour Notation Systems - colour.notation

### 2.13.1 3.13.1 Munsell Value

```
colour.munsell_value(12.23634268)
```

```
4.0824437076525664
```

```
sorted(colour.MUNSELL_VALUE_METHODS)
```

```

['ASTM D1535',
 'Ladd 1955',
 'McCamy 1987',
 'Moon 1943',
 'Munsell 1933',
 'Priest 1920',
 'Saunderson 1944',
 'astm2008']

```

### 2.13.2 3.13.2 Munsell Colour

```
colour.xyY_to_munsell_colour([0.38736945, 0.35751656, 0.59362000])
```

```
'4.2YR 8.1/5.3'
```

```
colour.munsell_colour_to_xyY("4.2YR 8.1/5.3")
```

```
array([ 0.38736945,  0.35751656,  0.59362    ])
```

## 2.14 3.14 Optical Phenomena - colour.phenomena

```
colour.rayleigh_scattering_sd()
```

```

SpectralDistribution([[ 3.60000000e+02,  5.99101337e-01],
                    [ 3.61000000e+02,  5.92170690e-01],
                    [ 3.62000000e+02,  5.85341006e-01],
                    ...,
                    [ 7.78000000e+02,  2.55208377e-02],
                    [ 7.79000000e+02,  2.53887969e-02],
                    [ 7.80000000e+02,  2.52576106e-02]])

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
interpolator_args={},
extrapolator=Extrapolator,
extrapolator_args={'right': None, 'method': 'Constant', 'left': None}
→)

```

## 2.15 3.15 Light Quality - colour.quality

### 2.15.1 3.15.1 Colour Fidelity Index

```
colour.colour_fidelity_index(colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```

```
70.120825477833037
```

```
sorted(colour.COLOUR_FIDELITY_INDEX_METHODS)
```

```
['ANSI/IES TM-30-18', 'CIE 2017']
```

### 2.15.2 3.15.2 Colour Quality Scale

```
colour.colour_quality_scale(colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```

```
64.111703163816699
```

```
sorted(colour.COLOUR_QUALITY_SCALE_METHODS)
```

```
['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0']
```

### 2.15.3 3.15.3 Colour Rendering Index

```
colour.colour_rendering_index(colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```

```
64.233724121664807
```

### 2.15.4 3.15.4 Academy Spectral Similarity Index (SSI)

```

colour.spectral_similarity_index(
    colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["C"], colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
)

```

```
94.0
```

## 2.16 3.16 Spectral Up-Sampling & Recovery - colour.recovery

### 2.16.1 3.16.1 Reflectance Recovery

```
colour.XYZ_to_sd([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
```

```
SpectralDistribution([[ 3.60000000e+02,  8.40144095e-02],
                    [ 3.65000000e+02,  8.41264236e-02],
                    [ 3.70000000e+02,  8.40057597e-02],
                    ...,
                    [ 7.70000000e+02,  4.46743012e-01],
                    [ 7.75000000e+02,  4.46817187e-01],
                    [ 7.80000000e+02,  4.46857696e-01]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

```
sorted(colour.REFLECTANCE_RECOVERY_METHODS)
```

```
['Jakob 2019', 'Mallett 2019', 'Meng 2015', 'Otsu 2018', 'Smits 1999']
```

### 2.16.2 3.16.2 Camera RGB Sensitivities Recovery

```
illuminant = colour.colorimetry.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
sensitivities = colour.characterisation.MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES["Nikon 5100 (NPL)"]
reflectances = [
    sd.copy().align(colour.recovery.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017)
    for sd in colour.characterisation.SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["BabelColor Average"].values()
]
reflectances = colour.colorimetry.sds_and_msds_to_msds(reflectances)
RGB = colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ(
    reflectances,
    method="Integration",
    cmfs=sensitivities,
    illuminant=illuminant,
    k=0.01,
    shape=colour.recovery.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
)
colour.recovery.RGB_to_msds_camera_sensitivities_Jiang2013(
    RGB,
    illuminant,
    reflectances,
    colour.recovery.BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
    colour.recovery.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
)
```

```
RGB_CameraSensitivities([[ 4.00000000e+02,  7.22815777e-03,  9.22506480e-03,
                           -9.88368972e-03],
                          [ 4.10000000e+02, -8.50457609e-03,  1.12777480e-02,
                           3.86248655e-03],
                          [ 4.20000000e+02,  4.58191132e-02,  7.15520948e-02,
                           4.04068293e-01],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...
[ 6.80000000e+02, 4.08276173e-02, 5.55290476e-03,
  1.39907862e-03],
[ 6.90000000e+02, -3.71437574e-03, 2.50935640e-03,
  3.97652622e-04],
[ 7.00000000e+02, -5.62256563e-03, 1.56433970e-03,
  5.84726936e-04]],
['red', 'green', 'blue'],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

## 2.17 3.17 Correlated Colour Temperature Computation Methods - `colour.temperature`

```
colour.uv_to_CCT([0.1978, 0.3122])
```

```
array([ 6.50751282e+03,  3.22335875e-03])
```

```
sorted(colour.UV_TO_CCT_METHODS)
```

```
['Krystek 1985', 'Ohno 2013', 'Planck 1900', 'Robertson 1968', 'ohno2013', 'robertson1968',
 → '']
```

```
sorted(colour.XY_TO_CCT_METHODS)
```

```
['CIE Illuminant D Series',
 'Hernandez 1999',
 'Kang 2002',
 'McCamy 1992',
 'daylight',
 'hernandez1999',
 'kang2002',
 'mccamy1992']
```

## 2.18 3.18 Colour Volume - `colour.volume`

```
colour.RGB_colourspace_volume_MonteCarlo(colour.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RGB["sRGB"])
```

```
821958.300000000005
```

## 2.19 3.19 Geometry Primitives Generation - `colour.geometry`

```
colour.primitive("Grid")
```

```
(array([[ [-0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  1.]],
        ([ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  1.]),
        ([ -0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]),
        ([ 0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.])],
      dtype=[('position', '<f4', (3,)), ('uv', '<f4', (2,)), ('normal', '<f4', (3,)), (
↪ 'colour', '<f4', (4,))]), array([[0, 2, 1],
        [2, 3, 1]], dtype=uint32), array([[0, 2],
        [2, 3],
        [3, 1],
        [1, 0]], dtype=uint32))
```

```
sorted(colour.PRIMITIVE_METHODS)
```

```
['Cube', 'Grid']
```

```
colour.primitive_vertices("Quad MPL")
```

```
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  1.,  0.]])
sorted(colour.PRIMITIVE_VERTICES_METHODS)
['Cube MPL', 'Grid MPL', 'Quad MPL', 'Sphere']
```

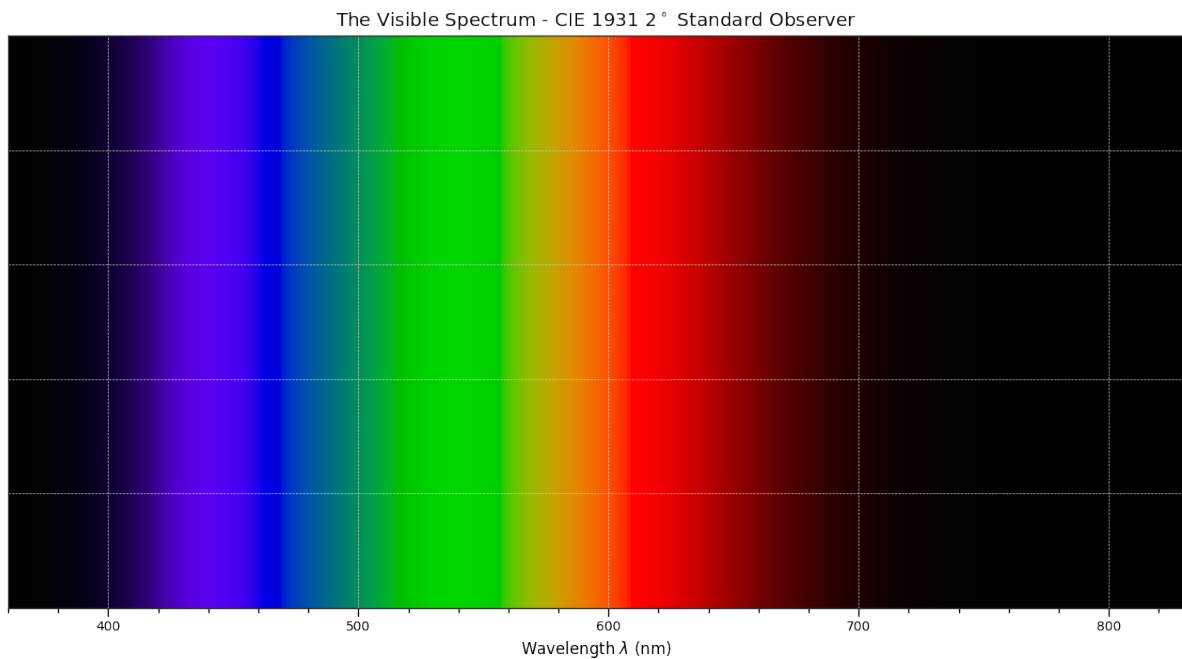
## 2.20 3.20 Plotting - colour.plotting

Most of the objects are available from the `colour.plotting` namespace:

```
from colour.plotting import *  
  
colour_style()
```

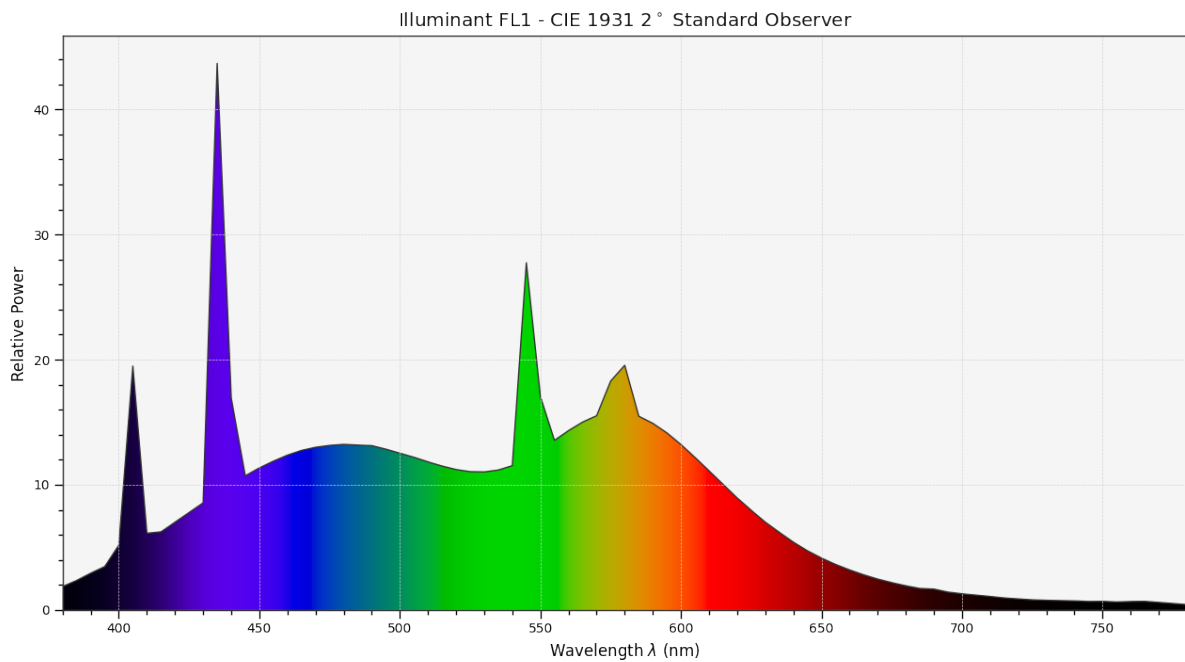
### 2.20.1 3.20.1 Visible Spectrum

```
plot_visible_spectrum("CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer")
```



### 2.20.2 3.20.2 Spectral Distribution

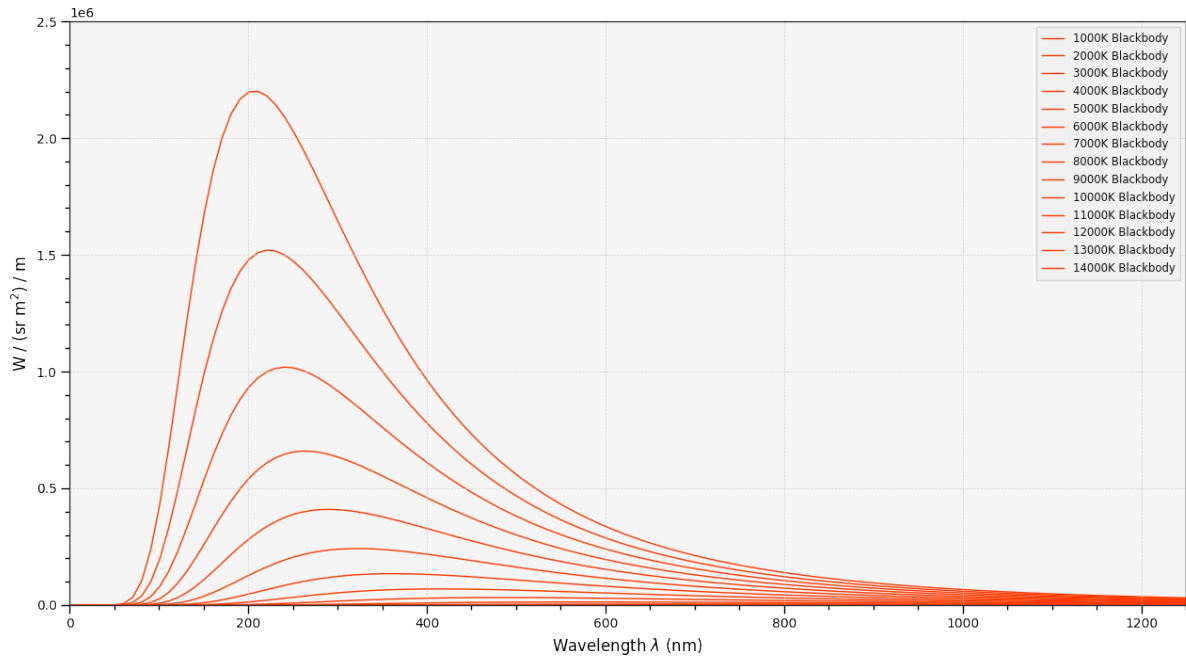
```
plot_single_illuminant_sd("FL1")
```



### 2.20.3 3.20.3 Blackbody

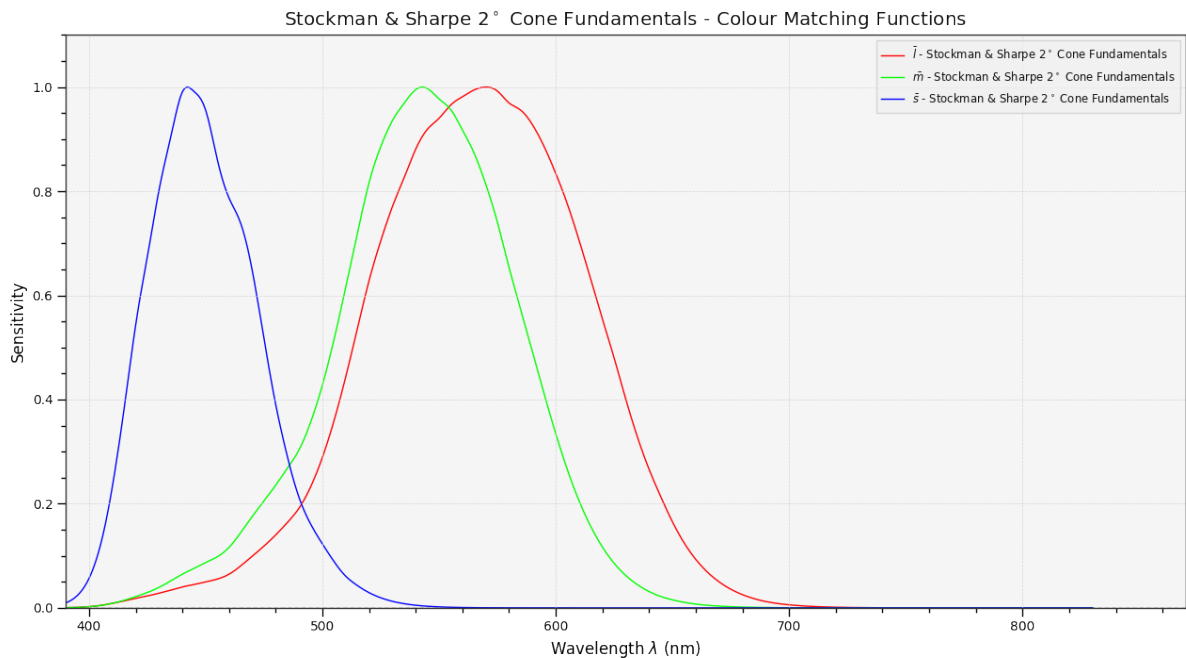
```
blackbody_sds = [  
    colour.sd_blackbody(i, colour.SpectralShape(0, 10000, 10))  
    for i in range(1000, 15000, 1000)  
]  
plot_multi_sds(  
    blackbody_sds,  
    y_label="W / (sr m$^2$) / m",  
    plot_kwargs={"use_sd_colours": True, "normalise_sd_colours": True},  
    legend_location="upper right",  
    bounding_box=(0, 1250, 0, 2.5e6),  
)
```





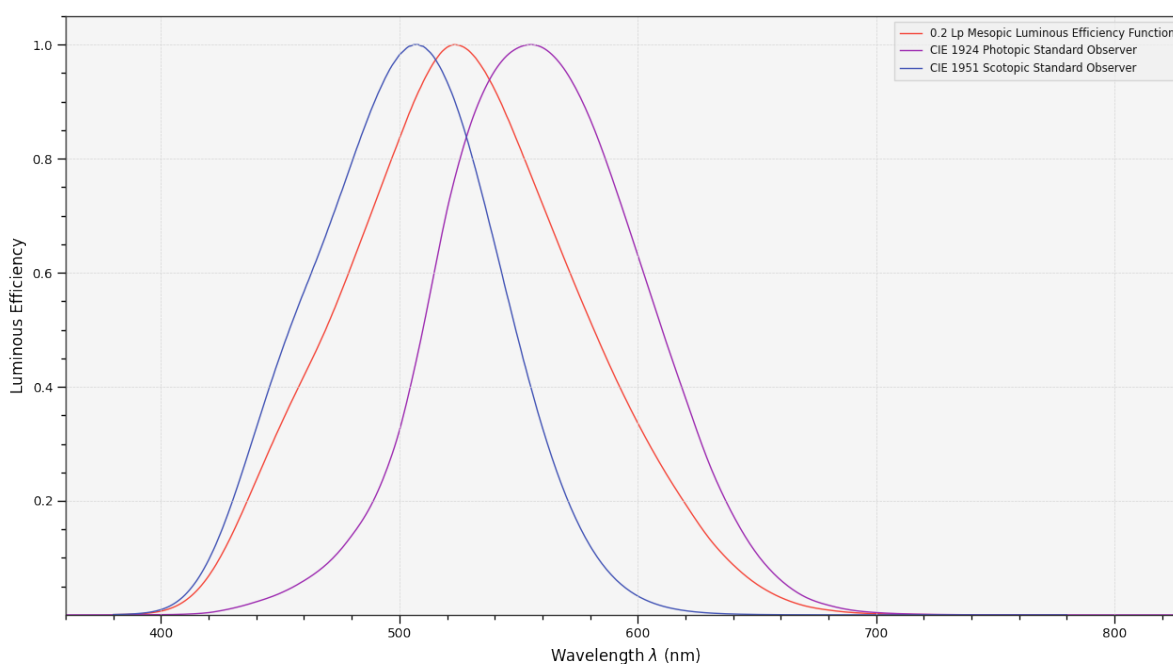
## 2.20.4 3.20.4 Colour Matching Functions

```
plot_single_cmfs(  
    "Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals",  
    y_label="Sensitivity",  
    bounding_box=(390, 870, 0, 1.1),  
)
```



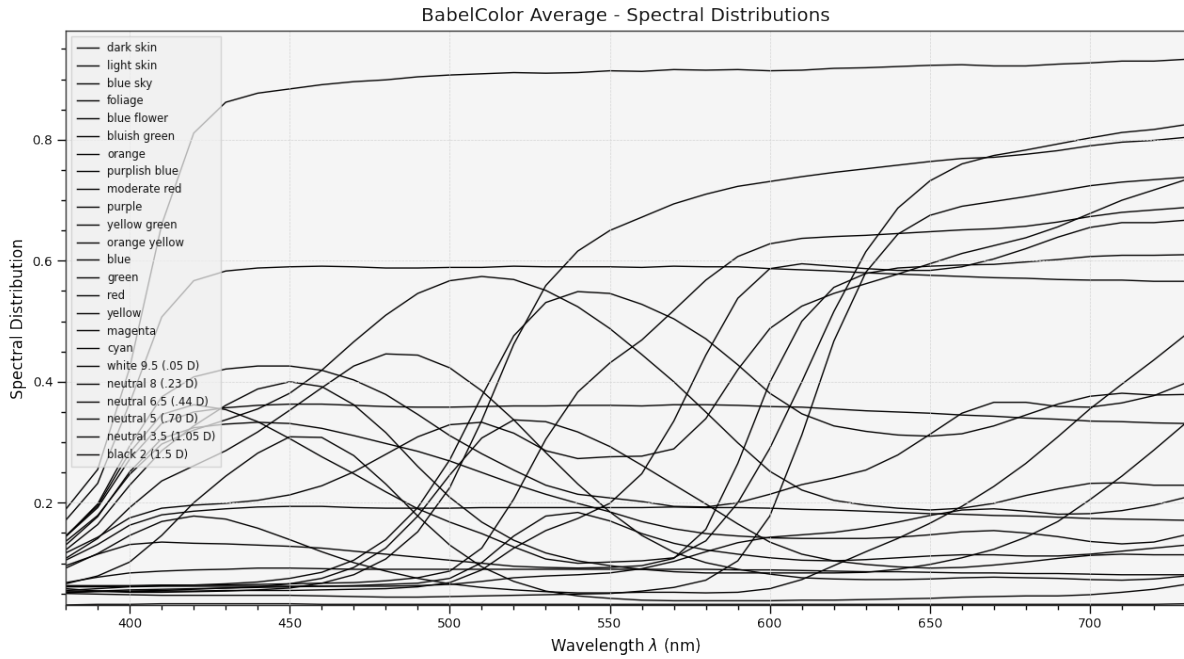
## 2.20.5 3.20.5 Luminous Efficiency

```
sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function = (
    colour.sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function(0.2)
)
plot_multi_sds(
    (
        sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function,
        colour.PHOTOPIC_LEFS["CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer"],
        colour.SCOTOPIC_LEFS["CIE 1951 Scotopic Standard Observer"],
    ),
    y_label="Luminous Efficiency",
    legend_location="upper right",
    y_tighten=True,
    margins=(0, 0, 0, 0.1),
)
```

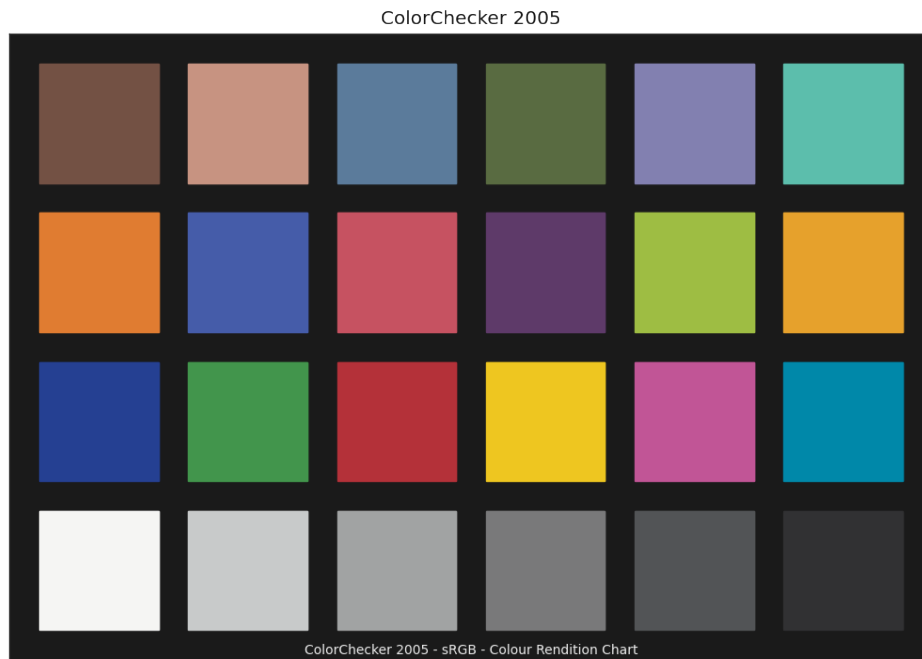


## 2.20.6 3.20.6 Colour Checker

```
from colour.characterisation.dataset.colour_checkers.sds import (
    COLOURCHECKER_INDEXES_TO_NAMES_MAPPING,
)
plot_multi_sds(
    [
        colour.SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["BabelColor Average"][value]
        for key, value in sorted(COLOURCHECKER_INDEXES_TO_NAMES_MAPPING.items())
    ],
    plot_kwargs={
        "use_sd_colours": True,
    },
    title=("BabelColor Average - " "Spectral Distributions"),
)
```

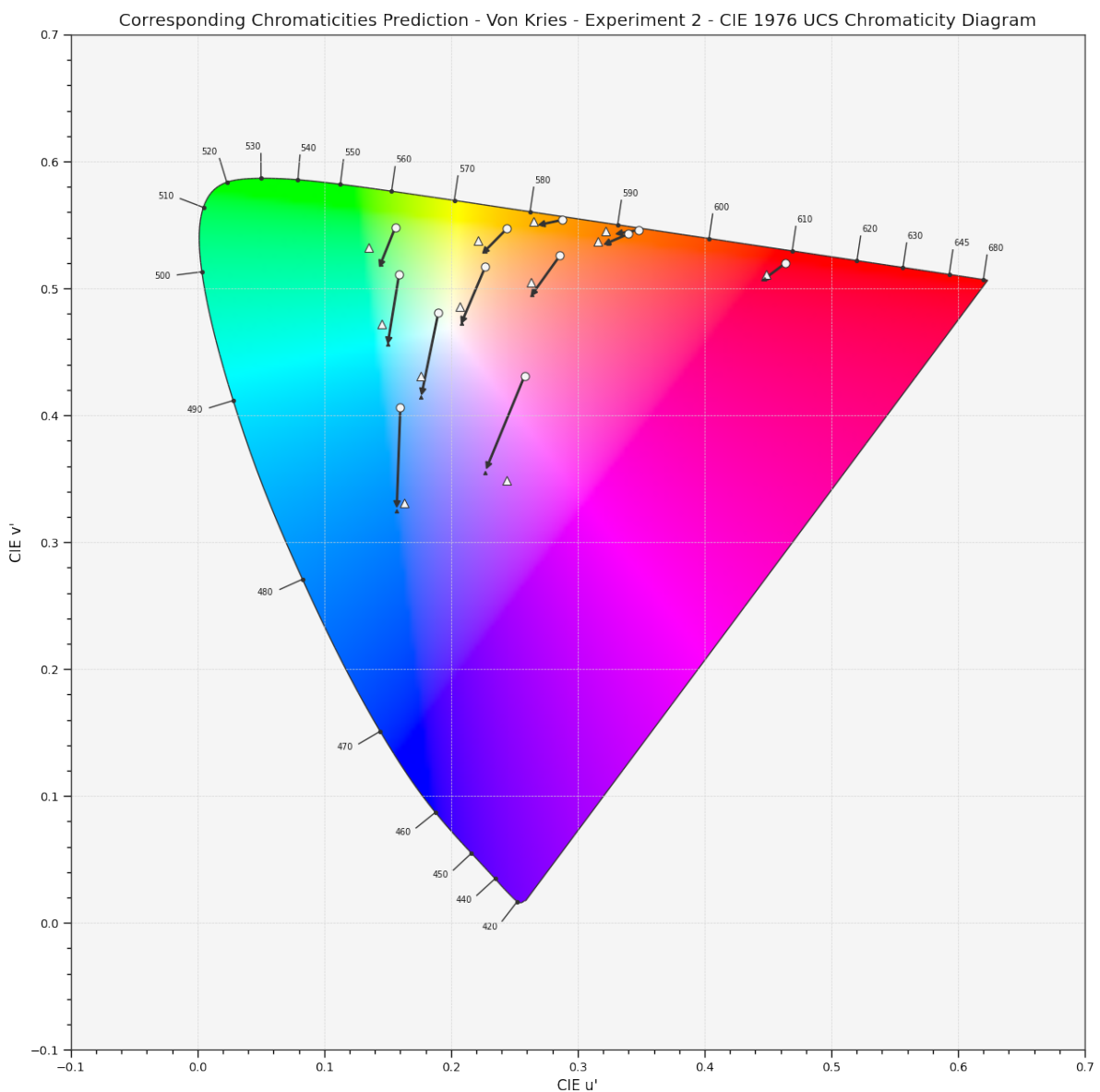


```
plot_single_colour_checker("ColorChecker 2005", text_kwargs={"visible": False})
```



## 2.20.7 3.20.7 Chromaticities Prediction

```
plot_corresponding_chromaticities_prediction(2, "Von Kries", "Bianco 2010")
```



## 2.20.8 3.20.8 Chromaticities

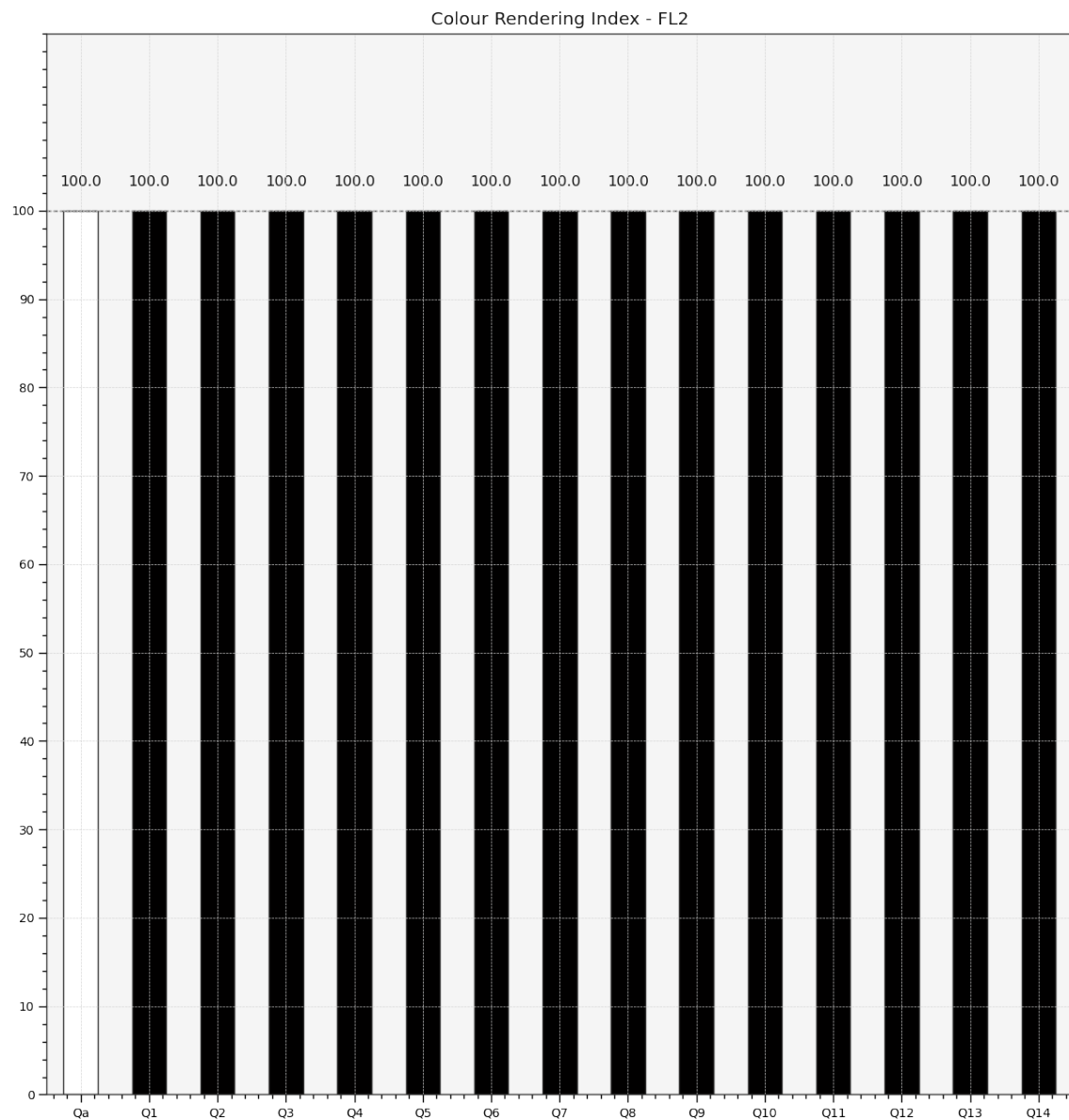
```
import numpy as np

RGB = np.random.random((32, 32, 3))
plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(
    RGB,
    "ITU-R BT.709",
    colourspace=["ACEScg", "S-Gamut"],
    show_pointer_gamut=True,
)
```



## 2.20.9 3.20.9 Colour Rendering Index Bars

```
plot_single_sd_colour_rendering_indexBars(colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```



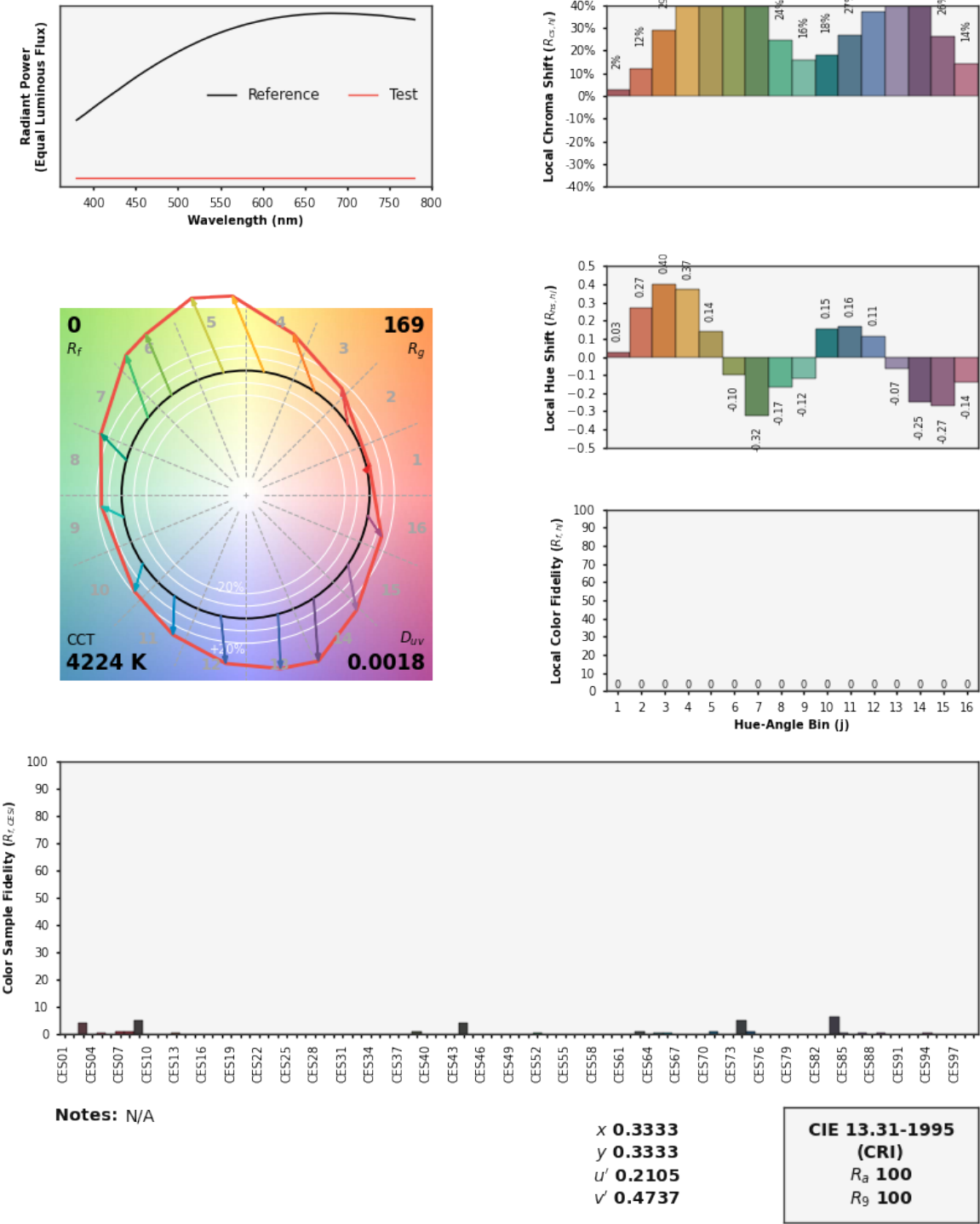
### 2.20.10 3.20.10 ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report

```
plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report(colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```

IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report

Source: FL2  
Date: N/A

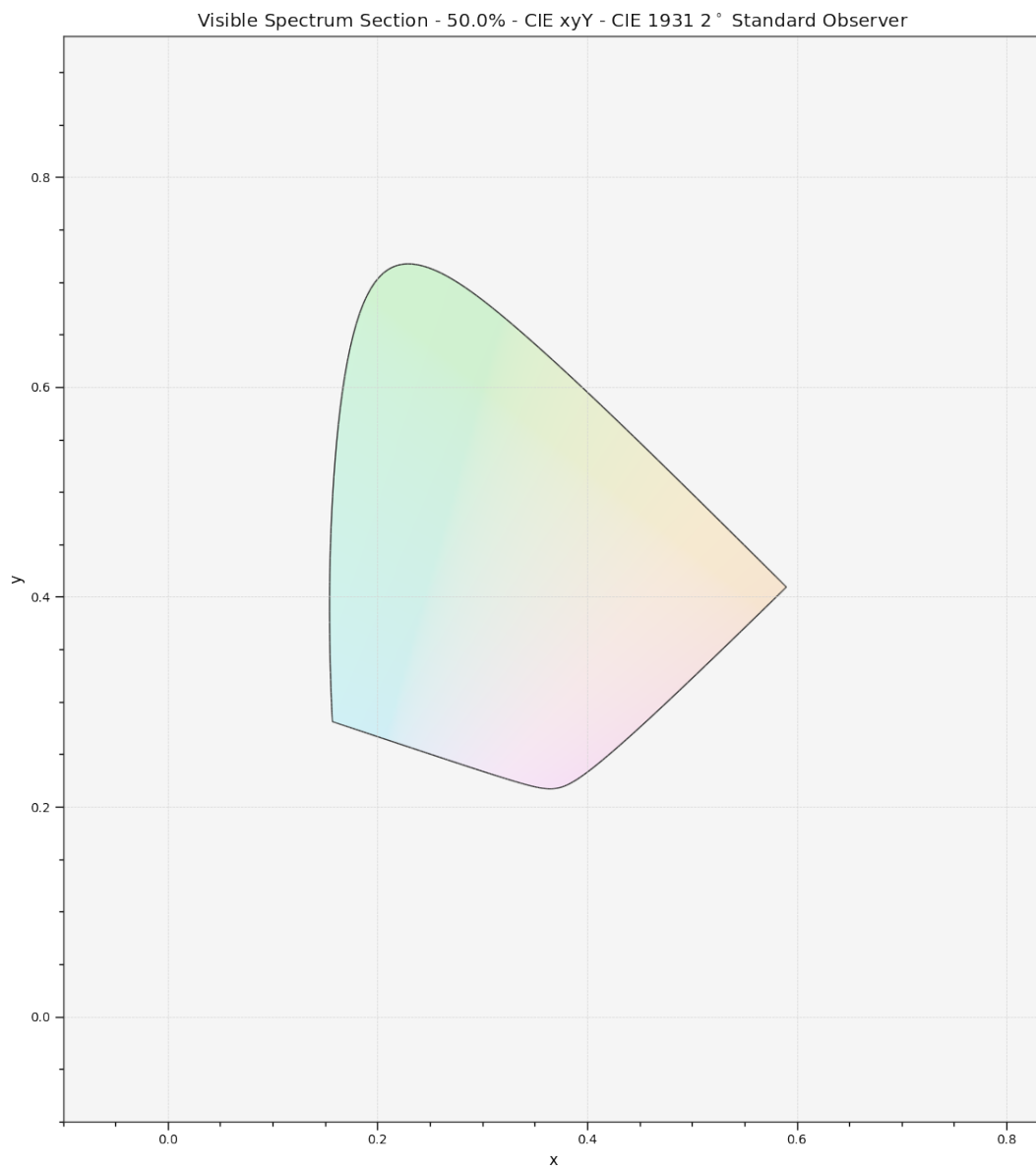
Manufacturer: N/A  
Model: N/A



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

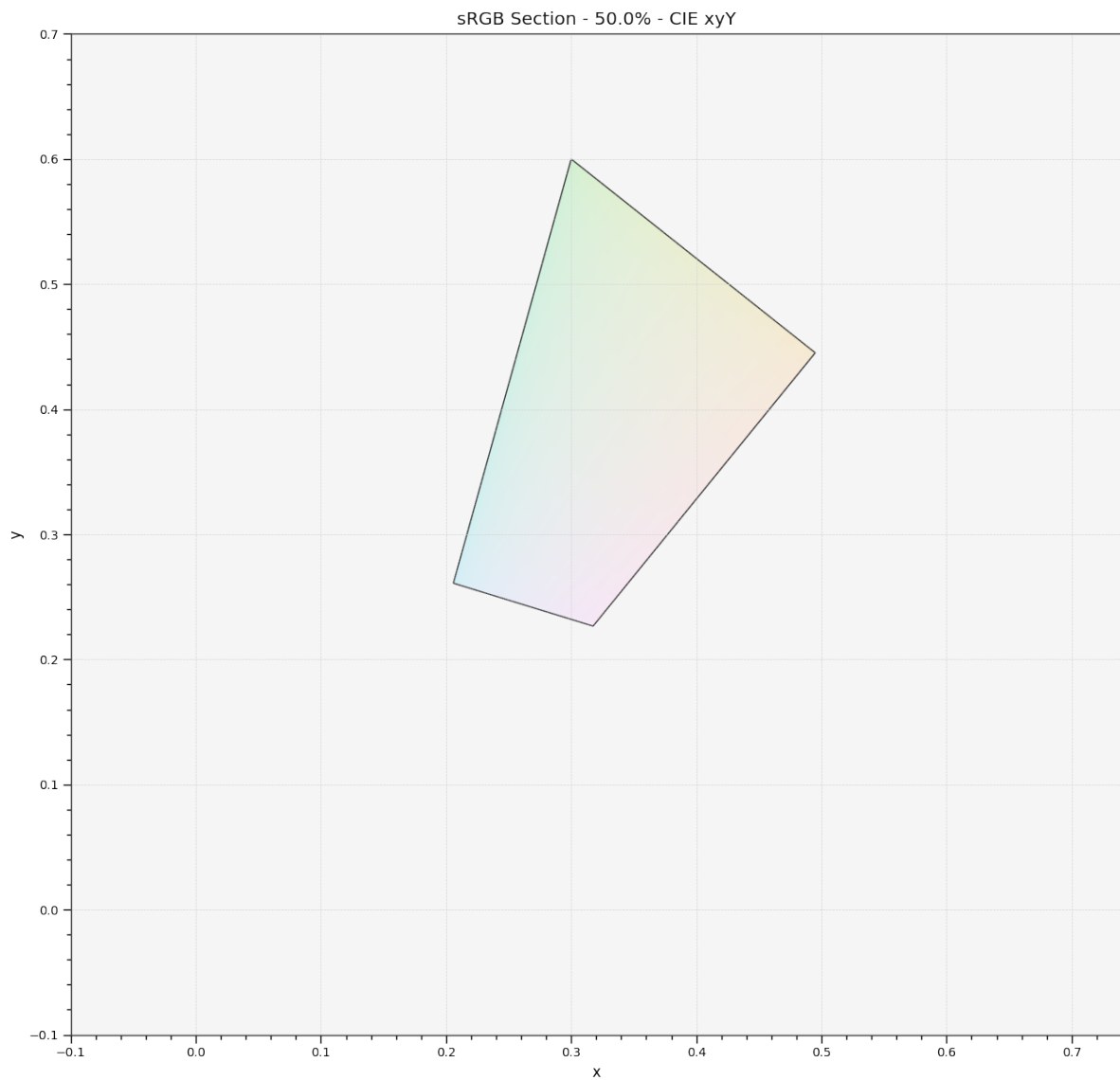
## 2.20.11 3.20.11 Gamut Section

```
plot_visible_spectrum_section(section_colours="RGB", section_opacity=0.15)
```



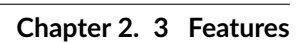
```
plot_RGB_colourspace_section("sRGB", section_colours="RGB", section_opacity=0.15)
```





## 2.20.12 3.20.12 Colour Temperature

```
plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(["A", "B", "C"])
```



## 4 USER GUIDE

### 3.1 User Guide

The user guide provides an overview of **Colour** and explains important concepts and features, details can be found in the [API Reference](#).

#### 3.1.1 Tutorial

---

**Note:** An interactive version of the tutorial is available via [Google Colab](#).

---

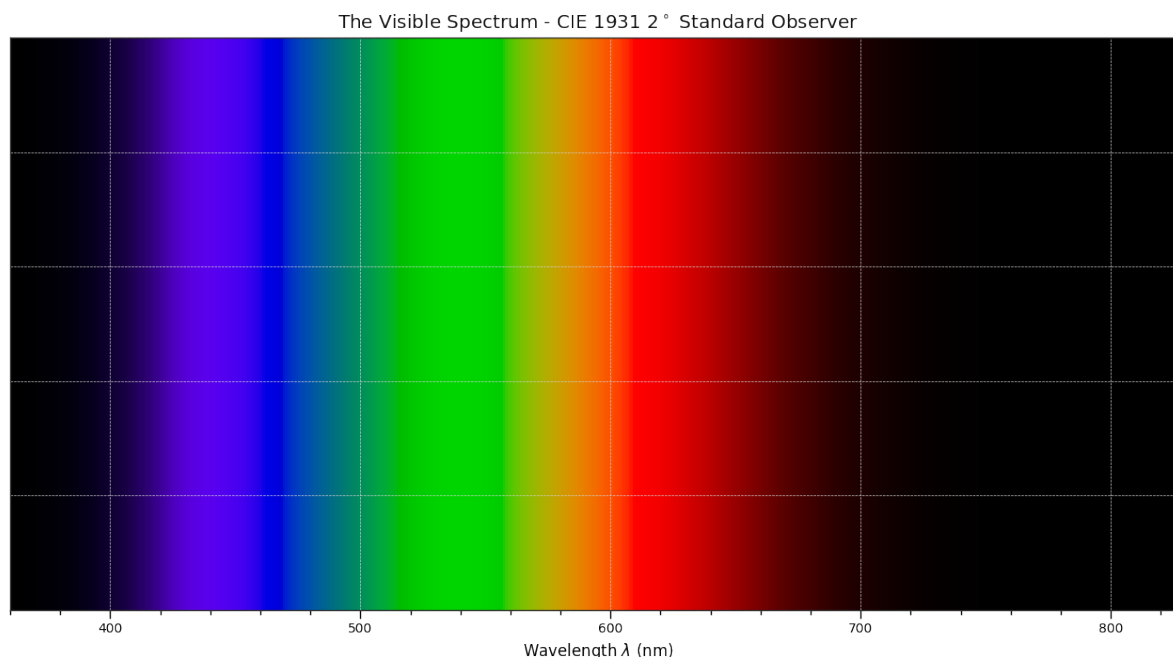
**Colour** spreads over various domains of Colour Science, from colour models to optical phenomena, this tutorial does not give a complete overview of the API but is a good introduction to the main concepts.

---

**Note:** A directory with examples is available at this path in **Colour** installation: *colour/examples*. It can also be explored directly on [Github](#).

---

```
from colour.plotting import *  
  
colour_style()  
  
plot_visible_spectrum()
```



## Overview

**Colour** is organised around various sub-packages:

- *adaptation*: Chromatic adaptation models and transformations.
- *algebra*: Algebra utilities.
- *appearance*: Colour appearance models.
- *biochemistry*: Biochemistry computations.
- *blindness*: Colour vision deficiency models.
- *characterisation*: Colour correction, camera and display characterisation.
- *colorimetry*: Core objects for colour computations.
- *constants*: CIE and CODATA constants.
- *continuous*: Base objects for continuous data representation.
- *contrast*: Objects for contrast sensitivity computation.
- *corresponding*: Corresponding colour chromaticities computations.
- *difference*: Colour difference computations.
- *geometry*: Geometry primitives generation.
- *graph*: Graph for automatic colour conversions.
- *hints*: Type hints for annotations.
- *io*: Input / output objects for reading and writing data.
- *models*: Colour models.
- *notation*: Colour notation systems.
- *phenomena*: Computation of various optical phenomena.
- *plotting*: Diagrams, figures, etc. . .
- *quality*: Colour quality computation.

- *recovery*: Reflectance recovery.
- *temperature*: Colour temperature and correlated colour temperature computation.
- *utilities*: Various utilities and data structures.
- *volume*: Colourspace volumes computation and optimal colour stimuli.

Most of the public API is available from the root colour namespace:

```
import colour

print(colour.__all__[:5] + ["..."])
```

```
['domain_range_scale', 'get_domain_range_scale', 'set_domain_range_scale', 'CHROMATIC_
↳ ADAPTATION_METHODS', 'CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS', '...']
```

The various sub-packages also expose their public API:

```
from pprint import pprint

for sub_package in (
    "adaptation",
    "algebra",
    "appearance",
    "biochemistry",
    "blindness",
    "characterisation",
    "colorimetry",
    "constants",
    "continuous",
    "contrast",
    "corresponding",
    "difference",
    "geometry",
    "graph",
    "hints",
    "io",
    "models",
    "notation",
    "phenomena",
    "plotting",
    "quality",
    "recovery",
    "temperature",
    "utilities",
    "volume",
):
    print(sub_package.title())
    pprint(getattr(colour, sub_package).__all__[:5] + ["..."])
    print("\n")
```

```
Adaptation
['CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS',
 'CAT_BIANCO2010',
 'CAT_BRADFORD',
 'CAT_CAT02',
 'CAT_CAT02_BRILL2008',
 '...']
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

## Algebra

```
['get_sdiv_mode',  
 'set_sdiv_mode',  
 'sdiv_mode',  
 'sdiv',  
 'is_spow_enabled',  
 '...']
```

## Appearance

```
['InductionFactors_Hunt',  
 'VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT',  
 'CAM_Specification_Hunt',  
 'XYZ_to_Hunt',  
 'CAM_Specification_ATD95',  
 '...']
```

## Biochemistry

```
['REACTION_RATE_MICHAELISMENTEN_METHODS',  
 'reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten',  
 'SUBSTRATE_CONCENTRATION_MICHAELISMENTEN_METHODS',  
 'substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten',  
 'reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten_Michaelis1913',  
 '...']
```

## Blindness

```
['CVD_MATRICES_MACHADO2010',  
 'msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009',  
 'matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009',  
 'matrix_cvd_Machado2009',  
 '...']
```

## Characterisation

```
['RGB_CameraSensitivities',  
 'RGB_DisplayPrimaries',  
 'MSDS_ACES_RICD',  
 'MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES',  
 'CCS_COLOURCHECKERS',  
 '...']
```

## Colorimetry

```
['SpectralShape',  
 'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT',  
 'SpectralDistribution',  
 'MultiSpectralDistributions',  
 'reshape_sd',  
 '...']
```

## Constants

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 'CONSTANT_K_M',
  'CONSTANT_KP_M',
  'CONSTANT_AVOGADRO',
  'CONSTANT_BOLTZMANN',
  'CONSTANT_LIGHT_SPEED',
  '...']
```

## Continuous

```
['AbstractContinuousFunction', 'Signal', 'MultiSignals', '...']
```

## Contrast

```
['optical_MTF_Barten1999',
  'pupil_diameter_Barten1999',
  'sigma_Barten1999',
  'retinal_illuminance_Barten1999',
  'maximum_angular_size_Barten1999',
  '...']
```

## Corresponding

```
['BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENTS',
  'BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENT_PRIMARIES_CHROMATICITIES',
  'CorrespondingColourDataset',
  'CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction',
  'corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CIE1994',
  '...']
```

## Difference

```
['delta_E_CAM02LCD',
  'delta_E_CAM02SCD',
  'delta_E_CAM02UCS',
  'delta_E_CAM16LCD',
  'delta_E_CAM16SCD',
  '...']
```

## Geometry

```
['ellipse_coefficients_general_form',
  'ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form',
  'point_at_angle_on_ellipse',
  'ellipse_fitting_Halir1998',
  'ELLIPSE_FITTING_METHODS',
  '...']
```

## Graph

```
['CONVERSION_GRAPH',
  'CONVERSION_GRAPH_NODE_LABELS',
  'describe_conversion_path',
  'convert',
  '...']
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

**Hints**

```
['ArrayLike', 'NDArray', 'ModuleType', 'Any', 'Callable', '...']
```

**Io**

```
['LUT1D',  
 'LUT3x1D',  
 'LUT3D',  
 'LUT_to_LUT',  
 'AbstractLUTSequenceOperator',  
 '...']
```

**Models**

```
['COLOURSPACE_MODELS',  
 'COLOURSPACE_MODELS_AXIS_LABELS',  
 'COLOURSPACE_MODELS_DOMAIN_RANGE_SCALE_1_TO_REFERENCE',  
 'Jab_to_JCh',  
 'JCh_to_Jab',  
 '...']
```

**Notation**

```
['CSS_COLOR_3_BASIC',  
 'CSS_COLOR_3_EXTENDED',  
 'CSS_COLOR_3',  
 'MUNSELL_COLOURS_ALL',  
 'MUNSELL_COLOURS_1929',  
 '...']
```

**Phenomena**

```
['scattering_cross_section',  
 'rayleigh_optical_depth',  
 'rayleigh_scattering',  
 'sd_rayleigh_scattering',  
 '...']
```

**Plotting**

```
['SD_ASTMG173_ETR',  
 'SD_ASTMG173_GLOBAL_TILT',  
 'SD_ASTMG173_DIRECT_CIRCUMSOLAR',  
 'CONSTANTS_COLOUR_STYLE',  
 'CONSTANTS_ARROW_STYLE',  
 '...']
```

**Quality**

```
['SDS_TCS',  
 'SDS_VS',  
 'ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017',  
 'colour_fidelity_index_CIE2017',  
 'ColourQuality_Specification_ANSIESTM3018',  
 '...']
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

## Recovery

```
[ 'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017',
  'BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017',
  'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLET2019',
  'MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLET2019',
  'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_OTSU2018',
  '...']
```

## Temperature

```
[ 'xy_to_CCT_CIE_D',
  'CCT_to_xy_CIE_D',
  'xy_to_CCT_Hernandez1999',
  'CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999',
  'xy_to_CCT_Kang2002',
  '...']
```

## Utilities

```
[ 'Lookup',
  'Structure',
  'CanonicalMapping',
  'LazyCanonicalMapping',
  'Node',
  '...']
```

## Volume

```
[ 'OPTIMAL_COLOUR_STIMULI_ILLUMINANTS',
  'is_within_macadam_limits',
  'is_within_mesh_volume',
  'is_within_pointer_gamut',
  'generate_pulse_waves',
  '...']
```

The codebase is documented and most docstrings have usage examples:

```
print(colour.temperature.CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013.__doc__)
```

Return the \*CIE UCS\* colourspace \*uv\* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature :math:`T\_{cp}` , :math:`\Delta\_{uv}` and colour matching functions using \*Ohno (2013)\* method.

## Parameters

-----

## CCT\_D\_uv

Correlated colour temperature :math:`T\_{cp}` , :math:`\Delta\_{uv}`.

## cmfs

Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the \*CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer\*.

## Returns

-----

:class:`numpy.ndarray`

\*CIE UCS\* colourspace \*uv\* chromaticity coordinates.

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

## References

-----

`:cite:`Ohno2014a``

## Examples

-----

```

from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
cmfs = (
    MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
    .copy()
    .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)
)
CCT_D_uv = np.array([6507.4342201047066, 0.003223690901513])
CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv, cmfs) # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
array([ 0.1977999..., 0.3122004...])

```

At the core of **Colour** is the `colour.colorimetry` sub-package, it defines the objects needed for spectral computations and many others:

```
pprint(colour.colorimetry.__all__)
```

```

['SpectralShape',
 'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT',
 'SpectralDistribution',
 'MultiSpectralDistributions',
 'reshape_sd',
 'reshape_msd',
 'sds_and_msd_to_sds',
 'sds_and_msd_to_msd',
 'planck_law',
 'blackbody_spectral_radiance',
 'sd_blackbody',
 'rayleigh_jeans_law',
 'sd_rayleigh_jeans',
 'LMS_ConeFundamentals',
 'RGB_ColourMatchingFunctions',
 'XYZ_ColourMatchingFunctions',
 'CCS_ILLUMINANTS',
 'MSDS_CMFS',
 'MSDS_CMFS_LMS',
 'MSDS_CMFS_RGB',
 'MSDS_CMFS_STANDARD_OBSERVER',
 'SDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_CIE_ILLUMINANT_D_SERIES',
 'SDS_ILLUMINANTS',
 'SDS_LEFS',
 'SDS_LEFS_PHOTOPIC',
 'SDS_LEFS_SCOTOPIC',
 'TVS_ILLUMINANTS',
 'TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB',
 'CCS_LIGHT_SOURCES',
 'SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES',
 'sd_constant',
 'sd_zeros',
 'sd_ones',
 'msds_constant',

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

'msds_zeros',
'msds_ones',
'SD_GAUSSIAN_METHODS',
'sd_gaussian',
'sd_gaussian_normal',
'sd_gaussian_fwhm',
'SD_SINGLE_LED_METHODS',
'sd_single_led',
'sd_single_led_Ohno2005',
'SD_MULTI_LEDS_METHODS',
'sd_multi_leds',
'sd_multi_leds_Ohno2005',
'SD_TO_XYZ_METHODS',
'MSDS_TO_XYZ_METHODS',
'sd_to_XYZ',
'msds_to_XYZ',
'SPECTRAL_SHAPE_ASTME308',
'handle_spectral_arguments',
'lagrange_coefficients_ASTME2022',
'tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME2022',
'adjust_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308',
'sd_to_XYZ_integration',
'sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308',
'sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308',
'msds_to_XYZ_integration',
'msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308',
'wavelength_to_XYZ',
'spectral_uniformity',
'BANDPASS_CORRECTION_METHODS',
'bandpass_correction',
'bandpass_correction_Stearns1988',
'sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A',
'sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series',
'daylight_locus_function',
'sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function',
'mesopic_weighting_function',
'LIGHTNESS_METHODS',
'lightness',
'lightness_Glasser1958',
'lightness_Wyszecki1963',
'lightness_CIE1976',
'lightness_Fairchild2010',
'lightness_Fairchild2011',
'lightness_Abebe2017',
'intermediate_lightness_function_CIE1976',
'LUMINANCE_METHODS',
'luminance',
'luminance_Newhall1943',
'luminance_ASTMD1535',
'luminance_CIE1976',
'luminance_Fairchild2010',
'luminance_Fairchild2011',
'luminance_Abebe2017',
'intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976',
'dominant_wavelength',
'complementary_wavelength',

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
'excitation_purity',
'colorimetric_purity',
'luminous_flux',
'luminous_efficiency',
'luminous_efficacy',
'RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_LMS_10_degree_cmfs',
'RGB_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs',
'RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs',
'LMS_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs',
'LMS_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs',
'WHITENESS_METHODS',
'whiteness',
'whiteness_Berger1959',
'whiteness-Taube1960',
'whiteness_Stensby1968',
'whiteness_ASTME313',
'whiteness_Ganz1979',
'whiteness_CIE2004',
'YELLOWNESS_METHODS',
'yellowness',
'yellowness_ASTMD1925',
'yellowness_ASTME313_alternative',
'YELLOWNESS_COEFFICIENTS_ASTME313',
'yellowness_ASTME313']
```

**Colour** computations leverage a comprehensive quantity of datasets available in most sub-packages, for example the `colour.colorimetry.datasets` defines the following components:

```
pprint(colour.colorimetry.datasets.__all__)
```

```
['MSDS_CMFS',
'MSDS_CMFS_LMS',
'MSDS_CMFS_RGB',
'MSDS_CMFS_STANDARD_OBSERVER',
'CCS_ILLUMINANTS',
'SDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_CIE_ILLUMINANT_D_SERIES',
'TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB',
'SDS_ILLUMINANTS',
'TVS_ILLUMINANTS',
'CCS_LIGHT_SOURCES',
'SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES',
'SDS_LEFS',
'SDS_LEFS_PHOTOPIC',
'SDS_LEFS_SCOTOPIC']
```

### From Spectral Distribution

Whether it be a sample spectral distribution, colour matching functions or illuminants, spectral data is manipulated using an object built with the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class or based on it:

```
# Defining a sample spectral distribution data.
data_sample = {
    380: 0.048,
    385: 0.051,
    390: 0.055,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

395: 0.060,  
400: 0.065,  
405: 0.068,  
410: 0.068,  
415: 0.067,  
420: 0.064,  
425: 0.062,  
430: 0.059,  
435: 0.057,  
440: 0.055,  
445: 0.054,  
450: 0.053,  
455: 0.053,  
460: 0.052,  
465: 0.052,  
470: 0.052,  
475: 0.053,  
480: 0.054,  
485: 0.055,  
490: 0.057,  
495: 0.059,  
500: 0.061,  
505: 0.062,  
510: 0.065,  
515: 0.067,  
520: 0.070,  
525: 0.072,  
530: 0.074,  
535: 0.075,  
540: 0.076,  
545: 0.078,  
550: 0.079,  
555: 0.082,  
560: 0.087,  
565: 0.092,  
570: 0.100,  
575: 0.107,  
580: 0.115,  
585: 0.122,  
590: 0.129,  
595: 0.134,  
600: 0.138,  
605: 0.142,  
610: 0.146,  
615: 0.150,  
620: 0.154,  
625: 0.158,  
630: 0.163,  
635: 0.167,  
640: 0.173,  
645: 0.180,  
650: 0.188,  
655: 0.196,  
660: 0.204,  
665: 0.213,  
670: 0.222,

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

675: 0.231,
680: 0.242,
685: 0.251,
690: 0.261,
695: 0.271,
700: 0.282,
705: 0.294,
710: 0.305,
715: 0.318,
720: 0.334,
725: 0.354,
730: 0.372,
735: 0.392,
740: 0.409,
745: 0.420,
750: 0.436,
755: 0.450,
760: 0.462,
765: 0.465,
770: 0.448,
775: 0.432,
780: 0.421,
}

sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(data_sample, name="Sample")
print(repr(sd))

```

```

SpectralDistribution([[ 3.80000000e+02,  4.80000000e-02],
 [ 3.85000000e+02,  5.10000000e-02],
 [ 3.90000000e+02,  5.50000000e-02],
 [ 3.95000000e+02,  6.00000000e-02],
 [ 4.00000000e+02,  6.50000000e-02],
 [ 4.05000000e+02,  6.80000000e-02],
 [ 4.10000000e+02,  6.80000000e-02],
 [ 4.15000000e+02,  6.70000000e-02],
 [ 4.20000000e+02,  6.40000000e-02],
 [ 4.25000000e+02,  6.20000000e-02],
 [ 4.30000000e+02,  5.90000000e-02],
 [ 4.35000000e+02,  5.70000000e-02],
 [ 4.40000000e+02,  5.50000000e-02],
 [ 4.45000000e+02,  5.40000000e-02],
 [ 4.50000000e+02,  5.30000000e-02],
 [ 4.55000000e+02,  5.30000000e-02],
 [ 4.60000000e+02,  5.20000000e-02],
 [ 4.65000000e+02,  5.20000000e-02],
 [ 4.70000000e+02,  5.20000000e-02],
 [ 4.75000000e+02,  5.30000000e-02],
 [ 4.80000000e+02,  5.40000000e-02],
 [ 4.85000000e+02,  5.50000000e-02],
 [ 4.90000000e+02,  5.70000000e-02],
 [ 4.95000000e+02,  5.90000000e-02],
 [ 5.00000000e+02,  6.10000000e-02],
 [ 5.05000000e+02,  6.20000000e-02],
 [ 5.10000000e+02,  6.50000000e-02],
 [ 5.15000000e+02,  6.70000000e-02],
 [ 5.20000000e+02,  7.00000000e-02],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 5.25000000e+02, 7.20000000e-02],
[ 5.30000000e+02, 7.40000000e-02],
[ 5.35000000e+02, 7.50000000e-02],
[ 5.40000000e+02, 7.60000000e-02],
[ 5.45000000e+02, 7.80000000e-02],
[ 5.50000000e+02, 7.90000000e-02],
[ 5.55000000e+02, 8.20000000e-02],
[ 5.60000000e+02, 8.70000000e-02],
[ 5.65000000e+02, 9.20000000e-02],
[ 5.70000000e+02, 1.00000000e-01],
[ 5.75000000e+02, 1.07000000e-01],
[ 5.80000000e+02, 1.15000000e-01],
[ 5.85000000e+02, 1.22000000e-01],
[ 5.90000000e+02, 1.29000000e-01],
[ 5.95000000e+02, 1.34000000e-01],
[ 6.00000000e+02, 1.38000000e-01],
[ 6.05000000e+02, 1.42000000e-01],
[ 6.10000000e+02, 1.46000000e-01],
[ 6.15000000e+02, 1.50000000e-01],
[ 6.20000000e+02, 1.54000000e-01],
[ 6.25000000e+02, 1.58000000e-01],
[ 6.30000000e+02, 1.63000000e-01],
[ 6.35000000e+02, 1.67000000e-01],
[ 6.40000000e+02, 1.73000000e-01],
[ 6.45000000e+02, 1.80000000e-01],
[ 6.50000000e+02, 1.88000000e-01],
[ 6.55000000e+02, 1.96000000e-01],
[ 6.60000000e+02, 2.04000000e-01],
[ 6.65000000e+02, 2.13000000e-01],
[ 6.70000000e+02, 2.22000000e-01],
[ 6.75000000e+02, 2.31000000e-01],
[ 6.80000000e+02, 2.42000000e-01],
[ 6.85000000e+02, 2.51000000e-01],
[ 6.90000000e+02, 2.61000000e-01],
[ 6.95000000e+02, 2.71000000e-01],
[ 7.00000000e+02, 2.82000000e-01],
[ 7.05000000e+02, 2.94000000e-01],
[ 7.10000000e+02, 3.05000000e-01],
[ 7.15000000e+02, 3.18000000e-01],
[ 7.20000000e+02, 3.34000000e-01],
[ 7.25000000e+02, 3.54000000e-01],
[ 7.30000000e+02, 3.72000000e-01],
[ 7.35000000e+02, 3.92000000e-01],
[ 7.40000000e+02, 4.09000000e-01],
[ 7.45000000e+02, 4.20000000e-01],
[ 7.50000000e+02, 4.36000000e-01],
[ 7.55000000e+02, 4.50000000e-01],
[ 7.60000000e+02, 4.62000000e-01],
[ 7.65000000e+02, 4.65000000e-01],
[ 7.70000000e+02, 4.48000000e-01],
[ 7.75000000e+02, 4.32000000e-01],
[ 7.80000000e+02, 4.21000000e-01]],
interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
interpolator_args={},
extrapolator=Extrapolator,
extrapolator_args={u'right': None, u'method': u'Constant', u'left': _

```

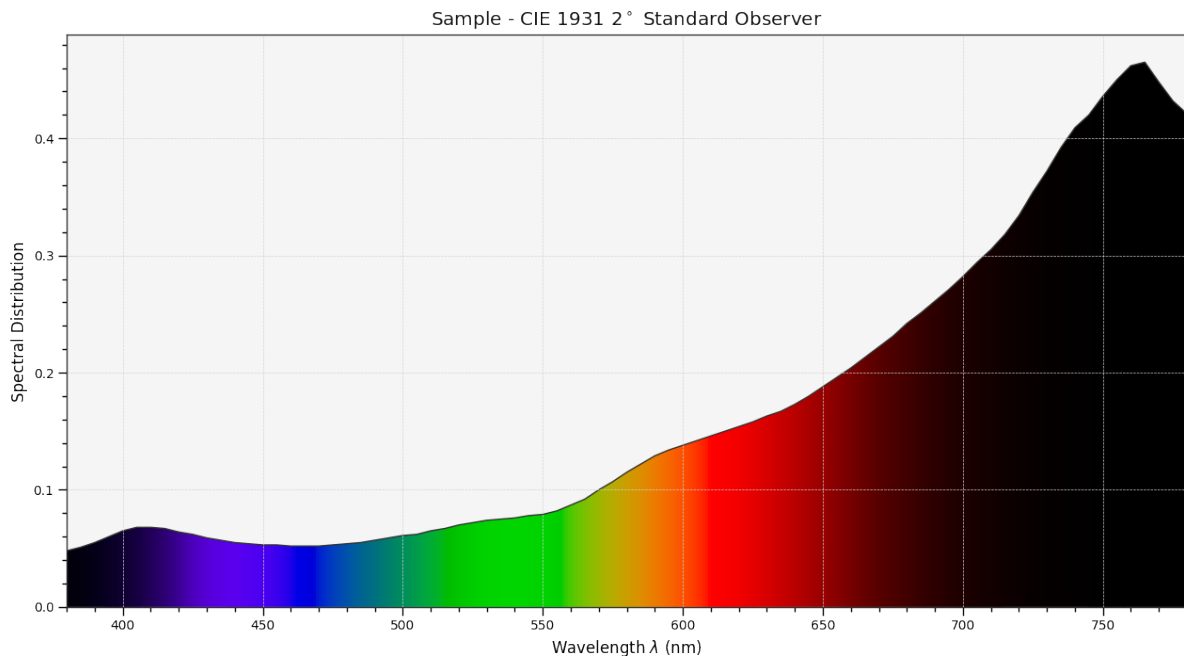
(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

`None}}`

The sample spectral distribution can be easily plotted against the visible spectrum:

```
# Plotting the sample spectral distribution.
plot_single_sd(sd)
```



With the sample spectral distribution defined, its shape is retrieved as follows:

```
# Displaying the sample spectral distribution shape.
print(sd.shape)
```

```
(380.0, 780.0, 5.0)
```

The returned shape is an instance of the `colour.SpectralShape` class:

```
repr(sd.shape)
```

```
'SpectralShape(380.0, 780.0, 5.0)'
```

The `colour.SpectralShape` class is used throughout **Colour** to define spectral dimensions and is instantiated as follows:

```
# Using *colour.SpectralShape* with iteration.
shape = colour.SpectralShape(start=0, end=10, interval=1)
for wavelength in shape:
    print(wavelength)

# *colour.SpectralShape.wavelengths* property is providing the complete
# range of wavelengths.
shape = colour.SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.5)
shape.wavelengths
```



```
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
```

```
array([ 0. ,  0.5,  1. ,  1.5,  2. ,  2.5,  3. ,  3.5,  4. ,
        4.5,  5. ,  5.5,  6. ,  6.5,  7. ,  7.5,  8. ,  8.5,
        9. ,  9.5, 10. ])
```

**Colour** defines three convenient objects to create constant spectral distributions:

- `colour.sd_constant`
- `colour.sd_zeros`
- `colour.sd_ones`

```
# Defining a constant spectral distribution.
sd_constant = colour.sd_constant(100)
print('"Constant Spectral Distribution"')
print(sd_constant.shape)
print(sd_constant[400])

# Defining a zeros filled spectral distribution.
print('\n"Zeros Filled Spectral Distribution"')
sd_zeros = colour.sd_zeros()
print(sd_zeros.shape)
print(sd_zeros[400])

# Defining a ones filled spectral distribution.
print('\n"Ones Filled Spectral Distribution"')
sd_ones = colour.sd_ones()
print(sd_ones.shape)
print(sd_ones[400])
```

```
"Constant Spectral Distribution"
(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
100.0

"Zeros Filled Spectral Distribution"
(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
0.0

"Ones Filled Spectral Distribution"
(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
1.0
```

By default the shape used by `colour.sd_constant`, `colour.sd_zeros` and `colour.sd_ones` is the one defined by the `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute and based on *ASTM E308-15* practise shape.

```
print(repr(colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT))
```

```
SpectralShape(360, 780, 1)
```

A custom shape can be passed to construct a constant spectral distribution with user defined dimensions:

```
colour.sd_ones(colour.SpectralShape(400, 700, 5))[450]
```

```
1.0
```

The `colour.SpectralDistribution` class supports the following arithmetical operations:

- *addition*
- *subtraction*
- *multiplication*
- *division*
- *exponentiation*

```
sd1 = colour.sd_ones()
print('"Ones Filled Spectral Distribution"')
print(sd1[400])

print('\n"x2 Constant Multiplied"')
print((sd1 * 2)[400])

print('\n"+ Spectral Distribution"')
print((sd1 + colour.sd_ones())[400])
```

```
"Ones Filled Spectral Distribution"
1.0

"x2 Constant Multiplied"
2.0

"+ Spectral Distribution"
2.0
```

Often interpolation of the spectral distribution is required, this is achieved with the `colour.SpectralDistribution.interpolate` method. Depending on the wavelengths uniformity, the default interpolation method will differ. Following *CIE 167:2005* recommendation: The method developed by *Sprague (1880)* should be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and a *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable [[CIET13805a](#)].

The uniformity of the sample spectral distribution is assessed as follows:

```
# Checking the sample spectral distribution uniformity.
print(sd.is_uniform())
```

```
True
```

In this case, since the sample spectral distribution is uniform the interpolation defaults to the `colour.SpragueInterpolator` interpolator.

---

**Note:** Interpolation happens in place and may alter the original data, use the `colour.SpectralDistribution.copy` method to generate a copy of the spectral distribution before interpolation.

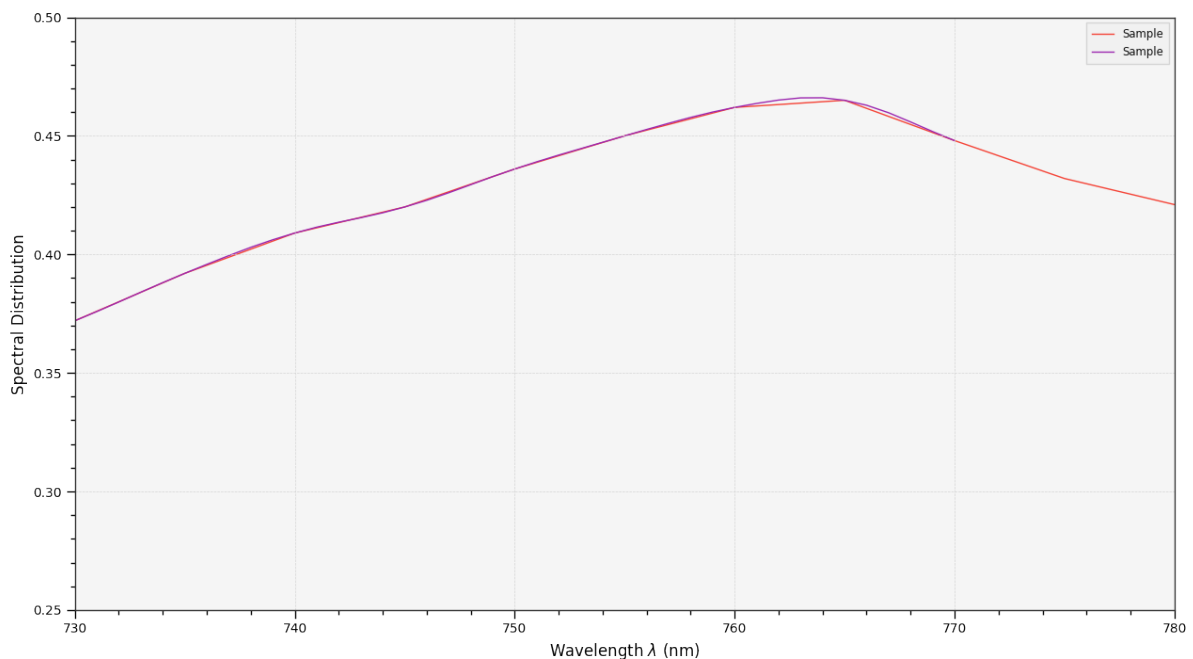
---

```
# Copying the sample spectral distribution.
sd_copy = sd.copy()

# Interpolating the copied sample spectral distribution.
sd_copy.interpolate(colour.SpectralShape(400, 770, 1))
sd_copy[401]
```

```
0.065809599999999996
```

```
# Comparing the interpolated spectral distribution with the original one.
plot_multi_sds([sd, sd_copy], bounding_box=[730, 780, 0.25, 0.5])
```



Extrapolation although dangerous can be used to help aligning two spectral distributions together. *CIE publication CIE 15:2004 “Colorimetry”* recommends that unmeasured values may be set equal to the nearest measured value of the appropriate quantity in truncation [CIET14804f]:

```
# Extrapolating the copied sample spectral distribution.
sd_copy.extrapolate(colour.SpectralShape(340, 830, 1))
sd_copy[340], sd_copy[830]
```

```
(0.065000000000000002, 0.44800000000000018)
```

The underlying interpolator can be swapped for any of the **Colour** interpolators:

```
pprint(
    [
        export
        for export in colour.algebra.interpolation.__all__
        if "Interpolator" in export
    ]
)
```

```
[u'KernelInterpolator',
 u'LinearInterpolator',
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
u'SpragueInterpolator',
u'CubicSplineInterpolator',
u'PchipInterpolator',
u'NullInterpolator']
```

```
# Changing interpolator while trimming the copied spectral distribution.
sd_copy.interpolate(
    colour.SpectralShape(400, 700, 10),
    interpolator=colour.LinearInterpolator,
)
```

```
SpectralDistribution([[ 4.00000000e+02,  6.50000000e-02],
                    [ 4.10000000e+02,  6.80000000e-02],
                    [ 4.20000000e+02,  6.40000000e-02],
                    [ 4.30000000e+02,  5.90000000e-02],
                    [ 4.40000000e+02,  5.50000000e-02],
                    [ 4.50000000e+02,  5.30000000e-02],
                    [ 4.60000000e+02,  5.20000000e-02],
                    [ 4.70000000e+02,  5.20000000e-02],
                    [ 4.80000000e+02,  5.40000000e-02],
                    [ 4.90000000e+02,  5.70000000e-02],
                    [ 5.00000000e+02,  6.10000000e-02],
                    [ 5.10000000e+02,  6.50000000e-02],
                    [ 5.20000000e+02,  7.00000000e-02],
                    [ 5.30000000e+02,  7.40000000e-02],
                    [ 5.40000000e+02,  7.60000000e-02],
                    [ 5.50000000e+02,  7.90000000e-02],
                    [ 5.60000000e+02,  8.70000000e-02],
                    [ 5.70000000e+02,  1.00000000e-01],
                    [ 5.80000000e+02,  1.15000000e-01],
                    [ 5.90000000e+02,  1.29000000e-01],
                    [ 6.00000000e+02,  1.38000000e-01],
                    [ 6.10000000e+02,  1.46000000e-01],
                    [ 6.20000000e+02,  1.54000000e-01],
                    [ 6.30000000e+02,  1.63000000e-01],
                    [ 6.40000000e+02,  1.73000000e-01],
                    [ 6.50000000e+02,  1.88000000e-01],
                    [ 6.60000000e+02,  2.04000000e-01],
                    [ 6.70000000e+02,  2.22000000e-01],
                    [ 6.80000000e+02,  2.42000000e-01],
                    [ 6.90000000e+02,  2.61000000e-01],
                    [ 7.00000000e+02,  2.82000000e-01]],
                    interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
                    interpolator_args={},
                    extrapolator=Extrapolator,
                    extrapolator_args={u'right': None, u'method': u'Constant', u'left':
→None}))
```

The extrapolation behaviour can be changed for Linear method instead of the Constant default method or even use arbitrary constant left and right values:

```
# Extrapolating the copied sample spectral distribution with *Linear* method.
sd_copy.extrapolate(
    colour.SpectralShape(340, 830, 1),
    extrapolator_kwargs={"method": "Linear", "right": 0},
)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
sd_copy[340], sd_copy[830]
```

```
(0.0469999999999999348, 0.0)
```

Aligning a spectral distribution is a convenient way to first interpolate the current data within its original bounds, then, if required, extrapolate any missing values to match the requested shape:

```
# Aligning the cloned sample spectral distribution.
# The spectral distribution is first trimmed as above.
sd_copy.interpolate(colour.SpectralShape(400, 700, 1))
sd_copy.align(colour.SpectralShape(340, 830, 5))
sd_copy[340], sd_copy[830]
```

```
(0.065000000000000002, 0.28199999999999975)
```

The `colour.SpectralDistribution` class also supports various arithmetic operations like *addition*, *subtraction*, *multiplication*, *division* or *exponentiation* with *numeric* and *array\_like* variables or other `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances:

```
sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(
    {
        410: 0.25,
        420: 0.50,
        430: 0.75,
        440: 1.0,
        450: 0.75,
        460: 0.50,
        480: 0.25,
    }
)

print((sd.copy() + 1).values)
print((sd.copy() * 2).values)
print((sd * [0.35, 1.55, 0.75, 2.55, 0.95, 0.65, 0.15]).values)
print((sd * colour.sd_constant(2, sd.shape) * colour.sd_constant(3, sd.shape)).values)
```

```
[ 1.25  1.5   1.75  2.    1.75  1.5   1.25]
[ 0.5   1.    1.5   2.    1.5   1.    0.5]
[ 0.0875 0.775 0.5625 2.55  0.7125 0.325 0.0375]
[ 1.5   3.    4.5   6.    4.5   3.    1.5]
```

The spectral distribution can be normalised with an arbitrary factor:

```
print(sd.normalise().values)
print(sd.normalise(100).values)
```

```
[ 0.25  0.5   0.75  1.    0.75  0.5   0.25]
[ 25.   50.   75.  100.   75.   50.   25.]
```

At the heart of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class is the `colour.continuous.Signal` class which implements the `colour.continuous.Signal.function` method.

Evaluating the function for any independent domain  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  variable returns a corresponding range  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  variable.

It adopts an interpolating function encapsulated inside an extrapolating function. The resulting function independent domain, stored as discrete values in the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` attribute

corresponds with the function dependent and already known range stored in the `colour.continuous.Signal.range` attribute.

Describing the `colour.continuous.Signal` class is beyond the scope of this tutorial but the core capability can be described.

```
import numpy as np
```

```
range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
signal = colour.continuous.Signal(range_)
print(repr(signal))
```

```
Signal([[ 0.,  10.],
        [ 1.,  20.],
        [ 2.,  30.],
        [ 3.,  40.],
        [ 4.,  50.],
        [ 5.,  60.],
        [ 6.,  70.],
        [ 7.,  80.],
        [ 8.,  90.],
        [ 9., 100.]],
        interpolator=KernelInterpolator,
        interpolator_kwargs={},
        extrapolator=Extrapolator,
        extrapolator_kwargs={u'right': nan, u'method': u'Constant', u'left': nan})
```

```
# Returning the corresponding range *y* variable for any arbitrary independent domain *x*.
↪variable.
signal[np.random.uniform(0, 9, 10)]
```

```
array([ 94.74700025,  50.62829102,  72.93120155,  81.86179968,
        70.14736394,  83.11336665,  51.17649751,  71.00638621,
        86.94761009,  78.01845818])
```

## Convert to Tristimulus Values

From a given spectral distribution, *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values can be calculated:

```
sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(data_sample)
cmfs = colour.MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
illuminant = colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]

# Calculating the sample spectral distribution *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
XYZ = colour.sd_to_XYZ(sd, cmfs, illuminant)
print(XYZ)
```

```
[ 10.97085572  9.70278591  6.05562778]
```

### From CIE XYZ Colourspace

*CIE XYZ* is the central colourspace for Colour Science from which many computations are available, expanding to even more computations:

```
# Displaying objects interacting directly with the *CIE XYZ* colourspace.
pprint(colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS)
```

```
('CAM02LCD',
 'CAM02SCD',
 'CAM02UCS',
 'CAM16LCD',
 'CAM16SCD',
 'CAM16UCS',
 'CIE XYZ',
 'CIE xyY',
 'CIE Lab',
 'CIE Luv',
 'CIE UCS',
 'CIE UVW',
 'DIN99',
 'Hunter Lab',
 'Hunter Rdab',
 'ICaCb',
 'ICtCp',
 'IPT',
 'IPT Ragoo 2021',
 'IgPgTg',
 'Jzazbz',
 'OSA UCS',
 'Oklab',
 'hdr-CIELAB',
 'hdr-IPT',
 'Yrg')
```

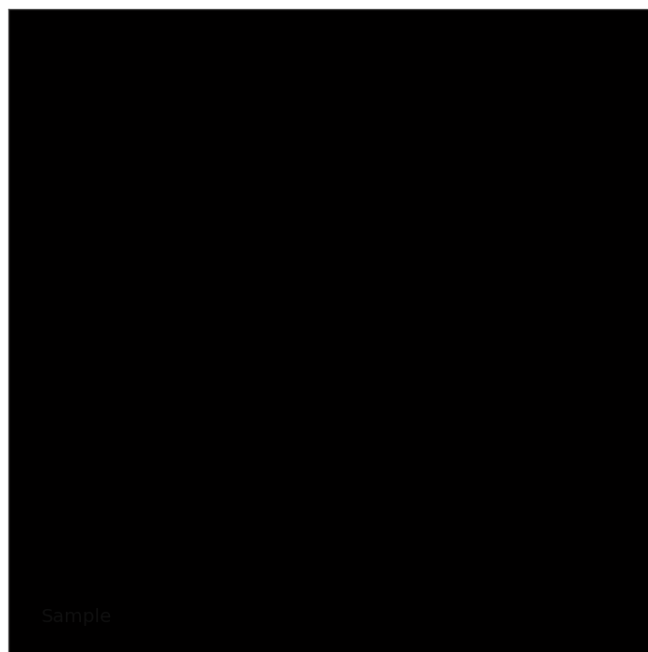
### Convert to Display Colours

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values can be converted into *sRGB* colourspace *RGB* values in order to display them on screen:

```
# The output domain of *colour.sd_to_XYZ* is [0, 100] and the input
# domain of *colour.XYZ_to_sRGB* is [0, 1]. It needs to be accounted for,
# thus the input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are scaled.
RGB = colour.XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ / 100)
print(RGB)
```

```
[ 0.45675795  0.30986982  0.24861924]
```

```
# Plotting the *sRGB* colour of the *Sample* spectral distribution.
plot_single_colour_swatch(ColourSwatch(RGB, "Sample"), text_kwargs={"size": "x-large"})
```



### Generate Colour Rendition Charts

Likewise, colour values from a colour rendition chart sample can be computed.

---

**Note:** This is useful for render time checks in the VFX industry, where a synthetic colour chart can be inserted into a render to ensure the colour management is acting as expected.

---

The `colour.characterisation` sub-package contains the dataset for various colour rendition charts:

```
# Colour rendition charts chromaticity coordinates.  
print(sorted(colour.characterisation.CCS_COLOURCHECKERS.keys()))  
  
# Colour rendition charts spectral distributions.  
print(sorted(colour.characterisation.SDS_COLOURCHECKERS.keys()))
```

```
['BabelColor Average', 'ColorChecker 1976', 'ColorChecker 2005', 'ColorChecker24 - After_␣  
→November 2014', 'ColorChecker24 - Before November 2014', 'TE226 V2', 'babel_average',  
→'cc2005', 'cca2014', 'ccb2014']  
['BabelColor Average', 'ColorChecker N Ohta', 'ISO 17321-1', 'babel_average', 'cc_ohta']
```

---

**Note:** The above `cc2005`, `babel_average` and `cc_ohta` keys are convenient aliases for respectively `ColorChecker 2005`, `BabelColor Average` and `ColorChecker N Ohta` keys.

---

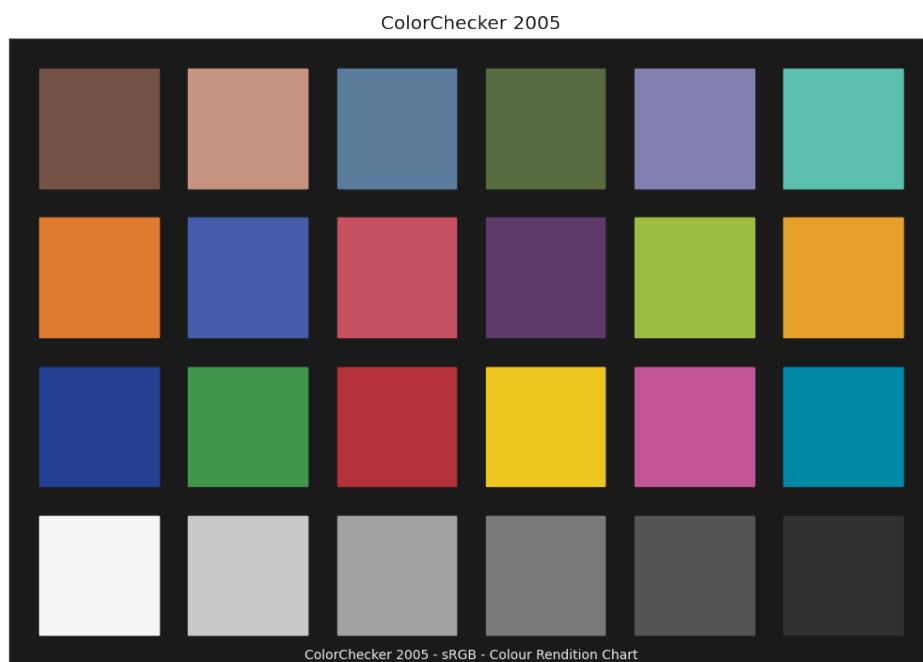
```
# Plotting the *sRGB* colourspace colour of *neutral 5 (.70 D)* patch.  
patch_name = "neutral 5 (.70 D)"  
patch_sd = colour.SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N Ohta"][patch_name]  
XYZ = colour.sd_to_XYZ(patch_sd, cmfs, illuminant)  
RGB = colour.XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ / 100)  
  
plot_single_colour_swatch(  
    ColourSwatch(RGB, patch_name.title()), text_kwargs={"size": "x-large"}  
)
```





**Colour** defines a convenient plotting object to draw synthetic colour rendition charts figures:

```
plot_single_colour_checker(  
    colour_checker="ColorChecker 2005", text_kwargs={"visible": False}  
)
```



## Convert to Chromaticity Coordinates

Given a spectral distribution, chromaticity coordinates *CIE xy* can be computed using the `colour.XYZ_to_xy` definition:

```
# Computing *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates for the *neutral 5 (.70 D)* patch.
xy = colour.XYZ_to_xy(XYZ)
print(xy)
```

```
[ 0.31259787  0.32870029]
```

Chromaticity coordinates *CIE xy* can be plotted into the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*:

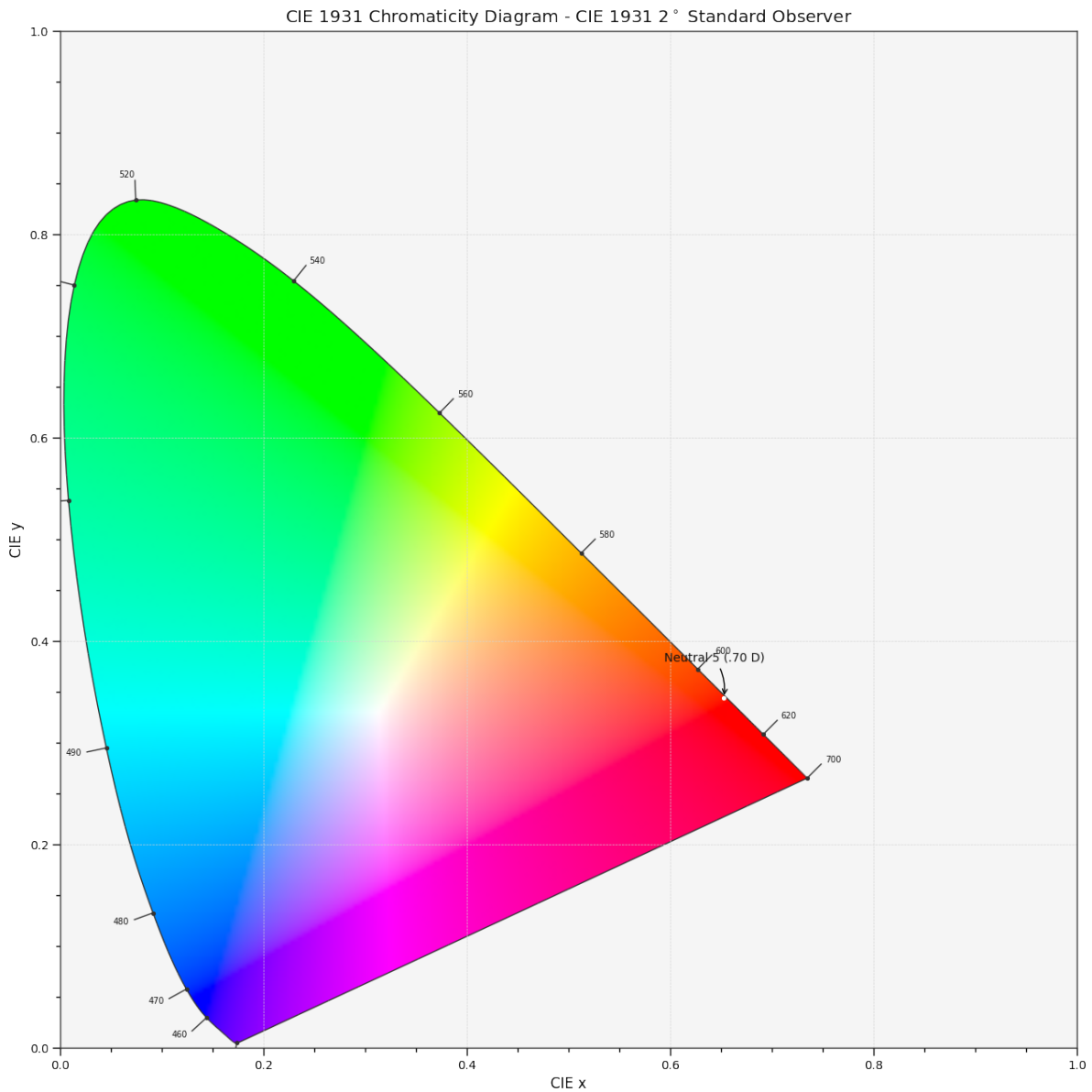
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plotting the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
# The argument *show=False* is passed so that the plot doesn't get
# displayed and can be used as a basis for other plots.
plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(show=False)

# Plotting the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
x, y = xy
plt.plot(x, y, "o-", color="white")

# Annotating the plot.
plt.annotate(
    patch_sd.name.title(),
    xy=xy,
    xytext=(-50, 30),
    textcoords="offset points",
    arrowprops=dict(arrowstyle="->", connectionstyle="arc3, rad=-0.2"),
)

# Displaying the plot.
render(
    show=True,
    limits=(-0.1, 0.9, -0.1, 0.9),
    x_tighten=True,
    y_tighten=True,
)
```



### See More

- The [Basic Concepts](#) page puts an emphasis on basic but important to understand concepts of **Colour**.
- The [Advanced Concepts](#) page describes some advanced usage scenarios of **Colour**.
- The [Google Colab How-To](#) guide for **Colour** shows various techniques to solve specific problems and highlights some interesting use cases.

### 3.1.2 How-To

The [Google Colab How-To](#) guide for **Colour** shows various techniques to solve specific problems and highlights some interesting use cases.

### 3.1.3 Basic Concepts

This page puts an emphasis on basic concepts of **Colour**, those are important to understand.

#### Object Name Categorisation

The API tries to bundle the objects by categories by naming them with common prefixes which makes introspection and auto-completion easier.

For example, in [IPython](#) or [Jupyter Notebook](#), most of the definitions pertaining to the spectral distribution handling can be found as follows:

```
In [1]: import colour

In [2]: colour.sd_
sd_blackbody()          sd_gaussian()          sd_
↳ rayleigh_scattering() sd_zeros
sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series() sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function() sd_
↳ single_led()
sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A() sd_multi_leds()          sd_
↳ to_aces_relative_exposure_values()
sd_constant()          sd_ones()          sd_
↳ to_XYZ
```

Likewise, for the spectral distribution handling related attributes:

```
In [2]: colour.SD
SD_GAUSSIAN_METHODS    SD_TO_XYZ_METHODS    SDS_ILLUMINANTS    SDS_
↳ LIGHT_SOURCES
SD_MULTI_LEDS_METHODS SDS_COLOURCHECKERS    SDS_LEFS
SD_SINGLE_LED_METHODS SDS_FILTERS          SDS_LENSSES
```

Similarly, all the RGB colourspaces can be individually accessed from the `colour.models` namespace:

```
In [2]: colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACES2065_1          RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESPROXY  ↳
↳ RGB_COLOURSPACE_APPLE_RGB          RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_525
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCC          RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_
↳ RGB1998          RGB_COLOURSPACE_BEST_RGB          RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_625
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCCT          RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_WIDE_
↳ GAMUT_RGB RGB_COLOURSPACE_BETA_RGB          RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT709          >
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCG          RGB_COLOURSPACE_ARRI_WIDE_
↳ GAMUT_3          RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT2020          RGB_COLOURSPACE_CIE_RGB
```

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are in use in **Colour**:

- **CAM** : Colour Appearance Model
- **CCS** : Chromaticity Coordinates
- **CCTF** : Colour Component Transfer Function
- **CCT** : Correlated Colour Temperature
- **CMY** : Cyan, Magenta, Yellow
- **CMYK** : Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black
- **CVD** : Colour Vision Deficiency
- **CV** : Code Value
- **EOTF** : Electro-Optical Transfer Function
- **IDT** : Input Device Transform
- **MSDS** : Multi-Spectral Distributions
- **OETF** : Optical-Electrical Transfer Function
- **OOTF** : Optical-Optical Transfer Function
- **SD** : Spectral Distribution
- **TVS** : Tristimulus Values

## N-Dimensional Array Support

Most of **Colour** definitions are fully vectorised and support n-dimensional array by leveraging **Numpy**.

While it is recommended to use **ndarray** as input for the API objects, it is possible to use tuples or lists:

```
import colour
```

```
xyY = (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008)
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373])
```

```
xyY = [0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008]
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373])
```

```
xyY = [
    (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008),
    (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008),
    (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008),
]
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([[ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373]])
```

As shown in the above example, there is widespread support for n-dimensional arrays:

```
import numpy as np
```

```
xyY = np.array([0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008])
xyY = np.tile(xyY, (6, 1))
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([[ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
       [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373]])
```

```
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY.reshape([2, 3, 3]))
```

```
array([[[ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
        [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
        [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373]],

       [[ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
        [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373],
        [ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373]]])
```

Which enables image processing:

```
RGB = colour.read_image("_static/Logo_Small_001.png")
RGB = RGB[..., 0:3] # Discarding alpha channel.
XYZ = colour.sRGB_to_XYZ(RGB)
colour.plotting.plot_image(XYZ, text_kwargs={"text": "sRGB to XYZ"})
```



## Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal

### Floating Point Wavelengths

**Colour** [current representation](#) of spectral data is atypical and has been influenced by the failures and shortcomings of the previous implementation that required [less than ideal code](#) to support floating point wavelengths. Wavelengths should not have to be defined as integer values and it is effectively common to get data from instruments whose domain is returned as floating point values.

For example, the data from an [Ocean Insight \(Optics\) STS-VIS](#) spectrometer is typically saved with 3 digits decimal precision:

```
Data from Subt2_14-36-15-210.txt Node

Date: Sat Nov 17 14:36:15 NZDT 2018
User: kelsolaar
Spectrometer: S12286
Trigger mode: 0
Resolution mode: 1024 pixels
Integration Time (sec): 5.000000E0
Scans to average: 3
Nonlinearity correction enabled: true
Boxcar width: 3
Baseline correction enabled: true
XAxis mode: Wavelengths
Number of Pixels in Spectrum: 1024
# >>>>Begin Spectral Data<<<<
338.028      279.71
338.482      285.43
338.936      291.33
...
821.513      3112.65
822.008      3133.74
822.503      3107.11
```

A solution to the problem is to quantize the data at integer values but it is often non-desirable. The spectra representation implementation prior to **Colour 0.3.11** was relying on a [custom mutable mapping](#) which was allowing to retrieve decimal keys within a given precision:

```
data_1 = {0.1999999998: "Nemo", 0.2000000000: "John"}
apm_1 = ArbitraryPrecisionMapping(data_1, key_decimals=10)
tuple(apm_1.keys())
```

```
(0.1999999998, 0.2)
```

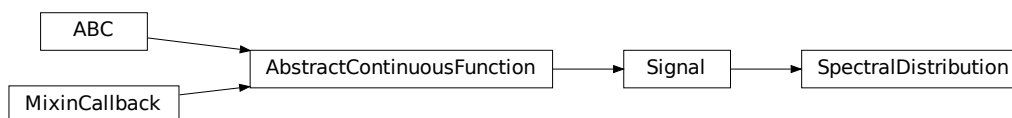
```
apm_2 = ArbitraryPrecisionMapping(data_1, key_decimals=7)
tuple(apm_2.keys())
```

```
(0.2,)
```

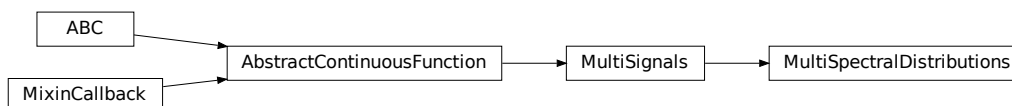
While functional, the approach was brittle and not elegant which triggered a [significant amount of rework](#).

## Continuous Signal

All the spectral distributions in **Colour** are instances of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class (or its sub-classes), a sub-class of the `colour.continuous.Signal` class which is itself an implementation of the `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` ABCMeta class:



Likewise, the multi-spectral distributions are instances `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class (or its sub-classes), a sub-class of the `colour.continuous.MultiSignals` class which is a container for multiple `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances and also implements the `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` ABCMeta class.



The `colour.continuous.Signal` class implements the `Signal.function()` method so that evaluating the function for any independent domain  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  variable returns a corresponding range  $y \in \mathbb{R}$  variable.

It adopts an interpolating function encapsulated inside an extrapolating function. The resulting function independent domain, stored as discrete values in the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` attribute corresponds with the function dependent and already known range stored in the `colour.continuous.Signal.range` attribute.

Consequently, it is possible to get the value of a spectral distribution at any given wavelength:

```
data = {
    500: 0.0651,
    520: 0.0705,
    540: 0.0772,
    560: 0.0870,
    580: 0.1128,
    600: 0.1360,
}
sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(data)
sd[555.5]
```

```
0.083453673782958995
```



## Getting, Setting, Indexing and Slicing

**Attention:** Indexing a spectral distribution (or multi-spectral distribution) with a numeric (or a numeric sequence) returns the corresponding value(s). Indexing a spectral distribution (or multi-spectral distribution) with a slice returns the values for the corresponding wavelength *indexes*.

While it is tempting to think that the `colour.SpectralDistribution` and `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` classes behave like Numpy's `ndarray`, they do not entirely and some peculiarities exist that make them different.

An important difference lies in the behaviour with respect to getting and setting the values of the data.

Getting the value(s) for a single (or multiple wavelengths) is done by indexing the `colour.SpectralDistribution` (or `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`) class with the a single numeric or array of numeric wavelengths, e.g. `sd[555.5]` or `sd[555.25, 555.25, 555.75]`.

However, if getting the values using a `slice` class instance, e.g. `sd[0:3]`, the underlying discrete values for the indexes represented by the `slice` class instance are returned instead.

As shown in the previous section, getting the value of a wavelength is done as follows:

```
data = {
    500: 0.0651,
    520: 0.0705,
    540: 0.0772,
    560: 0.0870,
    580: 0.1128,
    600: 0.1360,
}
sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(data)
sd[555]
```

```
0.083135180664062502,
```

Multiple wavelength values can be retrieved as follows:

```
sd[(555.0, 556.25, 557.5, 558.75, 560.0)]
```

```
array([ 0.08313518,  0.08395997,  0.08488108,  0.085897   ,  0.087   ])
```

However, slices will return the values for the corresponding wavelength *indexes*:

```
sd[0:3]
```

```
array([ 0.0651,  0.0705,  0.0772])
```

```
sd[:]
```

```
array([ 0.0651,  0.0705,  0.0772,  0.087   ,  0.1128,  0.136   ])
```

**Note:** Indexing a multi-spectral distribution is achieved similarly, it can however be sliced along multiple axes because the data is 2-dimensional, e.g. `msds[0:3, 0:2]`.

A copy of the underlying `colour.SpectralDistribution` and `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` classes discretized data can be accessed via the `wavelengths` and `values` properties. However, it cannot be changed directly via the properties or slicing:

**Attention:** The data returned by the `wavelengths` and `values` properties is a copy of the underlying `colour.SpectralDistribution` and `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` classes discretized data: It can only be changed indirectly.

```
data = {
    500: 0.0651,
    520: 0.0705,
    540: 0.0772,
    560: 0.0870,
    580: 0.1128,
    600: 0.1360,
}
sd = colour.SpectralDistribution(data)
# Note: The wavelength 500nm is at index 0.
sd.values[0] = 0
sd[500]
```

```
0.065100000000000019
```

Instead, the values can be set indirectly:

```
values = sd.values
values[0] = 0
sd.values = values
sd.values
```

```
array([ 0.    ,  0.0705,  0.0772,  0.087 ,  0.1128,  0.136 ])
```

## Domain-Range Scales

---

**Note:** This section contains important information.

---

**Colour** adopts 4 main input domains and output ranges:

- *Scalars* usually in domain-range  $[0, 1]$  (or  $[0, 10]$  for *Munsell Value*).
- *Percentages* usually in domain-range  $[0, 100]$ .
- *Degrees* usually in domain-range  $[0, 360]$ .
- *Integers* usually in domain-range  $[0, 2^{*n} - 1]$  where  $n$  is the bit depth.

It is error prone but it is also a direct consequence of the inconsistency of the colour science field itself. We have discussed at length about this and we were leaning toward normalisation of the whole API to domain-range  $[0, 1]$ , we never committed for reasons highlighted by the following points:

- Colour Scientist performing computations related to Munsell Renotation System would be very surprised if the output *Munsell Value* was in range  $[0, 1]$  or  $[0, 100]$ .
- A Visual Effect Industry artist would be astonished to find out that conversion from *CIE XYZ* to *sRGB* was yielding values in range  $[0, 100]$ .

However benefits of having a consistent and predictable domain-range scale are numerous thus with [Colour 0.3.12](#) we have introduced a mechanism to allow users to work within one of the two available domain-range scales.

## Scale - Reference

**‘Reference’** is the default domain-range scale of **Colour**, objects adopt the implemented reference, i.e. paper, publication, etc., domain-range scale.

The **‘Reference’** domain-range scale is inconsistent, e.g. colour appearance models, spectral conversions are typically in domain-range  $[0, 100]$  while RGB models will operate in domain-range  $[0, 1]$ . Some objects, e.g. `:func:colour.colorimetry.lightness_Fairchild2011` definition have mismatched domain-range: input domain  $[0, 1]$  and output range  $[0, 100]$ .

## Scale - 1

**‘1’** is a domain-range scale converting all the relevant objects from **Colour** public API to domain-range  $[0, 1]$ :

- *Scalars* in domain-range  $[0, 10]$ , e.g. *Munsell Value* are scaled by 10.
- *Percentages* in domain-range  $[0, 100]$  are scaled by 100.
- *Degrees* in domain-range  $[0, 360]$  are scaled by 360.
- *Integers* in domain-range  $[0, 2^{**n} - 1]$  where  $n$  is the bit depth are scaled by  $2^{**n} - 1$ .
- *Dimensionless* values are unaffected and are indicated with DN.
- *Unaffected* values are unaffected and are indicated with UN.

**Warning:** The conversion to **‘1’** domain-range scale is a *soft* normalisation and similarly to the **‘Reference’** domain-range scale it is normal to encounter values exceeding 1, e.g. High Dynamic Range Imagery (HDRI) or negative values, e.g. out-of-gamut RGB colourspace values. Some definitions such as `colour.models.eotf_ST2084()` which decodes absolute luminance values are not affected by any domain-range scales and are indicated with *UN*.

## Understanding the Domain-Range Scale of an Object

Using `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()` definition docstring as an example, the *Notes* section features two tables.

The first table is for the domain, and lists the input arguments affected by the two domain-range scales and which normalisation they should adopt depending the domain-range scale in use:

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_1	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
Y_o	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

The second table is for the range and lists the return value of the definition:

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_2	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## Working with the Domain-Range Scales

The current domain-range scale is returned with the `colour.get_domain_range_scale()` definition:

```
import colour

colour.get_domain_range_scale()
```

```
u'reference'
```

Changing from the **'Reference'** default domain-range scale to **'1'** is done with the `colour.set_domain_range_scale()` definition:

```
XYZ_1 = [28.00, 21.26, 5.27]
xy_o1 = [0.4476, 0.4074]
xy_o2 = [0.3127, 0.3290]
Y_o = 20
E_o1 = 1000
E_o2 = 1000
colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, xy_o2, Y_o, E_o1, E_o2)
```

```
array([ 24.03379521,  21.15621214,  17.64301199])
```

```
colour.set_domain_range_scale("1")

XYZ_1 = [0.2800, 0.2126, 0.0527]
Y_o = 0.2
colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, xy_o2, Y_o, E_o1, E_o2)
```

```
array([ 0.24033795,  0.21156212,  0.17643012])
```

The output tristimulus values with the **'1'** domain-range scale are equal to those from **'Reference'** default domain-range scale divided by 100.

Passing incorrectly scaled values to the `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()` definition would result in unexpected values and a warning in that case:

```
colour.set_domain_range_scale("Reference")

colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, xy_o2, Y_o, E_o1, E_o2)
```

```
File "<ipython-input-...>", line 4, in <module>
    E_o2)
File "/colour-science/colour/colour/adaptation/cie1994.py", line 134, in chromatic_
↳ adaptation_CIE1994
    warning(('Y_o" luminance factor must be in [18, 100] domain, '
/colour-science/colour/colour/utilities/verbose.py:207: ColourWarning: "Y_o" luminance_
↳ factor must be in [18, 100] domain, unpredictable results may occur!
    warn(*args, **kwargs)
array([ 0.17171825,  0.13731098,  0.09972054])
```

Setting the **'1'** domain-range scale has the following effect on the `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()` definition:

As it expects values in domain  $[0, 100]$ , scaling occurs and the relevant input values, i.e. the values listed in the domain table, XYZ\_1 and Y\_o are converted from domain  $[0, 1]$  to domain  $[0, 100]$  by `colour.utilities.to_domain_100()` definition and conversely return value XYZ\_2 is converted from range  $[0, 100]$  to range  $[0, 1]$  by `colour.utilities.from_range_100()` definition.

A convenient alternative to the `colour.set_domain_range_scale()` definition is the `colour.domain_range_scale` context manager and decorator. It temporarily overrides **Colour** domain-range scale with given scale value:

```
with colour.domain_range_scale("1"):
    colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, xy_o2, Y_o, E_o1, E_o2)
```

```
[ 0.24033795  0.21156212  0.17643012]
```

## Multiprocessing on Windows with Domain-Range Scales

Windows does not have a `fork` system call, a consequence is that child processes do not necessarily inherit from changes made to global variables.

It has crucial consequences as **Colour** stores the current domain-range scale into a global variable.

The solution is to define an initialisation definition that defines the scale upon child processes spawning.

The `colour.utilities.multiprocessing_pool` context manager conveniently performs the required initialisation so that the domain-range scale is propagated appropriately to child processes.

## Safe Power and Division

**Colour** default handling of fractional power and zero-division occurring during practical applications is managed via various definitions and context managers.

### Safe Power

NaNs generation occurs when a negative number  $a$  is raised to the fractional power  $p$ . This can be avoided using the `colour.algebra.spow()` definition that raises to the power as follows:  $\text{sign}(a) * |a|^p$ .

To the extent possible, the `colour.algebra.spow()` definition has been used throughout the codebase. The default behaviour is controlled with the following definitions:

- `colour.algebra.is_spow_enabled()`
- `colour.algebra.set_spow_enabled()`
- `colour.algebra.spow_enable()` (Context Manager & Decorator)

### Safe Division

NaNs and +/- infs generation occurs when a number  $a$  is divided 0. This can be avoided using the `colour.algebra.sdiv()` definition. It has been used wherever deemed relevant in the codebase. The default behaviour is controlled with the following definitions:

- `colour.algebra.get_sdiv_mode()`
- `colour.algebra.set_sdiv_mode()`
- `colour.algebra.sdiv_mode()` (Context Manager & Decorator)

The following modes are available:

- Numpy: The current *Numpy* zero-division handling occurs.
- Ignore: Zero-division occurs silently.
- Warning: Zero-division occurs with a warning.

- Ignore Zero Conversion: Zero-division occurs silently and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Warning Zero Conversion: Zero-division occurs with a warning and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Ignore Limit Conversion: Zero-division occurs silently and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros or the largest +/- finite floating point values representable by the division result `numpy.dtype`. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Warning Limit Conversion: Zero-division occurs with a warning and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros or the largest +/- finite floating point values representable by the division result `numpy.dtype`.

```
colour.algebra.get_sdiv_mode()
```

```
'Ignore Zero Conversion'
```

```
colour.algebra.set_sdiv_mode("Numpy")
colour.UCS_to_uv([0, 0, 0])
```

```
/Users/kelsolaar/Documents/Development/colour-science/colour/colour/algebra/common.
↳py:317: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in true_divide
  c = a / b
array([ nan,  nan])
```

```
colour.algebra.set_sdiv_mode("Ignore Zero Conversion")
colour.UCS_to_uv([0, 0, 0])
```

```
array([ 0.,  0.])
```

### 3.1.4 Advanced Concepts

This page describes some advanced usage scenarios of **Colour**.

#### Environment

Various environment variables can be used to modify **Colour** behaviour at runtime:

- `COLOUR_SCIENCE__DEFAULT_INT_DTYPE`: Set the default integer dtype for most of **Colour** computations. Possible values are `int32` and `int64` (default). Changing the integer dtype *will almost certainly break Colour! With great power comes great responsibility.*
- `COLOUR_SCIENCE__DEFAULT_FLOAT_DTYPE`: Set the float dtype for most of **Colour** computations. Possible values are `float16`, `float32` and `float64` (default). Changing the float dtype might result in various **Colour** *functionality breaking entirely. With great power comes great responsibility.*
- `COLOUR_SCIENCE__COLOUR__DISABLE_CACHING`: Disable the caches that can be disabled, useful for debugging purposes.
- `COLOUR_SCIENCE__COLOUR__IMPORT_VAAB_COLOUR`: Import `vaab/colour` injection into **Colour** namespace. This solves the clash with `vaab/colour` by loading a known subset of the objects given by `vaab/colour-0.1.5` into our namespace.
- `COLOUR_SCIENCE__COLOUR__SHOW_WARNINGS_WITH_TRACEBACK`: Result in the `warnings.showwarning()` definition to be replaced with the `colour.utilities.show_warning()` definition and thus providing complete traceback from the point where the warning occurred.

## Caching

**Colour** uses various internal caches to improve speed and prevent redundant processes, notably for spectral related computations.

The internal caches are managed with the `colour.utilities.CACHE_REGISTRY` cache registry object:

```
import colour

print(colour.utilities.CACHE_REGISTRY)
```

```
{'colour.colorimetry.spectrum._CACHE_RESAPED_SDS_AND_MSDS': '0 item(s)',
 'colour.colorimetry.tristimulus_values._CACHE_LAGRANGE_INTERPOLATING_COEFFICIENTS': '0 '
 → 'item(s)',
 'colour.colorimetry.tristimulus_values._CACHE_SD_TO_XYZ': '0 item(s)',
 'colour.colorimetry.tristimulus_values._CACHE_TRISTIMULUS_WEIGHTING_FACTORS': '0 '
                                     'item(s)',
 'colour.quality.cfi2017._CACHE_TCS_CIE2017': '0 item(s)',
 'colour.volume.macadam_limits._CACHE_OPTIMAL_COLOUR_STIMULI_XYZ': '0 item(s)',
 'colour.volume.macadam_limits._CACHE_OPTIMAL_COLOUR_STIMULI_XYZ_TRIANGULATIONS': '0 '
                                     'item(s)'
 → ',
 'colour.volume.spectrum._CACHE_OUTER_SURFACE_XYZ': '0 item(s)',
 'colour.volume.spectrum._CACHE_OUTER_SURFACE_XYZ_POINTS': '0 item(s)'}
```

See `colour.utilities.CacheRegistry` class documentation for more information on how to manage the cache registry.

## Using Colour without Scipy

With the release of **Colour** 0.3.8, **SciPy** became a requirement.

**Scipy** is notoriously hard to compile, especially [on Windows](#). Some Digital Content Creation (DCC) applications are shipping Python interpreters compiled with versions of [Visual Studio](#) such as 2011 or 2015. Those are incompatible with the Python Wheels commonly built with [Visual Studio 2008 \(Python 2.7\)](#) or [Visual Studio 2017 \(Python 3.6\)](#).

It is however possible to use **Colour** in a partially broken state and mock **Scipy** by using the `mock_for_colour.py` module.

Assuming it is available for import, a typical usage would be as follows:

```
import sys
from mock_for_colour import MockModule

for module in (
    "scipy",
    "scipy.interpolate",
    "scipy.linalg",
    "scipy.ndimage",
    "scipy.ndimage.filters",
    "scipy.spatial",
    "scipy.spatial.distance",
    "scipy.optimize",
):
    sys.modules[str(module)] = MockModule(str(module))

import colour
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
xyY = (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008)
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373])
```

Or directly using the `mock_scipy_for_colour` definition:

```
from mock_for_colour import mock_scipy_for_colour

mock_scipy_for_colour()

import colour

xyY = (0.4316, 0.3777, 0.1008)
colour.xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
```

```
array([ 0.11518475,  0.1008      ,  0.05089373])
```

Anything relying on the spectral code will be unusable, but a great amount of useful functionality will still be available.

### 3.1.5 Bibliography

#### Indirect References

Some extra references used in the codebase but not directly part of the public api:

- [Cen14e]
- [Cen14k]
- [Cen14h]
- [Cen14c]
- [Cen14j]
- [Cen14i]
- [Cen14g]
- [Cen14d]
- [Cen14f]
- [Cen14b]
- [Cen14a]
- [CIET13805c]
- [Dji17]
- [FiLMiCInc17]
- [Han03]
- [Hou15]
- [Laurent12]
- [Mac35]
- [Mac42]



- [MorovicL00]
- [MunsellCSscienceb]
- [Poi80]
- [RenewableRDCenter03]
- [SWD05]
- [Sir18]
- [SHF00]
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee20]
- [WEydelbergVileshin02]
- [War16]
- [WS00b]
- [WS00h]
- [WS00g]
- [WS00e]



## 5 API REFERENCE

### 4.1 API Reference

#### 4.1.1 Colour

##### Chromatic Adaptation

##### Chromatic Adaptation

colour

<code>chromatic_adaptation(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr[, ...])</code>	Adapt given stimulus from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.
<code>CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_METHODS</code>	Supported chromatic adaptation methods.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000</code>	Reference <i>CMCCAT2000</i> chromatic adaptation model viewing conditions.

##### colour.chromatic\_adaptation

`colour.chromatic_adaptation(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, XYZ_wr: ArrayLike, method: Literal['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | str = 'Von Kries', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Adapt given stimulus from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.

##### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of stimulus to adapt.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Test viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | str) – Computation method.
- **E\_o1** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()`}, Test illuminance  $E_{o1}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **E\_o2** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()`}, Reference illuminance  $E_{o2}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **n** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()`}, Noise component in fundamental primary system.

- **Y\_o** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994()`}, Luminance factor  $Y_o$  of achromatic background normalised to domain  $[0.18, 1]$  in ‘Reference’ domain-range scale.
- **direction** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000()`}, Chromatic adaptation direction.
- **L\_A1** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000()`}, Luminance of test adapting field  $L_{A1}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L\_A2** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000()`}, Luminance of reference adapting field  $L_{A2}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **surround** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000()`}, Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990()`}, Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **Y\_n** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990()`}, Luminance  $Y_n$  of test adapting stimulus in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **D\_b** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018()`}, Degree of adaptation  $D_\beta$  of input illuminant  $\beta$ .
- **D\_d** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018()`}, Degree of adaptation  $D_\Delta$  of output illuminant  $\Delta$ .
- **transform** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_VonKries()`, `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018()`}, Chromatic adaptation transform.
- **XYZ\_wo** – {`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018()`}, Baseline illuminant ( $BI$ )  $o$ .
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ\_c* tristimulus values of the stimulus corresponding colour.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$
XYZ_w	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$
XYZ_wr	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$
XYZ_wo	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$
Y_o	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_c	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$

## References

[CIET13294], [Fai91], [Fai13f], [Fai13a], [LLRH02], [WRC12d]

## Examples

*Von Kries* chromatic adaptation:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> chromatic_adaptation(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr)
...
array([ 0.2163881...,  0.1257      ,  0.0384749...])
```

*CIE 1994* chromatic adaptation, requires extra *kwargs*:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.2800, 0.2126, 0.0527])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([1.09867452, 1.00000000, 0.35591556])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> Y_o = 0.20
>>> E_o = 1000
>>> chromatic_adaptation(
...     XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, method="CIE 1994", Y_o=Y_o, E_o1=E_o, E_o2=E_o
... )
...
array([ 0.2403379...,  0.2115621...,  0.1764301...])
```

*CMCCAT2000* chromatic adaptation, requires extra *kwargs*:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.2248, 0.2274, 0.0854])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([1.1115, 1.0000, 0.3520])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.9481, 1.0000, 1.0730])
>>> L_A = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation(
...     XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, method="CMCCAT2000", L_A1=L_A, L_A2=L_A
... )
...
array([ 0.1952698...,  0.2306834...,  0.2497175...])
```

*Fairchild (1990)* chromatic adaptation, requires extra *kwargs*:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.1953, 0.2307, 0.2497])
>>> Y_n = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation(
...     XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, method="Fairchild 1990", Y_n=Y_n
... )
...
array([ 0.2332526...,  0.2332455...,  0.7611593...])
```

*Zhai and Luo (2018)* chromatic adaptation:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> chromatic_adaptation(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, method="Zhai 2018")
...
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

array([ 0.2163881...,  0.1257      ,  0.0384749...])
>>> chromatic_adaptation(
...     XYZ,
...     XYZ_w,
...     XYZ_wr,
...     method="Zhai 2018",
...     D_b=0.9,
...     XYZ_wo=np.array([100, 100, 100]),
... )
...
array([ 0.2152436...,  0.1253522...,  0.0388406...])

```

## colour.CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_METHODS

```

colour.CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1994': ..., 'CMCCAT2000':
..., 'Fairchild 1990': ..., 'Von Kries': ..., 'Zhai 2018': ...})

```

Supported chromatic adaptation methods.

### References

[CIET13294], [Fai91], [Fai13f], [Fai13a], [LLRH02], [WRC12d], [ZL18]

## colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CMCCAT2000

```

colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ...,
'Dark': ...})

```

Reference *CMCCAT2000* chromatic adaptation model viewing conditions.

### References

[LLRH02], [WRC12d]

### Dataset

colour

CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS
---------------------------------

Chromatic adaptation transforms.
----------------------------------

## colour.CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_TRANSFORMS

```

colour.CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS = CanonicalMapping({'XYZ Scaling': ..., 'Von
Kries': ..., 'Bradford': ..., 'Sharp': ..., 'Fairchild': ..., 'CMCCAT97': ...,
'CMCCAT2000': ..., 'CAT02': ..., 'CAT02 Brill 2008': ..., 'CAT16': ..., 'Bianco 2010': ...,
'Bianco PC 2010': ...})

```

Chromatic adaptation transforms.

## References

[BS10], [BS08], [Fai], [LPLMartinezverdu07], [LLW+17], [Lin09a], [WRC12e], [WRC12d], [Wikipedia07c]

## Fairchild (1990)

`colour.adaptation`

<code>chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990(XYZ_1, ...)</code>	Adapt given stimulus <i>CIE XYZ_1</i> tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using <i>Fairchild (1990)</i> chromatic adaptation model.
---	---

## `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990`

`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990(XYZ_1: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike, XYZ_r: ArrayLike, Y_n: ArrayLike, discount_illuminant: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Adapt given stimulus *CIE XYZ\_1* tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using *Fairchild (1990)* chromatic adaptation model.

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_1** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ\_1* tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – Test viewing condition *CIE XYZ\_n* tristimulus values of whitepoint.
- **XYZ\_r** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing condition *CIE XYZ\_r* tristimulus values of whitepoint.
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – Luminance  $Y_n$  of test adapting stimulus in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.

### Returns

Adapted *CIE XYZ\_2* tristimulus values of stimulus.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_1	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_r	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_2	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fai91], [Fai13f]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ_1 = np.array([19.53, 23.07, 24.97])
>>> XYZ_n = np.array([111.15, 100.00, 35.20])
>>> XYZ_r = np.array([94.81, 100.00, 107.30])
>>> Y_n = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation_Fairchild1990(XYZ_1, XYZ_n, XYZ_r, Y_n)
...
array([ 23.3252634...,  23.3245581...,  76.1159375...])
```

## CIE 1994

colour.adaptation

<code>chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, ...)</code>	Adapt given stimulus <i>CIE XYZ_1</i> tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using <i>CIE 1994</i> chromatic adaptation model.
--	---

### colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_CIE1994

colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_CIE1994(*XYZ\_1*: ArrayLike, *xy\_o1*: ArrayLike, *xy\_o2*: ArrayLike, *Y\_o*: ArrayLike, *E\_o1*: ArrayLike, *E\_o2*: ArrayLike, *n*: ArrayLike = 1) → NDArrayFloat

Adapt given stimulus *CIE XYZ\_1* tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using *CIE 1994* chromatic adaptation model.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ\_1** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **xy\_o1** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinates  $x_{o1}$  and  $y_{o1}$  of test illuminant and background.
- **xy\_o2** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinates  $x_{o2}$  and  $y_{o2}$  of reference illuminant and background.
- **Y\_o** (ArrayLike) – Luminance factor  $Y_o$  of achromatic background as percentage normalised to domain [18, 100] in ‘Reference’ domain-range scale.
- **E\_o1** (ArrayLike) – Test illuminance  $E_{o1}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **E\_o2** (ArrayLike) – Reference illuminance  $E_{o2}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **n** (ArrayLike) – Noise component in fundamental primary system.

#### Returns

Adapted *CIE XYZ\_2* tristimulus values of test stimulus.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_1	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
Y_o	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_2	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET13294]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ_1 = np.array([28.00, 21.26, 5.27])
>>> xy_o1 = np.array([0.4476, 0.4074])
>>> xy_o2 = np.array([0.3127, 0.3290])
>>> Y_o = 20
>>> E_o1 = 1000
>>> E_o2 = 1000
>>> chromatic_adaptation_CIE1994(XYZ_1, xy_o1, xy_o2, Y_o, E_o1, E_o2)
...
array([ 24.0337952..., 21.1562121..., 17.6430119...])
```

## CMCCAT2000

colour.adaptation

<code>chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000(XYZ, XYZ_w, ...)</code>	Adapt given stimulus <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given viewing conditions.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000</code>	Reference <i>CMCCAT2000</i> chromatic adaptation model viewing conditions.

### colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_CMCCAT2000

colour.adaptation.**chromatic\_adaptation\_CMCCAT2000**(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ\_w: ArrayLike, XYZ\_wr: ArrayLike, L\_A1: ArrayLike, L\_A2: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000 = VIEW-  
ING\_CONDITIONS\_CMCCAT2000['Average'], direction: Literal['Forward', 'Inverse'] | str = 'Forward') → NDArrayFloat

Adapt given stimulus *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given viewing conditions.

This definition is a convenient wrapper around `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_forward_CMCCAT2000()` and `colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_inverse_CMCCAT2000()`.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the stimulus to adapt.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Source viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Target viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **L\_A1** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of test adapting field  $L_{A1}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L\_A2** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of reference adapting field  $L_{A2}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **surround** ([InductionFactors\\_CMCCAT2000](#)) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **direction** ([Literal](#)['Forward', 'Inverse'] | str) – Chromatic adaptation direction.

**Returns**

Adapted stimulus *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wr	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[[LLRH02](#)], [[WRC12d](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([22.48, 22.74, 8.54])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([111.15, 100.00, 35.20])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([94.81, 100.00, 107.30])
>>> L_A1 = 200
>>> L_A2 = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000(
...     XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, L_A1, L_A2, direction="Forward"
... )
...
array([ 19.5269832...,  23.0683396...,  24.9717522...])
```

Using the *CMCCAT2000* inverse model:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.52698326, 23.06833960, 24.97175229])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([111.15, 100.00, 35.20])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([94.81, 100.00, 107.30])
>>> L_A1 = 200
>>> L_A2 = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation_CMCCAT2000(
...     XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, L_A1, L_A2, direction="Inverse"
... )
...
array([ 22.48,  22.74,   8.54])
```

## colour.adaptation.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CMCCAT2000

```
colour.adaptation.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})
```

Reference *CMCCAT2000* chromatic adaptation model viewing conditions.

### References

[LLRH02], [WRC12d]

### Ancillary Objects

colour.adaptation

<code>chromatic_adaptation_forward_CMCCAT2000(XYZ, ...)</code>	Adapt given stimulus <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using <i>CMCCAT2000</i> forward chromatic adaptation model.
<code>chromatic_adaptation_inverse_CMCCAT2000(...)</code>	Adapt given stimulus corresponding colour <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values from reference viewing conditions to test viewing conditions using <i>CMCCAT2000</i> inverse chromatic adaptation model.
<code>InductionFactors_CMCCAT2000(F)</code>	<i>CMCCAT2000</i> chromatic adaptation model induction factors.

## colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_forward\_CMCCAT2000

```
colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_forward_CMCCAT2000(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike,
                                                             XYZ_wr: ArrayLike, L_A1: ArrayLike,
                                                             L_A2: ArrayLike, surround:
                                                             InductionFactors_CMCCAT2000 =
                                                             VIEW-
                                                             ING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000['Average'])
→ NDArrayFloat
```

Adapt given stimulus *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions using *CMCCAT2000* forward chromatic adaptation model.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the stimulus to adapt.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Test viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.

- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **L\_A1** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of test adapting field  $L_{A1}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L\_A2** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of reference adapting field  $L_{A2}$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **surround** ([InductionFactors\\_CMCCAT2000](#)) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ\_c* tristimulus values of the stimulus corresponding colour.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wr	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_c	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[LLRH02], [WRC12d]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([22.48, 22.74, 8.54])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([111.15, 100.00, 35.20])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([94.81, 100.00, 107.30])
>>> L_A1 = 200
>>> L_A2 = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation_forward_CMCCAT2000(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, L_A1, L_A2)
...
array([ 19.5269832...,  23.0683396...,  24.9717522...])
```

**colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_inverse\_CMCCAT2000**

```
colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_inverse_CMCCAT2000(XYZ_c: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike,
                                                             XYZ_wr: ArrayLike, L_A1: ArrayLike,
                                                             L_A2: ArrayLike, surround:
                                                             InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000 =
                                                             VIEW-
                                                             ING_CONDITIONS_CMCCAT2000['Average'])
→ NDArrayFloat
```

Adapt given stimulus corresponding colour *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values from reference viewing conditions to test viewing conditions using *CMCCAT2000* inverse chromatic adaptation model.

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_c** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the stimulus to adapt.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Test viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing condition *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the whitepoint.
- **L\_A1** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of test adapting field  $L_{A1}$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **L\_A2** (ArrayLike) – Luminance of reference adapting field  $L_{A2}$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **surround** ([InductionFactors\\_CMCCAT2000](#)) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ\_c* tristimulus values of the adapted stimulus.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_c	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wr	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

### References

[[LLRH02](#)], [[WRC12d](#)]

### Examples

```
>>> XYZ_c = np.array([19.53, 23.07, 24.97])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([111.15, 100.00, 35.20])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([94.81, 100.00, 107.30])
>>> L_A1 = 200
>>> L_A2 = 200
>>> chromatic_adaptation_inverse_CMCCAT2000(
...     XYZ_c, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, L_A1, L_A2
... )
...
array([ 22.4839876...,  22.7419485...,  8.5393392...])
```

## colour.adaptation.InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000

**class** colour.adaptation.InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000(*F: float*)

CMCCAT2000 chromatic adaptation model induction factors.

### Parameters

**F** (*float*) – *F* surround condition.

### References

[LLRH02], [WRC12d]

Create new instance of InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000(*F*,)

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

### Attributes

<code>F</code>	Alias for field number 0
----------------	--------------------------

## Von Kries

colour.adaptation

<code>chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr)</code>	Adapt given stimulus from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.
<code>CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS</code>	Chromatic adaptation transforms.

## colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_VonKries

colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_VonKries(*XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ\_w: ArrayLike, XYZ\_wr: ArrayLike, transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str = 'CAT02'*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Adapt given stimulus from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of stimulus to adapt.
- **XYZ\_w** (*ArrayLike*) – Test viewing conditions CIE XYZ tristimulus values of white-point.

- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing conditions *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of whitepoint.
- **transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str) – Chromatic adaptation transform.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ\_c* tristimulus values of the stimulus corresponding colour.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_c	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Fai13a]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr)
array([ 0.2163881...,  0.1257      ,  0.0384749...])
```

Using Bradford method:

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> transform = "Bradford"
>>> chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, transform)
...
array([ 0.2166600...,  0.1260477...,  0.0385506...])
```

## colour.adaptation.CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_TRANSFORMS

```
colour.adaptation.CHROMATIC_ADAPTATION_TRANSFORMS = CanonicalMapping({'XYZ Scaling': ...,
'Von Kries': ..., 'Bradford': ..., 'Sharp': ..., 'Fairchild': ..., 'CMCCAT97': ...,
'CMCCAT2000': ..., 'CAT02': ..., 'CAT02 Brill 2008': ..., 'CAT16': ..., 'Bianco 2010': ...,
'Bianco PC 2010': ...})
```

Chromatic adaptation transforms.

### References

[BS10], [BS08], [Fai], [LPLMartinezverdu07], [LLW+17], [Lin09a], [WRC12e], [WRC12d], [Wikipedia07c]

### Dataset

colour.adaptation

CAT_BRADFORD	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_BIANCO2010	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_PC_BIANCO2010	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_CAT02_BRILL2008	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_CAT02	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_CAT16	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_CMCCAT2000	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_CMCCAT97	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_FAIRCHILD	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_SHARP	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_VON_KRIES	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CAT_XYZ_SCALING	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,

## colour.adaptation.CAT\_BRADFORD

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_BRADFORD = array([[ 0.8951, 0.2664, -0.1614], [-0.7502, 1.7135,
0.0367], [ 0.0389, -0.0685, 1.0296]])
```

ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,  
strides=None, order=None)

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.



For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

### Attributes

#### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

#### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

#### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

#### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

#### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

#### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

#### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

#### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

#### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

#### nbytes

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

#### ndim

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

#### shape

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

#### strides

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is None, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

**colour.adaptation.CAT\_BIANCO2010**

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_BIANCO2010 = array([[ 0.8752, 0.2787, -0.1539], [-0.8904, 1.8709,
0.0195], [-0.0061, 0.0162, 0.9899]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

**Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

**Attributes****T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

#### **itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

#### **nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

#### **ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

#### **shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

#### **strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

#### **ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

#### **base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

#### **See also:**

#### **array**

Construct an array.

#### **zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

#### **empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

#### **dtype**

Create a data-type.

#### **numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

### **Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

### **Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

### colour.adaptation.CAT\_PC\_BIANCO2010

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_PC_BIANCO2010 = array([[ 0.6489, 0.3915, -0.0404], [-0.3775, 1.3055,
0.072 ], [-0.0271, 0.0888, 0.9383]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

##### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.adaptation.CAT\_CAT02\_BRILL2008

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_CAT02_BRILL2008 = array([[ 0.7328, 0.4296, -0.1624], [-0.7036,
1.6975, 0.0061], [ 0. , 0. , 1. ]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (*tuple* of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (*tuple* of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

**T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:**

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains "garbage").

**dtype**

Create a data-type.



**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type <numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If `buffer` is `None`, then only `shape`, `dtype`, and `order` are used.
2. If `buffer` is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level `ndarray` constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, `buffer` is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

**colour.adaptation.CAT\_CAT02**

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_CAT02 = array([[ 0.7328, 0.4296, -0.1624], [-0.7036, 1.6975, 0.0061],
[ 0.003 , 0.0136, 0.9834]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using `array`, `zeros` or `empty` (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (`ndarray(...)`) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the `numpy` module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

**Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.

- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (`tuple` of `ints`, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** (`{'C', 'F'}`, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

**T**

[`ndarray`] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[`buffer`] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[`dtype` object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[`dict`] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[`numpy.flatiter` object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[`ndarray`] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[`ndarray`] Real part of the array.

**size**

[`int`] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[`int`] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[`int`] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[`int`] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[`tuple` of `ints`] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[`tuple` of `ints`] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

**ctypes**

[`ctypes` object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[`ndarray`] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:**

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* *<numpy.dtype.type>*.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

**colour.adaptation.CAT\_CAT16**

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_CAT16 = array([[ 0.401288, 0.650173, -0.051461], [-0.250268,
1.204414, 0.045854], [-0.002079, 0.048952, 0.953127]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

**Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –

- **shape** (`tuple` of `ints`) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (`tuple` of `ints`, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** (`{'C', 'F'}`, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

### T

[`ndarray`] Transpose of the array.

### data

[`buffer`] The array's elements, in memory.

### dtype

[`dtype` object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

### flags

[`dict`] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., `'C_CONTIGUOUS'`, `'OWNDATA'`, `'WRITEABLE'`, etc.

### flat

[`numpy.flatiter` object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

### imag

[`ndarray`] Imaginary part of the array.

### real

[`ndarray`] Real part of the array.

### size

[`int`] Number of elements in the array.

### itemsize

[`int`] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

### nbytes

[`int`] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

### ndim

[`int`] The array's number of dimensions.

### shape

[`tuple` of `ints`] Shape of the array.

### strides

[`tuple` of `ints`] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

### ctypes

[`ctypes` object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[`ndarray`] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

See also:

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias **generic** w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

## Notes

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If `buffer` is `None`, then only `shape`, `dtype`, and `order` are used.
2. If `buffer` is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level `ndarray` constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, `buffer` is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.adaptation.CAT\_CMCCAT2000

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_CMCCAT2000 = array([[ 7.98200000e-01,  3.38900000e-01,
 -1.37100000e-01], [ -5.91800000e-01,  1.55120000e+00,  4.06000000e-02], [ 8.00000000e-04,
 2.39000000e-02,  9.75300000e-01]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using `array`, `zeros` or `empty` (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (`ndarray(...)`) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

##### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

##### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

##### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

##### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

##### nbytes

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

##### ndim

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

##### shape

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

##### strides

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is None, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

### colour.adaptation.CAT\_CMCCAT97

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_CMCCAT97 = array([[ 0.8951, -0.7502, 0.0389], [ 0.2664, 1.7135, 0.0685], [-0.1614, 0.0367, 1.0296]])
```

**ndarray**(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

##### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

##### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

##### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.



**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.adaptation.CAT\_FAIRCHILD

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_FAIRCHILD = array([[ 0.8562,  0.3372, -0.1934], [-0.836 ,  1.8327,
 0.0033], [ 0.0357, -0.0469,  1.0112]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (*tuple* of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (*tuple* of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

### Attributes

#### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

#### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

#### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

#### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

#### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

#### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an *ndarray*.

First mode, *buffer* is *None*:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.adaptation.CAT\_SHARP

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_SHARP = array([[ 1.2694, -0.0988, -0.1706], [-0.8364, 1.8006,
0.0357], [ 0.0297, -0.0315, 1.0018]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
         strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (*tuple* of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (*tuple* of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

### nbytes

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

### ndim

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

### shape

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

### strides

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

### ctypes

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### array

Construct an array.

#### zeros

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

#### empty

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains "garbage").

#### dtype

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If `buffer` is `None`, then only `shape`, `dtype`, and `order` are used.
2. If `buffer` is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level `ndarray` constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, `buffer` is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

**colour.adaptation.CAT\_VON\_KRIES**

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_VON_KRIES = array([[ 0.40024, 0.7076 , -0.08081], [-0.2263 , 1.16532,
0.0457 ], [ 0. , 0. , 0.91822]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,  
strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using `array`, `zeros` or `empty` (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (`ndarray(...)`) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the `numpy` module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

**Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.

- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (`tuple` of `ints`, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** (`{'C', 'F'}`, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

### T

[`ndarray`] Transpose of the array.

### data

[`buffer`] The array's elements, in memory.

### dtype

[`dtype` object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

### flags

[`dict`] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., `'C_CONTIGUOUS'`, `'OWNDATA'`, `'WRITEABLE'`, etc.

### flat

[`numpy.flatiter` object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

### imag

[`ndarray`] Imaginary part of the array.

### real

[`ndarray`] Real part of the array.

### size

[`int`] Number of elements in the array.

### itemsize

[`int`] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

### nbytes

[`int`] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

### ndim

[`int`] The array's number of dimensions.

### shape

[`tuple` of `ints`] Shape of the array.

### strides

[`tuple` of `ints`] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

### ctypes

[`ctypes` object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[`ndarray`] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### array

Construct an array.

### **zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

### **empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

### **dtype**

Create a data-type.

### **numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* *<numpy.dtype.type>*.

## **Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## **Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## **colour.adaptation.CAT\_XYZ\_SCALING**

```
colour.adaptation.CAT_XYZ_SCALING = array([[ 1., 0., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 0., 0., 1.]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### **Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –



- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

**T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### `array`

Construct an array.

#### `zeros`

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

#### `empty`

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

#### `dtype`

Create a data-type.

#### `numpy.typing.NDArray`

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

### Notes

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If `buffer` is `None`, then only `shape`, `dtype`, and `order` are used.
2. If `buffer` is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

### Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level `ndarray` constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, `buffer` is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

### Ancillary Objects

`colour.adaptation`

<code>matrix_chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ_w, ...)</code>	Compute the <i>chromatic adaptation</i> matrix from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.
---	--

## colour.adaptation.matrix\_chromatic\_adaptation\_VonKries

`colour.adaptation.matrix_chromatic_adaptation_VonKries`(XYZ\_w: ArrayLike, XYZ\_wr: ArrayLike, transform: [Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str = 'CAT02') → NDArrayFloat

Compute the *chromatic adaptation* matrix from test viewing conditions to reference viewing conditions.

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Test viewing conditions *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of white-point.
- **XYZ\_wr** (ArrayLike) – Reference viewing conditions *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of whitepoint.
- **transform** ([Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str) – Chromatic adaptation transform.

### Returns

Chromatic adaptation matrix  $M_{cat}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_w	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wr	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[Fai13a]

### Examples

```
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> matrix_chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ_w, XYZ_wr)
...
array([[ 1.0425738...,  0.0308910..., -0.0528125...],
       [ 0.0221934...,  1.0018566..., -0.0210737...],
       [-0.0011648..., -0.0034205...,  0.7617890...]])
```

Using Bradford method:

```
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([0.95045593, 1.00000000, 1.08905775])
>>> XYZ_wr = np.array([0.96429568, 1.00000000, 0.82510460])
>>> method = "Bradford"
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> matrix_chromatic_adaptation_VonKries(XYZ_w, XYZ_wr, method)
...
array([[ 1.0479297...,  0.0229468..., -0.0501922...],
       [ 0.0296278...,  0.9904344..., -0.0170738...],
       [-0.0092430...,  0.0150551...,  0.7518742...]])
```

## Zhai and Luo (2018)

colour.adaptation

`chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018(XYZ_b,`  
`XYZ_wb, ...)`

Adapt given sample colour  $XYZ_\beta$  tristimulus values from input viewing conditions under  $\beta$  illuminant to output viewing conditions under  $\delta$  illuminant using *Zhai and Luo (2018)* chromatic adaptation model.

## colour.adaptation.chromatic\_adaptation\_Zhai2018

`colour.adaptation.chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018(XYZ_b: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes], XYZ_wb: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes], XYZ_wd: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes], D_b: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes] = 1, D_d: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes] = 1, XYZ_wo:`  
`SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |`  
`_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] |`  
`bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes |`  
`_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str`  
`| bytes] = np.array([1, 1, 1]), transform:`  
`Literal['CAT02', 'CAT16'] | str = 'CAT02') →`  
`ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

Adapt given sample colour  $XYZ_\beta$  tristimulus values from input viewing conditions under  $\beta$  illuminant to output viewing conditions under  $\delta$  illuminant using *Zhai and Luo (2018)* chromatic adaptation model.

According to the definition of  $D$ , a one-step CAT such as CAT02 can only be used to transform colors from an incomplete adapted field into a complete adapted field. When CAT02 are used to transform an incomplete to incomplete case,  $D$  has no baseline level to refer to. *Smet et al. (2017)* proposed a new concept of two-step CAT to replace the present CATs such as CAT02 with only one-step

transform in order to define  $D$  more clearly. A two-step CAT involves an illuminant representing the baseline states between the test and reference illuminants for the calculation. In the first step the test color is transformed from test illuminant to the baseline illuminant ( $BI$ ), and it is then transformed to the reference illuminant. Degrees of adaptation under the other illuminants should be calculated relative to the adaptation under the  $BI$ . When  $D$  becomes lower towards zero, the adaptation point of the observer moves towards the  $BI$ . Therefore, the chromaticity of the  $BI$  should be an intrinsic property of the human vision system.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ\_b** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Sample colour  $XYZ_\beta$  under input illuminant  $\beta$ .
- **XYZ\_wb** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Input illuminant  $\beta$ .
- **XYZ\_wd** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Output illuminant  $\delta$ .
- **D\_b** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Degree of adaptation  $D_\beta$  of input illuminant  $\beta$ .
- **D\_d** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Degree of adaptation  $D_\delta$  of output illuminant  $\delta$ .
- **XYZ\_wo** (\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`] | \_NestedSequence[\_SupportsArray[`dtype[Any]`]] | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | \_NestedSequence[`bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes`]) – Baseline illuminant ( $BI$ )  $o$ .
- **transform** (Literal['CAT02', 'CAT16'] | `str`) – Chromatic adaptation transform.

#### Returns

Sample corresponding colour  $XYZ_\delta$  tristimulus values under output illuminant  $D_\delta$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_b	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wb	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wd	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
XYZ_wo	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_d	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[ZL18]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ_b = np.array([48.900, 43.620, 6.250])
>>> XYZ_wb = np.array([109.850, 100, 35.585])
>>> XYZ_wd = np.array([95.047, 100, 108.883])
>>> D_b = 0.9407
>>> D_d = 0.9800
>>> XYZ_wo = np.array([100, 100, 100])
>>> chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018(
...     XYZ_b, XYZ_wb, XYZ_wd, D_b, D_d, XYZ_wo
... )
array([ 39.1856164...,  42.1546179...,  19.2367203...])
>>> XYZ_d = np.array([39.18561644, 42.15461798, 19.23672036])
>>> chromatic_adaptation_Zhai2018(
...     XYZ_d, XYZ_wd, XYZ_wb, D_d, D_b, XYZ_wo
... )
array([ 48.9 ,  43.62,   6.25])
```

## Algebra

### Extrapolation

colour

<code>Extrapolator</code> ([interpolator, method, left, ...])	Extrapolate the 1-D function of given interpolator.
---	---

### colour.Extrapolator

**class** colour.Extrapolator(interpolator: ProtocolInterpolator | None = None, method: Literal['Linear', 'Constant'] | str = 'Linear', left: Real | None = None, right: Real | None = None, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, \*args: Any, \*\*kwargs: Any)

Bases: object

Extrapolate the 1-D function of given interpolator.

The `colour.Extrapolator` class acts as a wrapper around a given *Colour* or *scipy* interpolator class instance with compatible signature. Two extrapolation methods are available:

- *Linear*: Linearly extrapolates given points using the slope defined by the interpolator boundaries (xi[0], xi[1]) if  $x < xi[0]$  and (xi[-1], xi[-2]) if  $x > xi[-1]$ .
- *Constant*: Extrapolates given points by assigning the interpolator boundaries values xi[0] if  $x < xi[0]$  and xi[-1] if  $x > xi[-1]$ .

Specifying the *left* and *right* arguments takes precedence on the chosen extrapolation method and will assign the respective *left* and *right* values to the given points.

#### Parameters

- **interpolator** (ProtocolInterpolator | None) – Interpolator object.
- **method** (Literal['Linear', 'Constant'] | str) – Extrapolation method.
- **left** (Real | None) – Value to return for  $x < xi[0]$ .

- **right** (Real | None) – Value to return for  $x > xi[-1]$ .
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeReal] | None) – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__class__()`

## Notes

- The interpolator must define `x` and `y` properties.

## References

[sastanin], [WRC12b]

## Examples

Extrapolating a single numeric variable:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import LinearInterpolator
>>> x = np.array([3, 4, 5])
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> interpolator = LinearInterpolator(x, y)
>>> extrapolator = Extrapolator(interpolator)
>>> extrapolator(1)
-1.0
```

Extrapolating an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> extrapolator(np.array([6, 7, 8]))
array([ 4.,  5.,  6.])
```

Using the *Constant* extrapolation method:

```
>>> x = np.array([3, 4, 5])
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> interpolator = LinearInterpolator(x, y)
>>> extrapolator = Extrapolator(interpolator, method="Constant")
>>> extrapolator(np.array([0.1, 0.2, 8, 9]))
array([ 1.,  1.,  3.,  3.])
```

Using defined *left* boundary and *Constant* extrapolation method:

```
>>> x = np.array([3, 4, 5])
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> interpolator = LinearInterpolator(x, y)
>>> extrapolator = Extrapolator(interpolator, method="Constant", left=0)
>>> extrapolator(np.array([0.1, 0.2, 8, 9]))
array([ 0.,  0.,  3.,  3.])
```

```
__init__(interpolator: ProtocolInterpolator | None = None, method: Literal['Linear', 'Constant'] |
        str = 'Linear', left: Real | None = None, right: Real | None = None, dtype:
        Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **interpolator** (ProtocolInterpolator | None) –
- **method** (Literal['Linear', 'Constant'] | str) –
- **left** (Real | None) –
- **right** (Real | None) –
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeReal] | None) –
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

**property interpolator:** ProtocolInterpolator

Getter and setter property for the *Colour* or *scipy* interpolator class instance.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the *Colour* or *scipy* interpolator class instance with.

#### Returns

*Colour* or *scipy* interpolator class instance.

#### Return type

ProtocolInterpolator

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**property method:** Literal['Linear', 'Constant'] | str

Getter and setter property for the extrapolation method.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the extrapolation method. with.

#### Returns

Extrapolation method.

#### Return type

str

**property left:** Real | None

Getter and setter property for left value to return for  $x < xi[0]$ .

#### Parameters

**value** – Left value to return for  $x < xi[0]$ .

#### Returns

Left value to return for  $x < xi[0]$ .

#### Return type

None or Real

**property right:** Real | None

Getter and setter property for right value to return for  $x > xi[-1]$ .

#### Parameters

**value** – Right value to return for  $x > xi[-1]$ .



**Returns**

Right value to return for  $x > xi[-1]$ .

**Return type**

`None` or `Real`

`--call--`(*x*: *ArrayLike*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Evaluate the Extrapolator at given point(s).

**Parameters**

*x* (*ArrayLike*) – Point(s) to evaluate the Extrapolator at.

**Returns**

Extrapolated points value(s).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Interpolation

colour

<code>KernelInterpolator</code> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> [, <i>window</i> , <i>kernel</i> , ...])	Kernel based interpolation of a 1-D function.
<code>NearestNeighbourInterpolator</code> (*args, **kwargs)	A nearest-neighbour interpolator.
<code>LinearInterpolator</code> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> [, <i>dtype</i> ])	Interpolate linearly a 1-D function.
<code>NullInterpolator</code> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> [, <i>absolute_tolerance</i> , ...])	Perform 1-D function null interpolation, i.e. a call within given tolerances will return existing <i>y</i> variable values and default if outside tolerances.
<code>PchipInterpolator</code> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> , *args, **kwargs)	Interpolate a 1-D function using Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial interpolation.
<code>SpragueInterpolator</code> ( <i>x</i> , <i>y</i> [, <i>dtype</i> ])	Construct a fifth-order polynomial that passes through <i>y</i> dependent variable.

### colour.KernelInterpolator

```
class colour.KernelInterpolator(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, window: float = 3, kernel: Callable =
    kernel_lanczos, kernel_kwargs: dict | None = None,
    padding_kwargs: dict | None = None, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] |
    None = None, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `object`

Kernel based interpolation of a 1-D function.

The reconstruction of a continuous signal can be described as a linear convolution operation. Interpolation can be expressed as a convolution of the given discrete function  $g(x)$  with some continuous interpolation kernel  $k(w)$ :

$$\hat{g}(w_0) = [k * g](w_0) = \sum_{x=-\infty}^{\infty} k(w_0 - x) \cdot g(x)$$

**Parameters**

- *x* (*ArrayLike*) – Independent *x* variable values corresponding with *y* variable.
- *y* (*ArrayLike*) – Dependent and already known *y* variable values to interpolate.
- *window* (*float*) – Width of the window in samples on each side.
- *kernel* (*Callable*) – Kernel to use for interpolation.

- **kernel\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Arguments to use when calling the kernel.
- **padding\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Arguments to use when padding *y* variable values with the `np.pad()` definition.
- **dtype** (`Type[DTypeReal]` | `None`) – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **args** (`Any`) –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

### Attributes

- `x`
- `y`
- `window`
- `kernel`
- `kernel_kwargs`
- `padding_kwargs`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__call__()`

### References

[BB09], [Wikipedia05a]

### Examples

Interpolating a single numeric variable:

```
>>> y = np.array(
...     [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
... )
>>> x = np.arange(len(y))
>>> f = KernelInterpolator(x, y)
>>> f(0.5)
6.9411400...
```

Interpolating an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> f([0.25, 0.75])
array([ 6.1806208...,  8.0823848...])
```

Using a different *lanczos* kernel:

```
>>> f = KernelInterpolator(x, y, kernel=kernel_sinc)
>>> f([0.25, 0.75])
array([ 6.5147317...,  8.3965466...])
```

Using a different window size:

```
>>> f = KernelInterpolator(
...     x, y, window=16, kernel=kernel_lanczos, kernel_kwargs={"a": 16}
... )
>>> f([0.25, 0.75])
array([ 5.3961792...,  5.6521093...])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*x*: ArrayLike, *y*: ArrayLike, *window*: float = 3, *kernel*: Callable = kernel\_lanczos, *kernel\_kwargs*: dict | None = None, *padding\_kwargs*: dict | None = None, *dtype*: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *\*args*: Any, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → None

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) –
- **y** (ArrayLike) –
- **window** (float) –
- **kernel** (Callable) –
- **kernel\_kwargs** (dict | None) –
- **padding\_kwargs** (dict | None) –
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeReal] | None) –
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

#### property **x**: NDArrayFloat

Getter and setter property for the independent *x* variable.

##### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the independent *x* variable with.

##### Returns

Independent *x* variable.

##### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### property **y**: NDArrayFloat

Getter and setter property for the dependent and already known *y* variable.

##### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the dependent and already known *y* variable with.

##### Returns

Dependent and already known *y* variable.

##### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### property **window**: float

Getter and setter property for the window.

##### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the window with.

##### Returns

Window.

##### Return type

float

**property kernel:** `Callable`

Getter and setter property for the kernel callable.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the kernel callable.

**Returns**

Kernel callable.

**Return type**

`Callable`

**property kernel\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the kernel call time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to call the interpolation kernel with.

**Returns**

Kernel call time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property padding\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the kernel call time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to call the interpolation kernel with.

**Returns**

Kernel call time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**\_\_call\_\_**(*x*: `ArrayLike`) → `NDArrayFloat`

Evaluate the interpolator at given point(s).

**Parameters**

**x** (`ArrayLike`) – Point(s) to evaluate the interpolant at.

**Returns**

Interpolated value(s).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

## `colour.NearestNeighbourInterpolator`

**class** `colour.NearestNeighbourInterpolator`(\*args: `Any`, \*\*kwargs: `Any`)

Bases: `KernelInterpolator`

A nearest-neighbour interpolator.

**Parameters**

- **dtype** – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **padding\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when padding *y* variable values with the `np.pad()` definition.
- **window** – Width of the window in samples on each side.

- **x** – Independent  $x$  variable values corresponding with  $y$  variable.
- **y** – Dependent and already known  $y$  variable values to interpolate.
- **args** (*Any*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

## Methods

- `__init__()`

`__init__(*args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → None`

### Parameters

- **args** (*Any*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Return type

None

## `colour.LinearInterpolator`

**class** `colour.LinearInterpolator(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any)`

Bases: `object`

Interpolate linearly a 1-D function.

### Parameters

- **x** (*ArrayLike*) – Independent  $x$  variable values corresponding with  $y$  variable.
- **y** (*ArrayLike*) – Dependent and already known  $y$  variable values to interpolate.
- **dtype** (*Type*[DTypeReal] | None) – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **args** (*Any*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

## Attributes

- **x**
- **y**

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__call__()`

## Notes

- This class is a wrapper around *numpy.interp* definition.

## Examples

Interpolating a single numeric variable:

```
>>> y = np.array(
...     [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
... )
>>> x = np.arange(len(y))
>>> f = LinearInterpolator(x, y)
>>> f(0.5)
7.64...
```

Interpolating an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> f([0.25, 0.75])
array([ 6.7825,  8.5075])
```

```
__init__(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *args: Any,
         **kwargs: Any) → None
```

### Parameters

- **x** (*ArrayLike*) –
- **y** (*ArrayLike*) –
- **dtype** (*Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None*) –
- **args** (*Any*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Return type

*None*

**property x: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the independent *x* variable.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the independent *x* variable with.

### Returns

Independent *x* variable.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

**property y: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the dependent and already known *y* variable.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the dependent and already known *y* variable with.

### Returns

Dependent and already known *y* variable.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

`__call__(x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Evaluate the interpolating polynomial at given point(s).

**Parameters**

`x` (ArrayLike) – Point(s) to evaluate the interpolant at.

**Returns**

Interpolated value(s).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

## colour.NullInterpolator

```
class colour.NullInterpolator(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, absolute_tolerance: float =
    TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_DEFAULT, relative_tolerance: float =
    TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_DEFAULT, default: float = np.nan, dtype:
    Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `object`

Perform 1-D function null interpolation, i.e. a call within given tolerances will return existing *y* variable values and default if outside tolerances.

**Parameters**

- `x` (ArrayLike) – Independent *x* variable values corresponding with *y* variable.
- `y` (ArrayLike) – Dependent and already known *y* variable values to interpolate.
- **`absolute_tolerance`** (`float`) – Absolute tolerance.
- **`relative_tolerance`** (`float`) – Relative tolerance.
- **`default`** (`float`) – Default value for interpolation outside tolerances.
- **`dtype`** (`Type[DTypeReal] | None`) – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **`args`** (`Any`) –
- **`kwargs`** (`Any`) –

**Attributes**

- `x`
- `y`
- `relative_tolerance`
- `absolute_tolerance`
- `default`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__call__()`

## Examples

```
>>> y = np.array(
...     [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
... )
>>> x = np.arange(len(y))
>>> f = NullInterpolator(x, y)
>>> f(0.5)
nan
>>> f(1.0)
9.3699999...
>>> f = NullInterpolator(x, y, absolute_tolerance=0.01)
>>> f(1.01)
9.3699999...
```

**`__init__`**(*x*: ArrayLike, *y*: ArrayLike, *absolute\_tolerance*: float = `TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_DEFAULT`, *relative\_tolerance*: float = `TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_DEFAULT`, *default*: float = `np.nan`, *dtype*: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *\*args*: Any, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → None

### Parameters

- *x* (ArrayLike) –
- *y* (ArrayLike) –
- *absolute\_tolerance* (float) –
- *relative\_tolerance* (float) –
- *default* (float) –
- *dtype* (Type[DTypeReal] | None) –
- *args* (Any) –
- *kwargs* (Any) –

### Return type

None

### **`__weakref__`**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

### **property *x*: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the independent *x* variable.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the independent *x* variable with.

### Returns

Independent *x* variable.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



**property y: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the dependent and already known  $y$  variable.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the dependent and already known  $y$  variable with.

**Returns**

Dependent and already known  $y$  variable.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property relative\_tolerance: float**

Getter and setter property for the relative tolerance.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the relative tolerance with.

**Returns**

Relative tolerance.

**Return type**

`float`

**property absolute\_tolerance: float**

Getter and setter property for the absolute tolerance.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the absolute tolerance with.

**Returns**

Absolute tolerance.

**Return type**

`float`

**property default: float**

Getter and setter property for the default value for call outside tolerances.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the default value with.

**Returns**

Default value.

**Return type**

`float`

**\_\_call\_\_(x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat**

Evaluate the interpolator at given point(s).

**Parameters**

**x** (ArrayLike) – Point(s) to evaluate the interpolant at.

**Returns**

Interpolated value(s).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## colour.PchipInterpolator

**class** colour.PchipInterpolator(*x*: ArrayLike, *y*: ArrayLike, \**args*: Any, \*\**kwargs*: Any)

Bases: PchipInterpolator

Interpolate a 1-D function using Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial interpolation.

### Attributes

- *y*

### Methods

- `__init__()`

### Notes

- This class is a wrapper around *scipy.interpolate.PchipInterpolator* class.

#### Parameters

- *x* (ArrayLike) –
- *y* (ArrayLike) –
- *args* (Any) –
- *kwargs* (Any) –

`__init__(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → None`

#### Parameters

- *x* (ArrayLike) –
- *y* (ArrayLike) –
- *args* (Any) –
- *kwargs* (Any) –

#### Return type

None

**property** *y*: NDArrayFloat

Getter and setter property for the dependent and already known *y* variable.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the dependent and already known *y* variable with.

#### Returns

Dependent and already known *y* variable.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## colour.SpragueInterpolator

**class** colour.SpragueInterpolator(*x*: ArrayLike, *y*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, \**args*: Any, \*\**kwargs*: Any)

Bases: object

Construct a fifth-order polynomial that passes through *y* dependent variable.

*Sprague (1880)* method is recommended by the *CIE* for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Independent *x* variable values corresponding with *y* variable.
- **y** (ArrayLike) – Dependent and already known *y* variable values to interpolate.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeReal] | None) – Data type used for internal conversions.
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Attributes

- *x*
- *y*

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__call__()`

### Notes

- The minimum number *k* of data points required along the interpolation axis is  $k = 6$ .

### References

[CIET13805b], [WRC12c]

### Examples

Interpolating a single numeric variable:

```
>>> y = np.array(
...     [5.9200, 9.3700, 10.8135, 4.5100, 69.5900, 27.8007, 86.0500]
... )
>>> x = np.arange(len(y))
>>> f = SpragueInterpolator(x, y)
>>> f(0.5)
7.2185025...
```

Interpolating an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> f([0.25, 0.75])
array([ 6.7295161...,  7.8140625...])
```

```
SPRAGUE_C_COEFFICIENTS = array([[ 884, -1960, 3033, -2648, 1080, -180], [ 508, -540, 488, -367, 144, -24], [ -24, 144, -367, 488, -540, 508], [ -180, 1080, -2648, 3033, -1960, 884]])
```

Defines the coefficients used to generate extra points for boundaries interpolation.

SPRAGUE\_C\_COEFFICIENTS, (4, 6)

## References

[CIET13805c]

```
__init__(x: ArrayLike, y: ArrayLike, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) –
- **y** (ArrayLike) –
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeReal] | None) –
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Return type

None

**property x: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the independent *x* variable.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the independent *x* variable with.

### Returns

Independent *x* variable.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**property y: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the dependent and already known *y* variable.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the dependent and already known *y* variable with.

### Returns

Dependent and already known *y* variable.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

```
__call__(x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat
```

Evaluate the interpolating polynomial at given point(s).

### Parameters

**x** (ArrayLike) – Point(s) to evaluate the interpolant at.

### Returns

Interpolated value(s).

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

<code>lagrange_coefficients(r[, n])</code>	Compute the <i>Lagrange Coefficients</i> at given point $r$ for degree $n$ .
<code>TABLE_INTERPOLATION_METHODS</code>	Supported table interpolation methods.
<code>table_interpolation(V_xyz, table[, method])</code>	Perform interpolation of given $V_{xyz}$ values using given interpolation table.

**colour.lagrange\_coefficients**`colour.lagrange_coefficients(r: float, n: int = 4) → NDArrayFloat`Compute the *Lagrange Coefficients* at given point  $r$  for degree  $n$ .**Parameters**

- **r** (`float`) – Point to get the *Lagrange Coefficients* at.
- **n** (`int`) – Degree of the *Lagrange Coefficients* being calculated.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**

[Fai85], [Wikipedia03a]

**Examples**

```
>>> lagrange_coefficients(0.1)
array([ 0.8265,  0.2755, -0.1305,  0.0285])
```

**colour.TABLE\_INTERPOLATION\_METHODS**`colour.TABLE_INTERPOLATION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Trilinear': ..., 'Tetrahedral': ...})`

Supported table interpolation methods.

**References**

[Boub], [Kir06]

**colour.table\_interpolation**`colour.table_interpolation(V_xyz: ArrayLike, table: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Trilinear', 'Tetrahedral'] | str = 'Trilinear') → NDArrayFloat`Perform interpolation of given  $V_{xyz}$  values using given interpolation table.**Parameters**

- **V\_xyz** (`ArrayLike`) –  $V_{xyz}$  values to interpolate.
- **table** (`ArrayLike`) – 4-Dimensional ( $N \times N \times N \times 3$ ) interpolation table.

- `method` (`Literal`['Trilinear', 'Tetrahedral'] | `str`) – Interpolation method.

**Returns**

Interpolated  $V_{xyz}$  values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Boub], [Kir06]

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "..",
...     "io",
...     "luts",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "Colour_Correct.cube",
... )
>>> LUT = colour.read_LUT(path)
>>> table = LUT.table
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(4)
>>> V_xyz = colour.algebra.random_triplet_generator(3, random_state=prng)
>>> print(V_xyz)
[[ 0.9670298...  0.7148159...  0.9762744...]
 [ 0.5472322...  0.6977288...  0.0062302...]
 [ 0.9726843...  0.2160895...  0.2529823...]]
>>> table_interpolation(V_xyz, table)
array([[ 1.0120664...,  0.7539146...,  1.0228540...],
       [ 0.5075794...,  0.6479459...,  0.1066404...],
       [ 1.0976519...,  0.1785998...,  0.2299897...]])
>>> table_interpolation(V_xyz, table, method="Tetrahedral")
...
array([[ 1.0196197...,  0.7674062...,  1.0311751...],
       [ 0.5105603...,  0.6466722...,  0.1077296...],
       [ 1.1178206...,  0.1762039...,  0.2209534...]])
```

**Interpolation Kernels**

`colour`

<code>kernel_nearest_neighbour(x)</code>	Return the <i>nearest-neighbour</i> kernel evaluated at given samples.
<code>kernel_linear(x)</code>	Return the <i>linear</i> kernel evaluated at given samples.
<code>kernel_sinc(x[, a])</code>	Return the <i>sinc</i> kernel evaluated at given samples.
<code>kernel_lanczos(x[, a])</code>	Return the <i>lanczos</i> kernel evaluated at given samples.
<code>kernel_cardinal_spline(x[, a, b])</code>	Return the <i>cardinal spline</i> kernel evaluated at given samples.

**colour.kernel\_nearest\_neighbour**

`colour.kernel_nearest_neighbour(x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *nearest-neighbour* kernel evaluated at given samples.

**Parameters**

**x** (ArrayLike) – Samples at which to evaluate the *nearest-neighbour* kernel.

**Returns**

The *nearest-neighbour* kernel evaluated at given samples.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[BB09]

**Examples**

```
>>> kernel_nearest_neighbour(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

**colour.kernel\_linear**

`colour.kernel_linear(x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *linear* kernel evaluated at given samples.

**Parameters**

**x** (ArrayLike) – Samples at which to evaluate the *linear* kernel.

**Returns**

The *linear* kernel evaluated at given samples.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[BB09]

**Examples**

```
>>> kernel_linear(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
array([ 1.          ,  0.8888888...,  0.7777777...,  0.6666666...,  0.5555555...,
        0.4444444...,  0.3333333...,  0.2222222...,  0.1111111...,  0.          ])
```

## colour.kernel\_sinc

colour.**kernel\_sinc**(*x*: ArrayLike, *a*: float = 3) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *sinc* kernel evaluated at given samples.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Samples at which to evaluate the *sinc* kernel.
- **a** (float) – Size of the *sinc* kernel.

### Returns

The *sinc* kernel evaluated at given samples.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[BB09]

## Examples

```
>>> kernel_sinc(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
array([ 1.0000000...e+00,  9.7981553...e-01,  9.2072542...e-01,
        8.2699334...e-01,  7.0531659...e-01,  5.6425327...e-01,
        4.1349667...e-01,  2.6306440...e-01,  1.2247694...e-01,
        3.8981718...e-17])
```

## colour.kernel\_lanczos

colour.**kernel\_lanczos**(*x*: ArrayLike, *a*: float = 3) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *lanczos* kernel evaluated at given samples.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Samples at which to evaluate the *lanczos* kernel.
- **a** (float) – Size of the *lanczos* kernel.

### Returns

The *lanczos* kernel evaluated at given samples.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia05a]



## Examples

```
>>> kernel_lanczos(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
array([ 1.0000000...e+00,  9.7760615...e-01,  9.1243770...e-01,
        8.1030092...e-01,  6.8012706...e-01,  5.3295773...e-01,
        3.8071690...e-01,  2.3492839...e-01,  1.0554054...e-01,
        3.2237621...e-17])
```

## colour.kernel\_cardinal\_spline

colour.**kernel\_cardinal\_spline**(x: ArrayLike, a: float = 0.5, b: float = 0.0) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *cardinal spline* kernel evaluated at given samples.

Notable *cardinal spline* *a* and *b* parameterizations:

- *Catmull-Rom*: ( $a = 0.5, b = 0$ )
- *Cubic B-Spline*: ( $a = 0, b = 1$ )
- *Mitchell-Netravalli*: ( $a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{3}$ )

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Samples at which to evaluate the *cardinal spline* kernel.
- **a** (float) – *a* control parameter.
- **b** (float) – *b* control parameter.

### Returns

The *cardinal spline* kernel evaluated at given samples.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[BB09]

## Examples

```
>>> kernel_cardinal_spline(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
array([ 1.          ,  0.9711934...,  0.8930041...,  0.7777777...,  0.6378600...,
        0.4855967...,  0.3333333...,  0.1934156...,  0.0781893...,  0.          ])
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.algebra

<code>table_interpolation_trilinear(V_xyz, table)</code>	Perform the trilinear interpolation of given $V_{xyz}$ values using given interpolation table.
<code>table_interpolation_tetrahedral(V_xyz, table)</code>	Perform the tetrahedral interpolation of given $V_{xyz}$ values using given interpolation table.

### colour.algebra.table\_interpolation\_trilinear

colour.algebra.**table\_interpolation\_trilinear**(*V\_xyz*: ArrayLike, *table*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Perform the trilinear interpolation of given  $V_{xyz}$  values using given interpolation table.

#### Parameters

- **V\_xyz** (ArrayLike) –  $V_{xyz}$  values to interpolate.
- **table** (ArrayLike) – 4-Dimensional (NxNxNx3) interpolation table.

#### Returns

Interpolated  $V_{xyz}$  values.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### References

[Boub]

#### Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "..",
...     "io",
...     "luts",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "Colour_Correct.cube",
... )
>>> LUT = colour.read_LUT(path)
>>> table = LUT.table
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(4)
>>> V_xyz = colour.algebra.random_triplet_generator(3, random_state=prng)
>>> print(V_xyz)
[[ 0.9670298...  0.7148159...  0.9762744...]
 [ 0.5472322...  0.6977288...  0.0062302...]
 [ 0.9726843...  0.2160895...  0.2529823...]]
>>> table_interpolation_trilinear(V_xyz, table)
array([[ 1.0120664...,  0.7539146...,  1.0228540...],
       [ 0.5075794...,  0.6479459...,  0.1066404...],
       [ 1.0976519...,  0.1785998...,  0.2299897...]])
```

**colour.algebra.table\_interpolation\_tetrahedral**

`colour.algebra.table_interpolation_tetrahedral(V_xyz: ArrayLike, table: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Perform the tetrahedral interpolation of given  $V_{xyz}$  values using given interpolation table.

**Parameters**

- **V\_xyz** (ArrayLike) –  $V_{xyz}$  values to interpolate.
- **table** (ArrayLike) – 4-Dimensional ( $N \times N \times N \times 3$ ) interpolation table.

**Returns**

Interpolated  $V_{xyz}$  values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Kir06]

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "..",
...     "io",
...     "luts",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "Colour_Correct.cube",
... )
>>> LUT = colour.read_LUT(path)
>>> table = LUT.table
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(4)
>>> V_xyz = colour.algebra.random_triplet_generator(3, random_state=prng)
>>> print(V_xyz)
[[ 0.9670298...  0.7148159...  0.9762744...]
 [ 0.5472322...  0.6977288...  0.0062302...]
 [ 0.9726843...  0.2160895...  0.2529823...]]
>>> table_interpolation_tetrahedral(V_xyz, table)
array([[ 1.0196197...,  0.7674062...,  1.0311751...],
       [ 0.5105603...,  0.6466722...,  0.1077296...],
       [ 1.1178206...,  0.1762039...,  0.2209534...]])
```

## Coordinates

`colour.algebra`

<code>cartesian_to_spherical(a)</code>	Transform given cartesian coordinates array $xyz$ to spherical coordinates array $\rho\theta\phi$ (radial distance, inclination or elevation and azimuth).
<code>spherical_to_cartesian(a)</code>	Transform given spherical coordinates array $\rho\theta\phi$ (radial distance, inclination or elevation and azimuth) to cartesian coordinates array $xyz$ .
<code>cartesian_to_polar(a)</code>	Transform given cartesian coordinates array $xy$ to polar coordinates array $\rho\phi$ (radial coordinate, angular coordinate).
<code>polar_to_cartesian(a)</code>	Transform given polar coordinates array $\rho\phi$ (radial coordinate, angular coordinate) to cartesian coordinates array $xy$ .
<code>cartesian_to_cylindrical(a)</code>	Transform given cartesian coordinates array $xyz$ to cylindrical coordinates array $\rho\phi z$ (radial distance, azimuth and height).
<code>cylindrical_to_cartesian(a)</code>	Transform given cylindrical coordinates array $\rho\phi z$ (radial distance, azimuth and height) to cartesian coordinates array $xyz$ .

### `colour.algebra.cartesian_to_spherical`

`colour.algebra.cartesian_to_spherical(a: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Transform given cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$  to spherical coordinates array  $\rho\theta\phi$  (radial distance, inclination or elevation and azimuth).

#### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$  to transform.

#### Returns

Spherical coordinates array  $\rho\theta\phi$ ,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\theta$  is in range  $[0, \pi]$  radians, i.e.  $[0, 180]$  degrees, and  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians, i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([3, 1, 6])
>>> cartesian_to_spherical(a)
array([ 6.7823299...,  0.4850497...,  0.3217505...])
```

**colour.algebra.spherical\_to\_cartesian**

`colour.algebra.spherical_to_cartesian(a: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Transform given spherical coordinates array  $\rho\theta\phi$  (radial distance, inclination or elevation and azimuth) to cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$ .

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike) – Spherical coordinates array  $\rho\theta\phi$  to transform,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\theta$  is in range  $[0, \pi]$  radians, i.e.  $[0, 180]$  degrees, and  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians, i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees.

**Returns**

Cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array([6.78232998, 0.48504979, 0.32175055])
>>> spherical_to_cartesian(a)
array([ 3.0000000...,  0.9999999...,  5.9999999...])
```

**colour.algebra.cartesian\_to\_polar**

`colour.algebra.cartesian_to_polar(a: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Transform given cartesian coordinates array  $xy$  to polar coordinates array  $\rho\phi$  (radial coordinate, angular coordinate).

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike) – Cartesian coordinates array  $xy$  to transform.

**Returns**

Polar coordinates array  $\rho\phi$ ,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians, i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([3, 1])
>>> cartesian_to_polar(a)
array([ 3.1622776...,  0.3217505...])
```

## colour.algebra.polar\_to\_cartesian

colour.algebra.polar\_to\_cartesian(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Transform given polar coordinates array  $\rho\phi$  (radial coordinate, angular coordinate) to cartesian coordinates array  $xy$ .

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Polar coordinates array  $\rho\phi$  to transform,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees.

### Returns

Cartesian coordinates array  $xy$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([3.16227766, 0.32175055])
>>> polar_to_cartesian(a)
array([ 3.          ,  0.9999999...])
```

## colour.algebra.cartesian\_to\_cylindrical

colour.algebra.cartesian\_to\_cylindrical(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Transform given cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$  to cylindrical coordinates array  $\rho\phi z$  (radial distance, azimuth and height).

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$  to transform.

### Returns

Cylindrical coordinates array  $\rho\phi z$ ,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees,  $z$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([3, 1, 6])
>>> cartesian_to_cylindrical(a)
array([ 3.1622776...,  0.3217505...,  6.          ])
```

### colour.algebra.cylindrical\_to\_cartesian

colour.algebra.cylindrical\_to\_cartesian(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Transform given cylindrical coordinates array  $\rho\phi z$  (radial distance, azimuth and height) to cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$ .

#### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Cylindrical coordinates array  $\rho\phi z$  to transform,  $\rho$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ ,  $\phi$  is in range  $[-\pi, \pi]$  radians i.e.  $[-180, 180]$  degrees,  $z$  is in range  $[0, +\infty]$ .

#### Returns

Cartesian coordinates array  $xyz$ .

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia06a], [Wikipedia05e]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([3.16227766, 0.32175055, 6.00000000])
>>> cylindrical_to_cartesian(a)
array([ 3.          ,  0.9999999...,  6.          ])
```

## Random

colour.algebra

<code>random_triplet_generator(size[, limits, ...])</code>	Return a generator yielding random triplets.
--	--

## colour.algebra.random\_triplet\_generator

`colour.algebra.random_triplet_generator`(size: *int*, limits: *ArrayLike* = `np.array([[0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1]])`, random\_state: *RandomState* = `RANDOM_STATE`) → *NDArrayFloat*

Return a generator yielding random triplets.

### Parameters

- **size** (*int*) – Generator size.
- **limits** (*ArrayLike*) – Random values limits on each triplet axis.
- **random\_state** (*RandomState*) – Mersenne Twister pseudo-random number generator.

### Returns

Random triplet generator.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- The test is assuming that `np.random.RandomState()` definition will return the same sequence no matter which *OS* or *Python* version is used. There is however no formal promise about the *prng* sequence reproducibility of either *Python* or *Numpy* implementations, see [Laurent12].

## Examples

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(4)
>>> random_triplet_generator(10, random_state=prng)
...
array([[ 0.9670298...,  0.7793829...,  0.4361466...],
       [ 0.5472322...,  0.1976850...,  0.9489773...],
       [ 0.9726843...,  0.8629932...,  0.7863059...],
       [ 0.7148159...,  0.9834006...,  0.8662893...],
       [ 0.6977288...,  0.1638422...,  0.1731654...],
       [ 0.2160895...,  0.5973339...,  0.0749485...],
       [ 0.9762744...,  0.0089861...,  0.6007427...],
       [ 0.0062302...,  0.3865712...,  0.1679721...],
       [ 0.2529823...,  0.0441600...,  0.7333801...],
       [ 0.4347915...,  0.9566529...,  0.4084438...]])
```

## Regression

`colour.algebra`

`least_square_mapping_MoorePenrose`(*y*, *x*)

Compute the *least-squares* mapping from dependent variable *y* to independent variable *x* using *Moore-Penrose* inverse.



**colour.algebra.least\_square\_mapping\_MoorePenrose**

`colour.algebra.least_square_mapping_MoorePenrose(y: ArrayLike, x: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the *least-squares* mapping from dependent variable  $y$  to independent variable  $x$  using *Moore-Penrose* inverse.

**Parameters**

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Dependent and already known  $y$  variable.
- **x** (ArrayLike) – Independent  $x$  variable(s) values corresponding with  $y$  variable.

**Returns**

*Least-squares* mapping.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[FMH15]

**Examples**

```
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> y = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> x = y + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> least_square_mapping_MoorePenrose(y, x)
array([[ 1.0526376...,  0.1378078..., -0.2276339...],
       [ 0.0739584...,  1.0293994..., -0.1060115...],
       [ 0.0572550..., -0.2052633...,  1.1015194...]])
```

**Common**

`colour.algebra`

<code>get_sdiv_mode()</code>	Return <i>Colour</i> safe division mode.
<code>set_sdiv_mode(mode)</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> safe division function mode.
<code>sdiv_mode([mode])</code>	Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting <i>Colour</i> safe division function mode.
<code>sdiv(a, b)</code>	Divide given array <i>a</i> with array <i>b</i> while handling zero-division.
<code>is_spow_enabled()</code>	Return whether <i>Colour</i> safe / symmetrical power function is enabled.
<code>set_spow_enable(enable)</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> safe / symmetrical power function enabled state.
<code>spow_enable(enable)</code>	Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting <i>Colour</i> safe / symmetrical power function enabled state.
<code>spow(a, p)</code>	Raise given array <i>a</i> to the power <i>p</i> as follows: $sign(a) *  a ^p$ .
<code>normalise_vector(a)</code>	Normalise given vector <i>a</i> .
<code>normalise_maximum(a[, axis, factor, clip])</code>	Normalise given array <i>a</i> values by <i>a</i> maximum value and optionally clip them between.
<code>vector_dot(m, v)</code>	Perform the dot product of the matrix array <i>m</i> with the vector array <i>v</i> .
<code>matrix_dot(a, b)</code>	Perform the dot product of the matrix array <i>a</i> with the matrix array <i>b</i> .
<code>euclidean_distance(a, b)</code>	Return the <i>Euclidean</i> distance between point array <i>a</i> and point array <i>b</i> .
<code>manhattan_distance(a, b)</code>	Return the <i>Manhattan</i> (or <i>City-Block</i> ) distance between point array <i>a</i> and point array <i>b</i> .
<code>linear_conversion(a, old_range, new_range)</code>	Perform a simple linear conversion of given array <i>a</i> between the old and new ranges.
<code>linstep_function(x[, a, b, clip])</code>	Perform a simple linear interpolation between given array <i>a</i> and array <i>b</i> using <i>x</i> array.
<code>lerp(x[, a, b, clip])</code>	Perform a simple linear interpolation between given array <i>a</i> and array <i>b</i> using <i>x</i> array.
<code>smoothstep_function(x[, a, b, clip])</code>	Evaluate the <i>smoothstep</i> sigmoid-like function on array <i>x</i> .
<code>smooth(x[, a, b, clip])</code>	Evaluate the <i>smoothstep</i> sigmoid-like function on array <i>x</i> .
<code>is_identity(a)</code>	Return whether <i>a</i> array is an identity matrix.
<code>eigen_decomposition(a[, eigen_w_v_count, ...])</code>	Return the eigen-values <i>w</i> and eigen-vectors <i>v</i> of given array <i>a</i> in given order.

## colour.algebra.get\_sdiv\_mode

`colour.algebra.get_sdiv_mode()` → `Literal['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion']`

Return *Colour* safe division mode.

### Returns

*Colour* safe division mode, see `colour.algebra.sdiv()` definition for an explanation about the possible modes.

### Return type

`str`

## Examples

```
>>> with sdiv_mode("Numpy"):
...     get_sdiv_mode()
...
'numpy'
>>> with sdiv_mode("Ignore Zero Conversion"):
...     get_sdiv_mode()
...
'ignore zero conversion'
```

## colour.algebra.set\_sdiv\_mode

`colour.algebra.set_sdiv_mode(mode: Literal['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | str)`

Set *Colour* safe division function mode.

### Parameters

**mode** (*Literal*['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | *str*) – *Colour* safe division mode, see `colour.algebra.sdiv()` definition for an explanation about the possible modes.

## Examples

```
>>> with sdiv_mode(get_sdiv_mode()):
...     print(get_sdiv_mode())
...     set_sdiv_mode("Raise")
...     print(get_sdiv_mode())
...
ignore zero conversion
raise
```

## colour.algebra.sdiv\_mode

**class** `colour.algebra.sdiv_mode(mode: Literal['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | None = None)`

Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting *Colour* safe division function mode.

### Parameters

**mode** (*Literal*['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | *None*) – *Colour* safe division function mode, see `colour.algebra.sdiv()` definition for an explanation about the possible modes.

**\_\_init\_\_**(mode: *Literal*['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | *None* = *None*) → *None*

### Parameters

**mode** (*Literal*['Numpy', 'Ignore', 'Warning', 'Raise', 'Ignore Zero Conversion', 'Warning Zero Conversion', 'Ignore Limit Conversion', 'Warning Limit Conversion'] | *None*) –

**Return type**  
None

## Methods

```
__init__([mode])
```

## colour.algebra.sdiv

colour.algebra.sdiv(*a*: ArrayLike, *b*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Divide given array *b* with array *a* while handling zero-division.

This definition avoids NaNs and +/- infs generation when array *b* is equal to zero. This behaviour can be controlled with the `colour.algebra.set_sdiv_mode()` definition or with the `sdiv_mode()` context manager. The following modes are available:

- Numpy: The current *Numpy* zero-division handling occurs.
- Ignore: Zero-division occurs silently.
- Warning: Zero-division occurs with a warning.
- Ignore Zero Conversion: Zero-division occurs silently and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Warning Zero Conversion: Zero-division occurs with a warning and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Ignore Limit Conversion: Zero-division occurs silently and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros or the largest +/- finite floating point values representable by the division result `numpy.dtype`. See `numpy.nan_to_num()` definition for more details.
- Warning Limit Conversion: Zero-division occurs with a warning and NaNs or +/- infs values are converted to zeros or the largest +/- finite floating point values representable by the division result `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Numerator array *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Denominator array *b*.

### Returns

Array *b* safely divided by *a*.

### Return type

np.float or `numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0, 1, 2])
>>> b = np.array([2, 1, 0])
>>> sdiv(a, b)
array([ 0.,  1.,  0.])
>>> try:
...     with sdiv_mode("Raise"):
...         sdiv(a, b)
... except Exception as error:
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     error
...
FloatingPointError('divide by zero encountered in...divide')
>>> with sdiv_mode("Ignore Zero Conversion"):
...     sdiv(a, b)
...
array([ 0.,  1.,  0.])
>>> with sdiv_mode("Warning Zero Conversion"):
...     sdiv(a, b)
...
array([ 0.,  1.,  0.])
>>> with sdiv_mode("Ignore Limit Conversion"):
...     sdiv(a, b)
...
array([ 0.00000000e+000,  1.00000000e+000,  1.79769313e+308])
>>> with sdiv_mode("Warning Limit Conversion"):
...     sdiv(a, b)
...
array([ 0.00000000e+000,  1.00000000e+000,  1.79769313e+308])

```

**colour.algebra.is\_spow\_enabled**`colour.algebra.is_spow_enabled()` → `bool`Return whether *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function is enabled.**Returns**Whether *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function is enabled.**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```

>>> with spow_enable(False):
...     is_spow_enabled()
...
False
>>> with spow_enable(True):
...     is_spow_enabled()
...
True

```

**colour.algebra.set\_spow\_enable**`colour.algebra.set_spow_enable(enable: bool)`Set *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function enabled state.**Parameters****enable** (`bool`) – Whether to enable *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function.

## Examples

```
>>> with spow_enable(is_spow_enabled()):
...     print(is_spow_enabled())
...     set_spow_enable(False)
...     print(is_spow_enabled())
...
True
False
```

## colour.algebra.spow\_enable

**class** colour.algebra.spow\_enable(enable: bool)

Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function enabled state.

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) – Whether to enable or disable *Colour* safe / symmetrical power function.

**\_\_init\_\_**(enable: bool) → None

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) –

### Return type

None

## Methods

```
__init__(enable)
```

## colour.algebra.spow

colour.algebra.spow(a: ArrayLike, p: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Raise given array *a* to the power *p* as follows:  $sign(a) * |a|^p$ .

This definition avoids NaNs generation when array *a* is negative and the power *p* is fractional. This behaviour can be enabled or disabled with the `colour.algebra.set_spow_enable()` definition or with the `spow_enable()` context manager.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a*.
- **p** (ArrayLike) – Power *p*.

### Returns

Array *a* safely raised to the power *p*.

### Return type

np.float or numpy.ndarray

### Examples

```
>>> np.power(-2, 0.15)
nan
>>> spow(-2, 0.15)
-1.1095694...
>>> spow(0, 0)
0.0
```

### colour.algebra.normalise\_vector

colour.algebra.**normalise\_vector**(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Normalise given vector *a*.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike) – Vector *a* to normalise.

**Returns**

Normalised vector *a*.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

### Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> normalise_vector(a)
array([ 0.8419703...,  0.4972256...,  0.2094102...])
```

### colour.algebra.normalise\_maximum

colour.algebra.**normalise\_maximum**(*a*: ArrayLike, *axis*: int | None = None, *factor*: float = 1, *clip*: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat

Normalise given array *a* values by *a* maximum value and optionally clip them between.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to normalise.
- **axis** (int | None) – Normalization axis.
- **factor** (float) – Normalization factor.
- **clip** (bool) – Clip values to domain [0, 'factor'].

**Returns**

Maximum normalised array *a*.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.48222001, 0.31654775, 0.22070353])
>>> normalise_maximum(a)
array([ 1.          ,  0.6564384...,  0.4576822...])
```

## colour.algebra.vector\_dot

colour.algebra.**vector\_dot**(*m*: ArrayLike, *v*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Perform the dot product of the matrix array *m* with the vector array *v*.

This definition is a convenient wrapper around `np.einsum()` with the following subscripts: `'...ij,...j->...i'`.

### Parameters

- **m** (ArrayLike) – Matrix array *m*.
- **v** (ArrayLike) – Vector array *v*.

### Returns

Transformed vector array *v*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> m = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.7328, 0.4296, -0.1624],
...         [-0.7036, 1.6975, 0.0061],
...         [0.0030, 0.0136, 0.9834],
...     ]
... )
>>> m = np.reshape(np.tile(m, (6, 1)), (6, 3, 3))
>>> v = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> v = np.tile(v, (6, 1))
>>> vector_dot(m, v)
array([[ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...],
       [ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...],
       [ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...],
       [ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...],
       [ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...],
       [ 0.1954094...,  0.0620396...,  0.0527952...]])
```

## colour.algebra.matrix\_dot

colour.algebra.**matrix\_dot**(*a*: ArrayLike, *b*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Perform the dot product of the matrix array *a* with the matrix array *b*.

This definition is a convenient wrapper around `np.einsum()` with the following subscripts: `'...ij,...jk->...ik'`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Matrix array *a*.



- **b** (ArrayLike) – Matrix array *b*.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.7328, 0.4296, -0.1624],
...         [-0.7036, 1.6975, 0.0061],
...         [0.0030, 0.0136, 0.9834],
...     ]
... )
>>> a = np.reshape(np.tile(a, (6, 1)), (6, 3, 3))
>>> b = a
>>> matrix_dot(a, b)
array([[ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]],

       [ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]],

       [ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]],

       [ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]],

       [ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]],

       [ [ 0.2342420...,  1.0418482..., -0.2760903...],
        [-1.7099407...,  2.5793226...,  0.1306181...],
        [-0.0044203...,  0.0377490...,  0.9666713...]]])
```

**colour.algebra.euclidean\_distance**

colour.algebra.euclidean\_distance(*a*: ArrayLike, *b*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *Euclidean* distance between point array *a* and point array *b*.

For a two-dimensional space, the metric is as follows:

$$E_D = [(x_a - x_b)^2 + (y_a - y_b)^2]^{1/2}$$

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Point array *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Point array *b*.

**Returns**

*Euclidean* distance.

### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> b = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> euclidean_distance(a, b)
451.7133019...
```

## colour.algebra.manhattan\_distance

`colour.algebra.manhattan_distance(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Manhattan* (or *City-Block*) distance between point array *a* and point array *b*.

For a two-dimensional space, the metric is as follows:

$$M_D = |x_a - x_b| + |y_a - y_b|$$

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Point array *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Point array *b*.

### Returns

*Manhattan* distance.

### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> b = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> manhattan_distance(a, b)
604.9396351...
```

## colour.algebra.linear\_conversion

`colour.algebra.linear_conversion(a: ArrayLike, old_range: ArrayLike, new_range: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Perform a simple linear conversion of given array *a* between the old and new ranges.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to perform the linear conversion onto.
- **old\_range** (ArrayLike) – Old range.
- **new\_range** (ArrayLike) – New range.

### Returns

Linear conversion result.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
>>> linear_conversion(a, np.array([0, 1]), np.array([1, 10]))
array([ 1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.,  9., 10.])
```

## colour.algebra.linstep\_function

`colour.algebra.linstep_function(x: ArrayLike, a: ArrayLike = 0, b: ArrayLike = 1, clip: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Perform a simple linear interpolation between given array *a* and array *b* using *x* array.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Array *x* value to use to interpolate between array *a* and array *b*.
- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a*, the start of the range in which to interpolate.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Array *b*, the end of the range in which to interpolate.
- **clip** (bool) – Whether to clip the output values to range [a, b].

### Returns

Linear interpolation result.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> a = 0
>>> b = 2
>>> linstep_function(0.5, a, b)
1.0
```

## colour.algebra.lerp

`colour.algebra.lerp(x: ArrayLike, a: ArrayLike = 0, b: ArrayLike = 1, clip: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Perform a simple linear interpolation between given array *a* and array *b* using *x* array.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Array *x* value to use to interpolate between array *a* and array *b*.
- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a*, the start of the range in which to interpolate.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Array *b*, the end of the range in which to interpolate.
- **clip** (bool) – Whether to clip the output values to range [a, b].

### Returns

Linear interpolation result.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> a = 0
>>> b = 2
>>> linstep_function(0.5, a, b)
1.0
```

### colour.algebra.smoothstep\_function

colour.algebra.**smoothstep\_function**(*x*: ArrayLike, *a*: ArrayLike = 0, *b*: ArrayLike = 1, *clip*: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Evaluate the *smoothstep* sigmoid-like function on array *x*.

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Array *x*.
- **a** (ArrayLike) – Low input domain limit, i.e. the left edge.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – High input domain limit, i.e. the right edge.
- **clip** (bool) – Whether to scale, bias and clip input values to domain [a, b].

#### Returns

Array *x* after *smoothstep* sigmoid-like function evaluation.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### Examples

```
>>> x = np.linspace(-2, 2, 5)
>>> smoothstep_function(x, -2, 2, clip=True)
array([ 0.        ,  0.15625,  0.5       ,  0.84375,  1.        ])
```

### colour.algebra.smooth

colour.algebra.**smooth**(*x*: ArrayLike, *a*: ArrayLike = 0, *b*: ArrayLike = 1, *clip*: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Evaluate the *smoothstep* sigmoid-like function on array *x*.

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Array *x*.
- **a** (ArrayLike) – Low input domain limit, i.e. the left edge.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – High input domain limit, i.e. the right edge.
- **clip** (bool) – Whether to scale, bias and clip input values to domain [a, b].

#### Returns

Array *x* after *smoothstep* sigmoid-like function evaluation.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> x = np.linspace(-2, 2, 5)
>>> smoothstep_function(x, -2, 2, clip=True)
array([ 0.        ,  0.15625,  0.5        ,  0.84375,  1.        ])
```

## colour.algebra.is\_identity

colour.algebra.is\_identity(*a*: ArrayLike) → bool

Return whether *a* array is an identity matrix.

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to test.

### Returns

Whether *a* array is an identity matrix.

### Return type

bool

## Examples

```
>>> is_identity(np.array([1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]).reshape(3, 3))
True
>>> is_identity(np.array([1, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]).reshape(3, 3))
False
```

## colour.algebra.eigen\_decomposition

colour.algebra.eigen\_decomposition(*a*: ArrayLike, *eigen\_w\_v\_count*: int | None = None, *descending\_order*: bool = True, *covariance\_matrix*: bool = False) → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]

Return the eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* of given array *a* in given order.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array to return the eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* for
- **eigen\_w\_v\_count** (int | None) – Eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* count.
- **descending\_order** (bool) – Whether to return the eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* in descending order.
- **covariance\_matrix** (bool) – Whether to compute the eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* of the array *a* covariance matrix  $A = a^T \cdot a$ .

### Returns

Tuple of eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v*. The eigenv-alues are in given order, each repeated according to its multiplicity. The column  $v[:, i]$  is the normalized eigen-vector corresponding to the eigen-value  $w[i]$ .

### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.diag([1, 2, 3])
>>> w, v = eigen_decomposition(a)
>>> w
array([ 3.,  2.,  1.])
>>> v
array([[ 0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> w, v = eigen_decomposition(a, 1)
>>> w
array([ 3.])
>>> v
array([[ 0.],
       [ 0.],
       [ 1.]])
>>> w, v = eigen_decomposition(a, descending_order=False)
>>> w
array([ 1.,  2.,  3.])
>>> v
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]])
>>> w, v = eigen_decomposition(a, covariance_matrix=True)
>>> w
array([ 9.,  4.,  1.])
>>> v
array([[ 0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.]])
```

## Colour Appearance Models

### ATD (1995)

colour

<code>XYZ_to_ATD95(XYZ, XYZ_0, Y_0, k_1, k_2[, sigma])</code>	Compute the <i>ATD (1995)</i> colour vision model correlates.
<code>CAM_Specification_ATD95(h, C, Q, A_1, T_1, ...)</code>	Define the <i>ATD (1995)</i> colour vision model specification.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_ATD95

`colour.XYZ_to_ATD95(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_0: ArrayLike, Y_0: ArrayLike, k_1: ArrayLike, k_2: ArrayLike, sigma: ArrayLike = 300) → CAM_Specification_ATD95`

Compute the *ATD (1995)* colour vision model correlates.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_0** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **Y\_0** (ArrayLike) – Absolute adapting field luminance in  $cd/m^2$ .

- **k<sub>1</sub>** (ArrayLike) – Application specific weight  $k_1$ .
- **k<sub>2</sub>** (ArrayLike) – Application specific weight  $k_2$ .
- **sigma** (ArrayLike) – Constant  $\sigma$  varied to predict different types of data.

**Returns**

ATD (1995) colour vision model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_ATD95`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_0	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>CAM_Specification_ATD95.h</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]

- For unrelated colors, there is only self-adaptation and  $k_1$  is set to 1.0 while  $k_2$  is set to 0.0. For related colors such as typical colorimetric applications,  $k_1$  is set to 0.0 and  $k_2$  is set to a value between 15 and 50 (*Guth, 1995*).

**References**

[Fai13e], [Gut95]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_0 = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> Y_0 = 318.31
>>> k_1 = 0.0
>>> k_2 = 50.0
>>> XYZ_to_ATD95(XYZ, XYZ_0, Y_0, k_1, k_2)
CAM_Specification_ATD95(h=1.9089869..., C=1.2064060..., Q=0.1814003..., A_1=0.
↳1787931... T_1=0.0286942..., D_1=0.0107584..., A_2=0.0192182..., T_2=0.0205377...,
↳D_2=0.0107584...)
```

**colour.CAM\_Specification\_ATD95**

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_ATD95(h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, A_1: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, T_1: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>,
    D_1: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, A_2: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, T_2: float | NDArrayFloat
    | None = <factory>, D_2: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>)
```

Define the *ATD (1995)* colour vision model specification.

This specification has field names consistent with the remaining colour appearance models in `colour.appearance` but diverge from *Fairchild (2013)* reference.

#### Parameters

- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Hue angle  $H$  in degrees.
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of saturation  $C$ . *Guth (1995)* incorrectly uses the terms saturation and chroma interchangeably. However,  $C$  is here a measure of saturation rather than chroma since it is measured relative to the achromatic response for the stimulus rather than that of a similarly illuminated white.
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of brightness  $Br$ .
- **A\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – First stage  $A_1$  response.
- **T\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – First stage  $T_1$  response.
- **D\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – First stage  $D_1$  response.
- **A\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Second stage  $A_2$  response.
- **T\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Second stage  $A_2$  response.
- **D\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Second stage  $D_2$  response.

#### Notes

- This specification is the one used in the current model implementation.

#### References

[Fai13e], [Gut95]

```
__init__(h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, A_1: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, T_1: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, D_1: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, A_2: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>,
    T_2: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, D_2: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **A\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **T\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **D\_1** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **A\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **T\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **D\_2** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

#### Return type

`None`



## Methods

<code>__init__([h, C, Q, A_1, T_1, D_1, A_2, T_2, D_2])</code>	
<code>arithmetical_operation(a, operation[, in_place])</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.

## Attributes

<code>fields</code>	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
<code>items</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
<code>keys</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
<code>values</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
<code>h</code>	
<code>C</code>	
<code>Q</code>	
<code>A_1</code>	
<code>T_1</code>	
<code>D_1</code>	
<code>A_2</code>	
<code>T_2</code>	
<code>D_2</code>	

## CIECAM02

colour

<code>XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>CIECAM02</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CIECAM02_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)</code>	Convert from <i>CIECAM02</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_CIECAM02(J, C, h, s, Q, M, ...)</code>	Define the <i>CIECAM02</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02</code>	Reference <i>CIECAM02</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

**colour.XYZ\_to\_CIECAM02**

`colour.XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_CIECAM02`

Compute the CIECAM02 colour appearance model correlates from given CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100 \times L_b / L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (InductionFactors\_CIECAM02) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

**Returns**

CIECAM02 colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_CIECAM02`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fai04], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02(J=41.7310911..., C=0.1047077..., h=219.0484326..., s=2.
↪ 3603053..., Q=195.3713259..., M=0.1088421..., H=278.0607358..., HC=None)
```

## colour.CIECAM02\_to\_XYZ

`colour.CIECAM02_to_XYZ(specification: CAM_Specification_CIECAM02, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIECAM02* specification to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **specification** (`CAM_Specification_CIECAM02`) – *CIECAM02* colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness J*, correlate of *chroma C* or correlate of *colourfulness M* and *hue angle h* in degrees must be specified, e.g. *JCh* or *JMh*.
- **XYZ\_w** (`ArrayLike`) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (`ArrayLike`) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $\text{cd/m}^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (`ArrayLike`) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_CIECAM02`) – Surround viewing conditions.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Discount the illuminant.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If neither  $C$  or  $M$  correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM02.H	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fai04], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

## Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_CIECAM02(
...     J=41.731091132513917, C=0.104707757171031, h=219.048432658311780
... )
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> CIECAM02_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
array([ 19.01..., 20..., 21.78...])
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_CIECAM02

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_CIECAM02(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *CIECAM02* colour appearance model specification.

## Parameters

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *Lightness J*.
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *chroma C*.
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue* angle *h* in degrees.
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *saturation s*.
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *brightness Q*.

- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$ .
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .

## References

[Fai04], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None
    = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

### Return type

`None`

## Methods

```
__init__([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC])
```

<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.
--	--------------------------	---

## Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
Q	
M	
H	
HC	

## colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CIECAM02

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})
```

Reference *CIECAM02* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## References

[Fai04], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

## Ancillary Objects

colour.appearance

<code>CAM_KWARGS_CIECAM02_sRGB</code>	Default parameter values for the <i>CIECAM02</i> colour appearance model usage in the context of <i>sRGB</i> .
<code>InductionFactors_CIECAM02(F, c, N_c)</code>	<i>CIECAM02</i> colour appearance model induction factors.

**colour.appearance.CAM\_KWARGS\_CIECAM02\_sRGB**

```
colour.appearance.CAM_KWARGS_CIECAM02_sRGB = {'L_A': 4.074366543152521, 'XYZ_w': array([
95.04559271, 100. , 108.90577508]), 'Y_b': 20, 'surround': (1, 0.69, 1)}
```

Default parameter values for the *CIECAM02* colour appearance model usage in the context of *sRGB*.

**References**

[Fai04], [InternationalECommission99], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

**colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CIECAM02**

```
class colour.appearance.InductionFactors_CIECAM02(F, c, N_c)
```

*CIECAM02* colour appearance model induction factors.

**Parameters**

- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

**References**

[Fai04], [LL13], [MFH+02], [Wikipedia07d]

Create new instance of `InductionFactors_CIECAM02(F, c, N_c)`

`__init__()`

**Methods**

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

**Attributes**

<b>F</b>	Alias for field number 0
<b>N_c</b>	Alias for field number 2
<b>c</b>	Alias for field number 1

## CIECAM16

colour

<code>XYZ_to_CIECAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>CIECAM16</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CIECAM16_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)</code>	Convert from <i>CIECAM16</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_CIECAM16(J, C, h, s, Q, M, ...)</code>	Define the <i>CIECAM16</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM16</code>	Reference <i>CIECAM16</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_CIECAM16

`colour.XYZ_to_CIECAM16(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors_CIECAM16 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM16['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_CIECAM16`

Compute the *CIECAM16* colour appearance model correlates from given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100 \times L_b / L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_CIECAM02` | `InductionFactors_CIECAM16`) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

#### Returns

*CIECAM16* colour appearance model specification.

#### Return type

`colour.CAM_Specification_CIECAM16`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIED1CIED822]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM16["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_CIECAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16(J=41.7312079..., C=0.1033557..., h=217.0679597..., s=2.
↪3450150..., Q=195.3717089..., M=0.1074367..., H=275.5949861..., HC=None)
```

## colour.CIECAM16\_to\_XYZ

colour.CIECAM16\_to\_XYZ(*specification*: CAM\_Specification\_CIECAM16, *XYZ\_w*: ArrayLike, *L\_A*: ArrayLike, *Y\_b*: ArrayLike, *surround*: InductionFactors\_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors\_CIECAM16 = VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CIECAM16['Average'], *discount\_illuminant*: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIECAM16 specification to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## Parameters

- **specification** (CAM\_Specification\_CIECAM16) – CIECAM16 colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness J*, correlate of *chroma C* or correlate of *colourfulness M* and *hue angle h* in degrees must be specified, e.g. *JCh* or *JMh*.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field *luminance L<sub>A</sub>* in *cd/m<sup>2</sup>*, (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background *Y<sub>b</sub>* such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where *L<sub>w</sub>* is the luminance of the light source and *L<sub>b</sub>* is the luminance of the

background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.

- **surround** ([InductionFactors\\_CIECAM02](#) | [InductionFactors\\_CIECAM16](#)) – Surround viewing conditions.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Discount the illuminant.

#### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If neither  $C$  or  $M$  correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CIECAM16.H	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

#### References

[[CIED1CIED822](#)]

#### Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_CIECAM16(
...     J=41.731207905126638, C=0.103355738709070, h=217.067959767393010
... )
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> CIECAM16_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
array([ 19.01..., 20..., 21.78...])
```

`colour.CAM_Specification_CIECAM16`

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_CIECAM16(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *CIECAM16* colour appearance model specification.

**Parameters**

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ .
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *chroma*  $C$ .
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue* angle  $h$  in degrees.
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *saturation*  $s$ .
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *brightness*  $Q$ .
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$ .
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .

**References**

[[CIED1CIED822](#)]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
         <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
         <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
         None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

**Parameters**

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

**Return type**

`None`

Methods

<code>__init__([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC])</code>		
<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.

Attributes

<code>fields</code>	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
<code>items</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
<code>keys</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
<code>values</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
<code>J</code>	
<code>C</code>	
<code>h</code>	
<code>s</code>	
<code>Q</code>	
<code>M</code>	
<code>H</code>	
<code>HC</code>	

`colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM16`

`colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM16 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})`

Reference *CIECAM16* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

References

[[CIED1CIED822](#)]

Ancillary Objects

`colour.appearance`

<code>InductionFactors_CIECAM16(F, c, N_c)</code>	<i>CIECAM16</i> colour appearance model induction factors.
---	--

## colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CIECAM16

**class** colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CIECAM16(*F*, *c*, *N\_c*)

*CIECAM16* colour appearance model induction factors.

### Parameters

- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

### Notes

- The *CIECAM16* colour appearance model induction factors are the same as *CIECAM02* colour appearance model.

### References

[CIED1CIED822]

Create new instance of InductionFactors\_CIECAM16(*F*, *c*, *N\_c*)

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

### Attributes

<code>F</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>N_c</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>c</code>	Alias for field number 1

## CAM16

colour

<code>XYZ_to_CAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>CAM16</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM16_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)</code>	Convert from <i>CAM16</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_CAM16(J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC)</code>	Define the <i>CAM16</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CAM16</code>	Reference <i>CAM16</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16`

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors_CAM16 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CAM16['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_CAM16`

Compute the CAM16 colour appearance model correlates from given CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100 \times L_b / L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (InductionFactors\_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors\_CAM16) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

**Returns**

CAM16 colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_CAM16`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CAM16.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CAM16["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_CAM16(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
CAM_Specification_CAM16(J=41.7312079..., C=0.1033557..., h=217.0679597..., s=2.
↪ 3450150..., Q=195.3717089..., M=0.1074367..., H=275.5949861..., HC=None)
```

## colour.CAM16\_to\_XYZ

`colour.CAM16_to_XYZ(specification: CAM_Specification_CAM16, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors_CAM16 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CAM16['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CAM16 specification to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **specification** (`CAM_Specification_CAM16`) – CAM16 colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ , correlate of *chroma*  $C$  or correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$  and *hue angle*  $h$  in degrees must be specified, e.g.  $JCh$  or  $JMh$ .
- **XYZ\_w** (`ArrayLike`) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (`ArrayLike`) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (`ArrayLike`) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_CIECAM02` | `InductionFactors_CAM16`) – Surround viewing conditions.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Discount the illuminant.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If neither  $C$  or  $M$  correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_CAM16.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_CAM16.H	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

## Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_CAM16(
...     J=41.731207905126638, C=0.103355738709070, h=217.067959767393010
... )
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> CAM16_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)
array([ 19.01..., 20.... , 21.78...])
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_CAM16

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_CAM16(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M:
    float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat
    | None = <factory>)
```

Define the CAM16 colour appearance model specification.

## Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *Lightness J*.
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *chroma C*.
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue* angle *h* in degrees.
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *saturation s*.
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *brightness Q*.
- **M** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *colourfulness M*.



- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Hue  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .

## References

[LLW+17]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
        <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None
        = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
        None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
        NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

### Return type

`None`

## Methods

```
__init__([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC])
```

<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.
--	--------------------------	---

Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
Q	
M	
H	
HC	

colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CAM16

colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CAM16 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})

Reference *CAM16* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

References

[LLW+17]

Ancillary Objects

colour.appearance

InductionFactors_CAM16(F, c, N_c)	<i>CAM16</i> colour appearance model induction factors.
-----------------------------------	---

## colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CAM16

**class** colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CAM16( $F$ ,  $c$ ,  $N_c$ )

*CAM16* colour appearance model induction factors.

### Parameters

- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

### Notes

- The *CAM16* colour appearance model induction factors are the same as *CIECAM02* colour appearance model.

### References

[LLW+17]

Create new instance of InductionFactors\_CAM16( $F$ ,  $c$ ,  $N_c$ )

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

### Attributes

<code>F</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>N_c</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>c</code>	Alias for field number 1

## Hellwig and Fairchild (2022) Colour Appearance Model

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Hellwig2022(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>Hellwig2022_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, ...)</code>	Convert from <i>Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(J, C, h, s, Q, ...)</code>	Define the <i>Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HELLWIG2022</code>	Reference <i>Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

**colour.XYZ\_to\_Hellwig2022**

```
colour.XYZ_to_Hellwig2022(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike,
                          surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors_Hellwig2022
                          = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HELLWIG2022['Average'], discount_illuminant:
                          bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022
```

Compute the *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model correlates from given CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

This implementation supports the *Helmholtz-Kohlrausch* effect extension from [HSF22].

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (InductionFactors\_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors\_Hellwig2022) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

**Returns**

*Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

colour.CAM\_Specification\_Hellwig2022

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.J_HK	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.Q_HK	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[FH22], [HF22], [HSF22]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HELLWIG2022["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_Hellwig2022(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
...
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(J=41.7312079..., C=0.0257636..., h=217.0679597..., s=0.
→0608550..., Q=55.8523226..., M=0.0339889..., H=275.5949861..., HC=None, J_HK=41.
→8802782..., Q_HK=56.0518358...)
```

## colour.Hellwig2022\_to\_XYZ

`colour.Hellwig2022_to_XYZ(specification: CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_CIECAM02 | InductionFactors_Hellwig2022 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HELLWIG2022['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* specification to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

This implementation supports the *Helmholtz-Kohlrausch* effect extension from [HSF22].

### Parameters

- **specification** (`CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022`) – *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness J*, correlate of *chroma C* or correlate of *colourfulness M* and *hue angle h* in degrees must be specified, e.g. *JCh* or *JMh*.
- **XYZ\_w** (`ArrayLike`) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (`ArrayLike`) – Adapting field *luminance L<sub>A</sub>* in *cd/m<sup>2</sup>*, (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **Y\_b** (`ArrayLike`) – Luminous factor of background *Y<sub>b</sub>* such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where *L<sub>w</sub>* is the luminance of the light source and *L<sub>b</sub>* is the luminance of the background. For viewing images, *Y<sub>b</sub>* can be the average *Y* value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a *Y* value of 20, approximate an *L\** of 50 is used.
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_CIECAM02` | `InductionFactors_Hellwig2022`) – Surround viewing conditions.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Discount the illuminant.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If neither *C* or *M* correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.J	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.C	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.s	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.Q	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.M	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.J_HK	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022.Q_HK	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[[FH22](#)], [[HF22](#)], [[HSF22](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(  
...     J=41.731207905126638, C=0.025763615829912909, h=217.06795976739301  
... )  
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])  
>>> L_A = 318.31  
>>> Y_b = 20.0  
>>> Hellwig2022_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)  
...  
array([ 19.01...,  20...,  21.78...])  
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(  
...     J_HK=41.880278283880095,  
...     C=0.025763615829912909,  
...     h=217.06795976739301,  
... )  
>>> Hellwig2022_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)  
...  
array([ 19.01...,  20...,  21.78...])
```

`colour.CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022`

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, J_HK: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q_HK: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model specification.

This specification supports the *Helmholtz-Kohlrausch* effect extension from [HSF22].

#### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ .
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *chroma*  $C$ .
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue* angle  $h$  in degrees.
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *saturation*  $s$ .
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *brightness*  $Q$ .
- **M** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$ .
- **H** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .
- **J\_HK** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $J_{HK}$  accounting for *Helmholtz-Kohlrausch* effect.
- **Q\_HK** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *brightness*  $Q_{HK}$  accounting for *Helmholtz-Kohlrausch* effect.

#### References

[FH22], [HF22], [HSF22]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
<factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None
= <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, J_HK: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>,
Q_HK: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **M** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **H** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **HC** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **J\_HK** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –

• `Q_HK` (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

**Return type**  
`None`

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([ <code>J</code> , <code>C</code> , <code>h</code> , <code>s</code> , <code>Q</code> , <code>M</code> , <code>H</code> , <code>HC</code> , <code>J_HK</code> , <code>Q_HK</code> ])	
<code>arithmetical_operation</code> ( <code>a</code> , <code>operation</code> [, <code>in_place</code> ])	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.

Attributes

<code>fields</code>	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
<code>items</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
<code>keys</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
<code>values</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
<code>J</code>	
<code>C</code>	
<code>h</code>	
<code>s</code>	
<code>Q</code>	
<code>M</code>	
<code>H</code>	
<code>HC</code>	
<code>J_HK</code>	
<code>Q_HK</code>	



**colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_HELLWIG2022**

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HELLWIG2022 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ...,
'Dark': ...})
```

Reference *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

**References**

[HF22]

**Ancillary Objects**

colour.appearance

<code>InductionFactors_Hellwig2022(F, c, N_c)</code>	<i>Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)</i> colour appearance model induction factors.
--	--

**colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_Hellwig2022**

```
class colour.appearance.InductionFactors_Hellwig2022(F, c, N_c)
```

*Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model induction factors.

**Parameters**

- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

**Notes**

- The *Hellwig and Fairchild (2022)* colour appearance model induction factors are the same as *CIECAM02* and *CAM16* colour appearance model.

**References**

[FH22], [HF22]

Create new instance of `InductionFactors_Hellwig2022(F, c, N_c)`

`__init__()`

**Methods**

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

## Attributes

F	Alias for field number 0
N_c	Alias for field number 2
c	Alias for field number 1

## Hunt

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Hunt(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_b, L_A[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>Hunt</i> colour appearance model correlates.
<code>CAM_Specification_Hunt(J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC)</code>	Define the <i>Hunt</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT</code>	Reference <i>Hunt</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Hunt

`colour.XYZ_to_Hunt(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, XYZ_b: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_Hunt = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT['Normal Scenes'], L_AS: ArrayLike | None = None, CCT_w: ArrayLike | None = None, XYZ_p: ArrayLike | None = None, p: ArrayLike | None = None, S: ArrayLike | None = None, S_w: ArrayLike | None = None, helson_judd_effect: bool = False, discount_illuminant: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_Hunt`

Compute the *Hunt* colour appearance model correlates.

## Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **XYZ\_b** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of background.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **surround** (InductionFactors\_Hunt) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **L\_AS** (ArrayLike | None) – Scotopic luminance  $L_{AS}$  of the illuminant, approximated if not specified.
- **CCT\_w** (ArrayLike | None) – Correlated color temperature  $T_{cp}$ : of the illuminant, needed to approximate  $L_{AS}$ .
- **XYZ\_p** (ArrayLike | None) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of proximal field, assumed to be equal to background if not specified.
- **p** (ArrayLike | None) – Simultaneous contrast / assimilation factor  $p$  with value normalised to domain  $[-1, 0]$  when simultaneous contrast occurs and normalised to domain  $[0, 1]$  when assimilation occurs.
- **S** (ArrayLike | None) – Scotopic response  $S$  to the stimulus, approximated using tristimulus values  $Y$  of the stimulus if not specified.
- **S\_w** (ArrayLike | None) – Scotopic response  $S_w$  for the reference white, approximated using the tristimulus values  $Y_w$  of the reference white if not specified.

- **helson\_judd\_effect** (`bool`) – Truth value indicating whether the *Helson-Judd* effect should be accounted for.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.

**Returns**

*Hunt* colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_Hunt`

**Raises**

**ValueError** – If an illegal argument combination is specified.

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_b	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_p	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>CAM_Specification_Hunt.h</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Fai13b], [Hun04]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> XYZ_b = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT["Normal Scenes"]
>>> CCT_w = 6504
>>> XYZ_to_Hunt(XYZ, XYZ_w, XYZ_b, L_A, surround, CCT_w=CCT_w)
...
CAM_Specification_Hunt(J=30.0462678..., C=0.1210508..., h=269.2737594..., s=0.
↪0199093..., Q=22.2097654..., M=0.1238964..., H=None, HC=None)
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_Hunt

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_Hunt(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *Hunt* colour appearance model specification.

This specification has field names consistent with the remaining colour appearance models in `colour.appearance` but diverge from *Fairchild (2013)* reference.

### Parameters

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ .
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *chroma*  $C_{94}$ .
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue* angle  $h_S$  in degrees.
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *saturation*  $s$ .
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *brightness*  $Q$ .
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $M_{94}$ .
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H_C$ .

### Notes

- This specification is the one used in the current model implementation.

### References

[Fai13b], [Hun04]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

### Return type

`None`

## Methods

`__init__([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC])`

<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.
--	--------------------------	---

## Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
Q	
M	
H	
HC	

## `colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT`

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_HUNT = CanonicalMapping({'Small Areas, Uniform Background & Surrounds': ..., 'Normal Scenes': ..., 'Television & CRT, Dim Surrounds': ..., 'Large Transparencies On Light Boxes': ..., 'Projected Transparencies, Dark Surrounds': ..., 'small_uniform': ..., 'normal': ..., 'tv_dim': ..., 'light_boxes': ..., 'projected_dark': ...})
```

Reference *Hunt* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## References

[Fai13b], [Hun04]

Aliases:

- ‘small\_uniform’: ‘Small Areas, Uniform Background & Surrounds’
- ‘normal’: ‘Normal Scenes’
- ‘tv\_dim’: ‘Television & CRT, Dim Surrounds’
- ‘light\_boxes’: ‘Large Transparencies On Light Boxes’
- ‘projected\_dark’: ‘Projected Transparencies, Dark Surrounds’

## Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Kim2009(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A[, media, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>Kim2009_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A[, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009(J, C, h, s, Q, M, ...)</code>	Define the <i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009</code>	Reference <i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model media parameters.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009</code>	Reference <i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Kim2009

`colour.XYZ_to_Kim2009(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, media: MediaParameters_Kim2009 = MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009['CRT Displays'], surround: InductionFactors_Kim2009 = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009['Average'], n_c: float = 0.57, discount_illuminant: bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_Kim2009`

Compute the *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model correlates from given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **media** (`MediaParameters_Kim2009`) – Media parameters.
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_Kim2009`) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute Hue  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

- `n_c` (`float`) – Cone response sigmoidal curve modulating factor  $n_c$ .

**Returns**

*Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_Kim2009`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_w	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.J</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.C</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.h</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.s</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.Q</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.M</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.H</code>	[0, 400]	[0, 1]

**References**

[KWK09]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> media = MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009["CRT Displays"]
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_Kim2009(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, media, surround)
...
CAM_Specification_Kim2009(J=28.8619089..., C=0.5592455..., h=219.0480667..., s=9.
↪ 3837797..., Q=52.7138883..., M=0.4641738..., H=278.0602824..., HC=None)
```

**`colour.Kim2009_to_XYZ`**

`colour.Kim2009_to_XYZ`(specification: `CAM_Specification_Kim2009`, XYZ\_w: `ArrayLike`, L\_A: `ArrayLike`, media: `MediaParameters_Kim2009` = `MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009['CRT Displays']`, surround: `InductionFactors_Kim2009` = `VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009['Average']`, `n_c`: `float` = 0.57, discount\_illuminant: `bool` = `False`) → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* specification to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **specification** ([CAM\\_Specification\\_Kim2009](#)) – Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009) colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ , correlate of *chroma*  $C$  or correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$  and *hue angle*  $h$  in degrees must be specified, e.g.  $JCh$  or  $JMh$ .
- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Adapting field *luminance*  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$ , (often taken to be 20% of the luminance of a white object in the scene).
- **media** ([MediaParameters\\_Kim2009](#)) – Media parameters.
- **surround1** – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Discount the illuminant.
- **n\_c** (float) – Cone response sigmoidal curve modulating factor  $n_c$ .
- **surround** ([InductionFactors\\_Kim2009](#)) –

**Returns**

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Raises**

**ValueError** – If neither  $C$  or  $M$  correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.J</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.C</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.h</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.s</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.Q</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.M</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
<code>CAM_Specification_Kim2009.H</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
<code>XYZ_w</code>	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[KWK09]



## Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_Kim2009(
...     J=28.861908975839647, C=0.5592455924373706, h=219.04806677662953
... )
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> media = MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009["CRT Displays"]
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009["Average"]
>>> Kim2009_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, media, surround)
...
array([ 19.0099995...,  19.9999999...,  21.7800000...])
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_Kim2009

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_Kim2009(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat
                                         | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
                                         <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>,
                                         M: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
                                         NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model specification.

### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *Lightness J*.
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *chroma C*.
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue angle h* in degrees.
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *saturation s*.
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *brightness Q*.
- **M** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *colourfulness M*.
- **H** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue h* quadrature *H*.
- **HC** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue h* composition  $H^C$ .

## References

[KWK09]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
          <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
          <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
          None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
          NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –

- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

**Return type**  
None

Methods

<code>__init__</code> ([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC])		
<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.

Attributes

<code>fields</code>	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
<code>items</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
<code>keys</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
<code>values</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
Q	
M	
H	
HC	

`colour.MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009`

`colour.MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009 = CanonicalMapping({'High-luminance LCD Display': ..., 'Transparent Advertising Media': ..., 'CRT Displays': ..., 'Reflective Paper': ..., 'bright_lcd_display': ..., 'advertising_transparencies': ..., 'crt': ..., 'paper': ...})`  
Reference Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009) colour appearance model media parameters.

## References

[KWK09]

Aliases:

- 'bright\_lcd\_display': 'High-luminance LCD Display'
- 'advertising\_transparencies': 'Transparent Advertising Media'
- 'crt': 'CRT Displays'
- 'paper': 'Reflective Paper'

## colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_KIM2009

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_KIM2009 = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})
```

Reference *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## References

[KWK09]

## Ancillary Objects

colour.appearance

<code>InductionFactors_Kim2009(F, c, N_c)</code>	<i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model induction factors.
<code>MediaParameters_Kim2009(E)</code>	<i>Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)</i> colour appearance model media parameters.

## colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_Kim2009

```
class colour.appearance.InductionFactors_Kim2009(F, c, N_c)
```

*Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model induction factors.

### Parameters

- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

## Notes

- The *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model induction factors are the same as *CIECAM02* colour appearance model.
- The *Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model separates the surround modelled by the `colour.appearance.InductionFactors_Kim2009` class instance from the media, modeled with the `colour.appearance.MediaParameters_Kim2009` class instance.

## References

[KWK09]

Create new instance of `InductionFactors_Kim2009(F, c, N_c)`

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

## Attributes

<code>F</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>N_c</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>c</code>	Alias for field number 1

## `colour.appearance.MediaParameters_Kim2009`

**class** `colour.appearance.MediaParameters_Kim2009(E)`

*Kim, Weyrich and Kautz (2009)* colour appearance model media parameters.

### Parameters

*E* – Lightness prediction modulating parameter *E*.

## References

[KWK09]

Return a new instance of the `colour.appearance.MediaParameters_Kim2009` class.

`__init__()`

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

## Attributes

E	Alias for field number 0
---	--------------------------

$LLAB(l : c)$

colour

<code>XYZ_to_LLAB(XYZ, XYZ_0, Y_b, L[, surround])</code>	Compute the $:math: 'LLAB(l:c)'$ colour appearance model correlates.
<code>CAM_Specification_LLAB(J, ...)</code>	Define the $:math: 'LLAB(l:c)'$ colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_LLAB</code>	Reference $LLAB(l : c)$ colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_LLAB

`colour.XYZ_to_LLAB(XYZ: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], XYZ_0: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], Y_b: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], L: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], surround: InductionFactors_LLAB = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_LLAB[Reference Samples & Images, Average Surround, Subtending < 4']) → CAM_Specification_LLAB`

Compute the  $:math: 'LLAB(l:c)'$  colour appearance model correlates.

## Parameters

- **XYZ** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_0** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **Y\_b** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Luminance factor of the background in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Absolute luminance  $L$  of reference white in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **surround** (`InductionFactors_LLAB`) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.

**Returns**

:math: `LLAB(l:c)` colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_LLAB`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_0	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_LLAB.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Fai13h], [LLK96], [LM96]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_0 = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> L = 318.31
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_LLAB["ref_average_4_minus"]
>>> XYZ_to_LLAB(XYZ, XYZ_0, Y_b, L, surround)
CAM_Specification_LLAB(J=37.3668650..., C=0.0089496..., h=270..., s=0.0002395...,
↳ M=0.0190185..., HC=None, a=..., b=-0.0190185...)
```

`colour.CAM_Specification_LLAB`

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_LLAB(J: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, C: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, h: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, s: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, M: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, HC: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, a: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, b: float |
    ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
    ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
    ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>)
```

Define the :math: 'LLAB(l:c) ' colour appearance model specification.

This specification has field names consistent with the remaining colour appearance models in `colour.appearance` but diverge from *Fairchild (2013)* reference.

**Parameters**

- **J** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $L_L$ .
- **C** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Correlate of *chroma*  $Ch_L$ .
- **h** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – *Hue* angle  $h_L$  in degrees.
- **s** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Correlate of *saturation*  $s_L$ .
- **M** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $C_L$ .
- **HC** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .
- **a** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Opponent signal  $A_L$ .
- **b** (float | `numpy.ndarray[Any, numpy.dtype[numpy.float16 | numpy.float32 | numpy.float64]]` | None) – Opponent signal  $B_L$ .

## Notes

- This specification is the one used in the current model implementation.

## References

[Fai13h], [LLK96], [LM96]

```
__init__(J: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 |
~numpy.float32 | ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, C: float |
~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, h: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 | ~numpy.float64]] | None =
<factory>, s: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 |
~numpy.float32 | ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, M: float |
~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, HC: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any,
~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 | ~numpy.float64]] | None =
<factory>, a: float | ~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 |
~numpy.float32 | ~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>, b: float |
~numpy.ndarray[~typing.Any, ~numpy.dtype[~numpy.float16 | ~numpy.float32 |
~numpy.float64]] | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **C** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **h** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **s** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **M** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **HC** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **a** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –
- **b** (float | ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | None) –

### Return type

None

## Methods

```
__init__([J, C, h, s, M, HC, a, b])
```

arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)	operation[,	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.
-------------------------------------	-------------	---



## Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
M	
HC	
a	
b	

## colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_LLAB

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_LLAB = CanonicalMapping({'Reference Samples & Images, Average Surround, Subtending > 4': ..., 'Reference Samples & Images, Average Surround, Subtending < 4': ..., 'Television & VDU Displays, Dim Surround': ..., 'Cut Sheet Transparency, Dim Surround': ..., '35mm Projection Transparency, Dark Surround': ..., 'ref_average_4_plus': ..., 'ref_average_4_minus': ..., 'tv_dim': ..., 'sheet_dim': ..., 'projected_dark': ...})
```

Reference *LLAB*(*l* : *c*) colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## References

[Fai13h], [LLK96], [LM96]

Aliases:

- 'ref\_average\_4\_plus': 'Reference Samples & Images, Average Surround, Subtending > 4'
- 'ref\_average\_4\_minus': 'Reference Samples & Images, Average Surround, Subtending < 4'
- 'tv\_dim': 'Television & VDU Displays, Dim Surround'
- 'sheet\_dim': 'Cut Sheet Transparency, Dim Surround'
- 'projected\_dark': '35mm Projection Transparency, Dark Surround'

## Ancillary Objects

colour.appearance

InductionFactors_LLAB(D, F_S, F_L, F_C)	:math:`LLAB(l:c)` colour appearance model induction factors.
---	--

colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_LLAB

**class** colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_LLAB(*D*, *F\_S*, *F\_L*, *F\_C*)  
:math: `LLAB(l:c)` colour appearance model induction factors.

Parameters

- **D** – *Discounting-the-Illuminant* factor  $D$ .
- **F\_S** – *Surround* induction factor  $F_S$ .
- **F\_L** – *Lightness* induction factor  $F_L$ .
- **F\_C** – *Chroma* induction factor  $F_C$ .

References

[Fai13h], [LLK96], [LM96]

Create new instance of InductionFactors\_LLAB(*D*, *F\_S*, *F\_L*, *F\_C*)

`__init__()`

Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

Attributes

<code>D</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>F_C</code>	Alias for field number 3
<code>F_L</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>F_S</code>	Alias for field number 1

Nayatani (1995)

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Nayatani95(XYZ, XYZ_n, Y_o, E_o, E_or)</code>	Compute the <i>Nayatani (1995)</i> colour appearance model correlates.
<code>CAM_Specification_Nayatani95(L_star_P, C, h, ...)</code>	Define the <i>Nayatani (1995)</i> colour appearance model specification.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Nayatani95

`colour.XYZ_to_Nayatani95(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike, Y_o: ArrayLike, E_o: ArrayLike, E_or: ArrayLike, n: ArrayLike = 1) → CAM_Specification_Nayatani95`

Compute the *Nayatani (1995)* colour appearance model correlates.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **Y\_o** (ArrayLike) – Luminance factor  $Y_o$  of achromatic background as percentage normalised to domain [0.18, 1.0] in ‘Reference’ domain-range scale.
- **E\_o** (ArrayLike) – Illuminance  $E_o$  of the viewing field in lux.
- **E\_or** (ArrayLike) – Normalising illuminance  $E_{or}$  in lux usually normalised to domain [1000, 3000].
- **n** (ArrayLike) – Noise term used in the non-linear chromatic adaptation model.

### Returns

*Nayatani (1995)* colour appearance model specification.

### Return type

`colour.CAM_Specification_Nayatani95`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_Nayatani95.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]

### References

[Fai13c], [NSY95]

### Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_n = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> Y_o = 20.0
>>> E_o = 5000.0
>>> E_or = 1000.0
>>> XYZ_to_Nayatani95(XYZ, XYZ_n, Y_o, E_o, E_or)
CAM_Specification_Nayatani95(L_star_P=49.9998829..., C=0.0133550..., h=257.5232268...
↪, s=0.0133550..., Q=62.6266734..., M=0.0167262..., H=None, HC=None, L_star_N=50.
↪0039154...)
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_Nayatani95

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_Nayatani95(L_star_P: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, L_star_N: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *Nayatani (1995)* colour appearance model specification.

This specification has field names consistent with the remaining colour appearance models in `colour.appearance` but diverge from *Fairchild (2013)* reference.

### Parameters

- **L\_star\_P** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *achromatic Lightness*  $L_p^*$ .
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *chroma*  $C$ .
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue* angle  $\theta$  in degrees.
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *saturation*  $S$ .
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *brightness*  $B_r$ .
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$ .
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H_C$ .
- **L\_star\_N** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – Correlate of *normalised achromatic Lightness*  $L_n^*$ .

### Notes

- This specification is the one used in the current model implementation.

### References

[Fai13c], [NSY95]

```
__init__(L_star_P: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, L_star_N: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **L\_star\_P** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **C** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **h** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

- `M` (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- `H` (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- `HC` (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –
- `L_star_N` (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) –

**Return type**

None

**Methods**`__init__`(`[L_star_P, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC, ...]`)

<code>arithmetical_operation(a,</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i>
<code>in_place])</code>		operand on the dataclass-like class.

**Attributes**

<code>fields</code>	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
<code>items</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
<code>keys</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
<code>values</code>	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
<code>L_star_P</code>	
<code>C</code>	
<code>h</code>	
<code>s</code>	
<code>Q</code>	
<code>M</code>	
<code>H</code>	
<code>HC</code>	
<code>L_star_N</code>	

## RLAB

colour

<code>XYZ_to_RLAB(XYZ, XYZ_n, Y_n[, sigma, D])</code>	Compute the <i>RLAB</i> model color appearance correlates.
<code>CAM_Specification_RLAB(J, C, h, s, HC, a, b)</code>	Define the <i>RLAB</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_RLAB</code>	Reference <i>RLAB</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_RLAB

`colour.XYZ_to_RLAB(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike, Y_n: ArrayLike, sigma: ArrayLike = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_RLAB['Average'], D: ArrayLike = D_FACTOR_RLAB['Hard Copy Images']) → CAM_Specification_RLAB`

Compute the *RLAB* model color appearance correlates.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of reference white.
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – Absolute adapting luminance in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **sigma** (ArrayLike) – Relative luminance of the surround, see `colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_RLAB` for reference.
- **D** (ArrayLike) – *Discounting-the-Illuminant* factor normalised to domain [0, 1].

#### Returns

*RLAB* colour appearance model specification.

#### Return type

`CAM_Specification_RLAB`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>CAM_Specification_RLAB.h</code>	[0, 360]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fai96], [Fai13d]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_n = np.array([109.85, 100, 35.58])
>>> Y_n = 31.83
>>> sigma = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_RLAB["Average"]
>>> D = D_FACTOR_RLAB["Hard Copy Images"]
>>> XYZ_to_RLAB(XYZ, XYZ_n, Y_n, sigma, D)
CAM_Specification_RLAB(J=49.8347069..., C=54.8700585..., h=286.4860208..., s=1.
↪ 1010410..., HC=None, a=15.5711021..., b=-52.6142956...)
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_RLAB

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_RLAB(J: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: NDArrayFloat | None
    = <factory>, h: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s:
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: NDArrayFloat | None
    = <factory>, a: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, b:
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the *RLAB* colour appearance model specification.

This specification has field names consistent with the remaining colour appearance models in `colour.appearance` but diverge from *Fairchild (2013)* reference.

### Parameters

- **J** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *Lightness*  $L^R$ .
- **C** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *achromatic chroma*  $C^R$ .
- **h** (NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue* angle  $h^R$  in degrees.
- **s** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Correlate of *saturation*  $s^R$ .
- **HC** (NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$ .
- **a** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Red-green chromatic response  $a^R$ .
- **b** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Yellow-blue chromatic response  $b^R$ .

## Notes

- This specification is the one used in the current model implementation.

## References

[Fai96], [Fai13d]

```
__init__(J: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h:
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC:
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, a: NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, b:
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (NDArrayFloat | None) –

- **C** (NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **h** (NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **s** (NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **HC** (NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **a** (NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **b** (NDArrayFloat | None) –

**Return type**  
None

## Methods

```
__init__([J, C, h, s, HC, a, b])
```

## Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
HC	
a	
b	

## colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_RLAB

```
colour.VIEWING_CONDITIONS_RLAB = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})
```

Reference *RLAB* colour appearance model viewing conditions.



## References

[Fai96], [Fai13d]

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.appearance`

<code>D_FACTOR_RLAB</code>	<i>RLAB</i> colour appearance model <i>Discounting-the-Illuminant</i> factor values.
----------------------------	--

## `colour.appearance.D_FACTOR_RLAB`

```
colour.appearance.D_FACTOR_RLAB = CanonicalMapping({'Hard Copy Images': ..., 'Soft Copy Images': ..., 'Projected Transparencies, Dark Room': ..., 'hard_cp_img': ..., 'soft_cp_img': ..., 'projected_dark': ...})
```

*RLAB* colour appearance model *Discounting-the-Illuminant* factor values.

## References

[Fai96], [Fai13d]

Aliases:

- `'hard_cp_img'`: 'Hard Copy Images'
- `'soft_cp_img'`: 'Soft Copy Images'
- `'projected_dark'`: 'Projected Transparencies, Dark Room'

## ZCAM

`colour`

<code>XYZ_to_ZCAM(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>ZCAM</i> colour appearance model correlates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>ZCAM_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b)</code>	Convert from <i>ZCAM</i> specification to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>CAM_Specification_ZCAM(J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, ...)</code>	Define the <i>ZCAM</i> colour appearance model specification.
<code>VIEWING_CONDITIONS_ZCAM</code>	Reference <i>ZCAM</i> colour appearance model viewing conditions.

## `colour.XYZ_to_ZCAM`

```
colour.XYZ_to_ZCAM(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_ZCAM = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_ZCAM['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False, compute_H: bool = True) → CAM_Specification_ZCAM
```

Compute the *ZCAM* colour appearance model correlates from given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – Absolute *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of test sample / stimulus.

- **XYZ\_w** (ArrayLike) – Absolute *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the white under reference illuminant.
- **L\_A** (ArrayLike) – Test adapting field *luminance*  $L_A$  in  $cd/m^2$  such as  $L_A = L_w * Y_b / 100$  (where  $L_w$  is luminance of the reference white and  $Y_b$  is the background luminance factor).
- **Y\_b** (ArrayLike) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100 * L_b / L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.
- **surround** (InductionFactors\_ZCAM) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (bool) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.
- **compute\_H** (bool) – Whether to compute *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H$ .  $H$  is rarely used, and expensive to compute.

**Returns**

ZCAM colour appearance model specification.

**Return type**

`colour.CAM_Specification_ZCAM`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

**Notes**

- *Safdar, Hardeberg and Luo (2021)* does not specify how the chromatic adaptation to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65* in *Step 0* should be performed. A one-step *Von Kries* chromatic adaptation transform is not symmetrical or transitive when a degree of adaptation is involved. *Safdar, Hardeberg and Luo (2018)* uses *Zhai and Luo (2018)* two-steps chromatic adaptation transform, thus it seems sensible to adopt this transform for the ZCAM colour appearance model until more information is available. It is worth noting that a one-step *Von Kries* chromatic adaptation transform with support for degree of adaptation produces values closer to the supplemental document compared to the *Zhai and Luo (2018)* two-steps chromatic adaptation transform but then the ZCAM colour appearance model does not round-trip properly.
- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[UN]	[UN]
XYZ_tw	[UN]	[UN]
XYZ_rw	[UN]	[UN]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.J	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.C	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.s	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.Q	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.M	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.HC	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.V	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.K	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.W	[UN]	[0, 1]

## References

[SHKL18], [SHRL21], [ZL18]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([185, 206, 163])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([256, 264, 202])
>>> L_A = 264
>>> Y_b = 100
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_ZCAM["Average"]
>>> XYZ_to_ZCAM(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
...
CAM_Specification_ZCAM(J=92.2504437..., C=3.0216926..., h=196.3245737..., s=19.
↪1319556..., Q=321.3408463..., M=10.5256217..., H=237.6114442..., HC=None, V=34.
↪7006776..., K=25.8835968..., W=91.6821728...)
```

## colour.ZCAM\_to\_XYZ

`colour.ZCAM_to_XYZ(specification: CAM_Specification_ZCAM, XYZ_w: ArrayLike, L_A: ArrayLike, Y_b: ArrayLike, surround: InductionFactors_ZCAM = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_ZCAM['Average'], discount_illuminant: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from ZCAM specification to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **specification** (`CAM_Specification_ZCAM`) – ZCAM colour appearance model specification. Correlate of *Lightness*  $J$ , correlate of *chroma*  $C$  or correlate of *colourfulness*  $M$  and hue angle  $h$  in degrees must be specified, e.g.  $JCh$  or  $JMh$ .
- **XYZ\_w** (`ArrayLike`) – Absolute CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the white under reference illuminant.
- **L\_A** (`ArrayLike`) – Test adapting field luminance  $L_A$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  such as  $L_A = L_w * Y_b/100$  (where  $L_w$  is luminance of the reference white and  $Y_b$  is the background luminance factor).
- **Y\_b** (`ArrayLike`) – Luminous factor of background  $Y_b$  such as  $Y_b = 100xL_b/L_w$  where  $L_w$  is the luminance of the light source and  $L_b$  is the luminance of the background. For viewing images,  $Y_b$  can be the average  $Y$  value for the pixels

in the entire image, or frequently, a  $Y$  value of 20, approximate an  $L^*$  of 50 is used.

- **surround** (`InductionFactors_ZCAM`) – Surround viewing conditions induction factors.
- **discount\_illuminant** (`bool`) – Truth value indicating if the illuminant should be discounted.

#### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If neither  $C$  or  $M$  correlates have been defined in the specification argument.

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

#### Notes

- *Safdar, Hardeberg and Luo (2021)* does not specify how the chromatic adaptation to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65* in *Step 0* should be performed. A one-step *Von Kries* chromatic adaptation transform is not symmetrical or transitive when a degree of adaptation is involved. *Safdar, Hardeberg and Luo (2018)* uses *Zhai and Luo (2018)* two-steps chromatic adaptation transform, thus it seems sensible to adopt this transform for the *ZCAM* colour appearance model until more information is available. It is worth noting that a one-step *Von Kries* chromatic adaptation transform with support for degree of adaptation produces values closer to the supplemental document compared to the *Zhai and Luo (2018)* two-steps chromatic adaptation transform but then the *ZCAM* colour appearance model does not round-trip properly.
- *Step 4* of the inverse model uses a rounded exponent of 1.3514 preventing the model to round-trip properly. Given that this implementation takes some liberties with respect to the chromatic adaptation transform to use, it was deemed appropriate to use an exponent value that enables the *ZCAM* colour appearance model to round-trip.
- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.J	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.C	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.h	[0, 360]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.s	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.Q	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.M	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.H	[0, 400]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.HC	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.V	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.K	[UN]	[0, 1]
CAM_Specification_ZCAM.H	[UN]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[UN]	[UN]

## References

[SHKL18], [SHRL21], [ZL18]

## Examples

```
>>> specification = CAM_Specification_ZCAM(
...     J=92.250443780723629, C=3.0216926733329013, h=196.32457375575581
... )
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([256, 264, 202])
>>> L_A = 264
>>> Y_b = 100
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_ZCAM["Average"]
>>> ZCAM_to_XYZ(specification, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
...
array([ 185.,  206.,  163.])
```

## colour.CAM\_Specification\_ZCAM

```
class colour.CAM_Specification_ZCAM(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M:
    float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, H: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, V: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, K: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, W:
    float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>)
```

Define the ZCAM colour appearance model specification.

### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Lightness*  $J$  is the “brightness of an area ( $Q$ ) judged relative to the brightness of a similarly illuminated area that appears to be white or highly transmitting ( $Q_w$ )”, i.e.,  $J = (Q/Q_w)$ . It is a visual scale with two well defined levels i.e., zero and 100 for a pure black and a reference white, respectively. Note that in HDR visual field, samples could have a higher luminance than that of the reference white, so the lightness could be over 100. Subscripts  $s$  and  $w$  are used to annotate the sample and the reference white, respectively.
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Chroma*  $C$  is “colourfulness of an area ( $M$ ) judged as a proportion of the brightness of a similarly illuminated area that appears white or highly transmitting ( $Q_w$ )”, i.e.,  $C = (M/Q_w)$ . It is an open-end scale with origin as a colour in the neutral axis. It can be estimated as the magnitude of the chromatic difference between the test colour and a neutral colour having the lightness same as the test colour.
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) – *Hue* angle  $h$  is a scale ranged from  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$  with the hues following rainbow sequence. The same distance between pairs of hues in a constant lightness and chroma shows the same perceived colour difference.

- **s** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Saturation*  $s$  is the “colourfulness ( $M$ ) of an area judged in proportion to its brightness ( $Q$ )”, i.e.,  $s = (M/Q)$ . It can also be defined as the chroma of an area judged in proportion to its lightness, i.e.,  $s = (C/J)$ . It is an open-end scale with all neutral colours to have saturation of zero. For example, the red bricks in a building would exhibit different colours when illuminated by daylight. Those (directly) under daylight will appear to be bright and colourful, and those under shadow will appear darker and less colourful. However, the two areas have the same saturation.
- **Q** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Brightness*  $Q$  is an “attribute of a visual perception according to which an area appears to emit, or reflect, more or less light”. It is an open-end scale with origin as pure black or complete darkness. It is an absolute scale according to the illumination condition i.e., an increase of brightness of an object when the illuminance of light is increased. This is a visual phenomenon known as Stevens effect.
- **M** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Colourfulness*  $M$  is an “attribute of a visual perception according to which the perceived colour of an area appears to be more or less chromatic”. It is an open-end scale with origin as a neutral colour i.e., appearance of no hue. It is an absolute scale according to the illumination condition i.e., an increase of colourfulness of an object when the illuminance of light is increased. This is a visual phenomenon known as Hunt effect.
- **H** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  quadrature  $H_C$  is an “attribute of a visual perception according to which an area appears to be similar to one of the colours: red, yellow, green, and blue, or to a combination of adjacent pairs of these colours considered in a closed ring”. It has a 0-400 scale, i.e., hue quadrature of 0, 100, 200, 300, and 400 range from unitary red to, yellow, green, blue, and back to red, respectively. For example, a cyan colour consists of 50% green and 50% blue, corresponding to a hue quadrature of 250.
- **HC** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Hue*  $h$  composition  $H^C$  used to define the hue appearance of a sample. Note that hue circles formed by the equal hue angle and equal hue composition appear to be quite different.
- **V** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Vividness*  $V$  is an “attribute of colour used to indicate the degree of departure of the colour (of stimulus) from a neutral black colour”, i.e.,  $V = \sqrt{J^2 + C^2}$ . It is an open-end scale with origin at pure black. This reflects the visual phenomena of an object illuminated by a light to increase both the lightness and the chroma.
- **K** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Blackness*  $K$  is a visual attribute according to which an area appears to contain more or less black content. It is a scale in the Natural Colour System (NCS) and can also be defined in resemblance to a pure black. It is an open-end scale with 100 as pure black (luminance of  $0\text{ cd/m}^2$ ), i.e.,  $K = (100 - \sqrt{J^2 + C^2}) = (100 - V)$ . The visual effect can be illustrated by mixing a black to a colour pigment. The more black pigment is added, the higher blackness will be. A blacker colour will have less lightness and/or chroma than a less black colour.
- **W** (`float` | `NDArrayFloat` | `None`) – *Whiteness*  $W$  is a visual attribute according to which an area appears to contain more or less white content. It is a scale of the NCS and can also be defined in resemblance to a pure white. It is an open-end scale with 100 as reference white, i.e.,  $W = (100 - \sqrt{(100 - J)^2 + C^2}) = (100 - D)$ . The visual effect can be illustrated by mixing a white to a colour pigment. The more white pigment is added, the higher whiteness will be. A whiter colour will have a lower chroma and higher lightness than the less white colour.

## References

[SHRL21]

```
__init__(J: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, C: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>, h: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, s: float | NDArrayFloat | None
    = <factory>, Q: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, M: float | NDArrayFloat |
    None = <factory>, H: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, HC: float |
    NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, V: float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, K:
    float | NDArrayFloat | None = <factory>, W: float | NDArrayFloat | None =
    <factory>) → None
```

### Parameters

- **J** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **C** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **h** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **s** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **Q** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **M** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **H** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **HC** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **V** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **K** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –
- **W** (float | NDArrayFloat | None) –

### Return type

None

## Methods

```
__init__([J, C, h, s, Q, M, H, HC, V, K, W])
```

<code>arithmetical_operation(a, in_place)</code>	<code>operation[,</code>	Perform given arithmetical operation with <i>a</i> operand on the dataclass-like class.
--	--------------------------	---

Attributes

fields	Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.
items	Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.
keys	Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.
values	Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.
J	
C	
h	
s	
Q	
M	
H	
HC	
V	
K	
W	

colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_ZCAM

colour.VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_ZCAM = CanonicalMapping({'Average': ..., 'Dim': ..., 'Dark': ...})

Reference ZCAM colour appearance model viewing conditions.

References

[SHRL21]

Ancillary Objects

colour.appearance

InductionFactors_ZCAM(F_s, F, c, N_c)	ZCAM colour appearance model induction factors.
---------------------------------------	---



## colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_ZCAM

**class** colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_ZCAM( $F_s$ ,  $F$ ,  $c$ ,  $N_c$ )

ZCAM colour appearance model induction factors.

### Parameters

- **F\_s** – Surround impact  $F_s$ .
- **F** – Maximum degree of adaptation  $F$ .
- **c** – Exponential non-linearity  $c$ .
- **N\_c** – Chromatic induction factor  $N_c$ .

### Notes

- The ZCAM colour appearance model induction factors are inherited from the *CIECAM02* colour appearance model.

### References

[SHRL21]

Create new instance of InductionFactors\_ZCAM( $F_s$ ,  $F$ ,  $c$ ,  $N_c$ )

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

### Attributes

<code>F</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>F_s</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>N_c</code>	Alias for field number 3
<code>c</code>	Alias for field number 2

## Helmholtz-Kohlrausch Effect Estimation

colour

<code>HKE_NAYATANI1997_METHODS</code>	<i>Nayatani (1997)</i> HKE computation methods, choice between variable achromatic colour ('VAC') and variable chromatic colour ('VCC')
<code>HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_object_Nayatani19...</code>	Return the <i>HKE</i> value for object colours using <i>Nayatani (1997)</i> method.
<code>HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_luminous_Nayatani...</code>	Return the <i>HKE</i> factor for luminous colours using <i>Nayatani (1997)</i> method.

## colour.HKE\_NAYATANI1997\_METHODS

`colour.HKE_NAYATANI1997_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'VAC': ..., 'VCC': ...})`

*Nayatani (1997) HKE* computation methods, choice between variable achromatic colour ('VAC') and variable chromatic colour ('VCC')

### References

[Nay97]

## colour.HelmholtzKohlrausch\_effect\_object\_Nayatani1997

`colour.HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_object_Nayatani1997`(*uv*: *ArrayLike*, *uv\_c*: *ArrayLike*, *L\_a*: *ArrayLike*, *method*: *Literal*['VAC', 'VCC'] | *str* = 'VCC') → *NDArrayFloat*

Return the *HKE* value for object colours using *Nayatani (1997)* method.

### Parameters

- **uv** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE uv* chromaticity coordinates of samples.
- **uv\_c** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE uv* chromaticity coordinates of reference white.
- **L\_a** (*ArrayLike*) – Adapting luminance in *cd/m<sup>2</sup>*.
- **method** (*Literal*['VAC', 'VCC'] | *str*) – Which estimation method to use, *VCC* or *VAC*.

### Returns

Luminance factor (*Γ*) value(s) computed with *Nayatani* object colour estimation method.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[Nay97]

### Examples

```
>>> import colour
>>> white = colour.xy_to_Luv_uv(colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(6504))
>>> colours = colour.XYZ_to_xy(
...     [colour.wavelength_to_XYZ(430 + i * 50) for i in range(5)]
... )
>>> L_adapting = 65
>>> HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_object_Nayatani1997(
...     colour.xy_to_Luv_uv(colours), white, L_adapting
... )
array([ 2.2468383...,  1.4619799...,  1.1801658...,  0.9031318...,  1.7999376...])
```

**colour.HelmholtzKohlrausch\_effect\_luminous\_Nayatani1997**

`colour.HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_luminous_Nayatani1997`(*uv*: ArrayLike, *uv\_c*: ArrayLike, *L\_a*: ArrayLike, *method*: `Literal`['VAC', 'VCC'] | *str* = 'VCC') → NDArrayFloat

Return the *HKE* factor for luminous colours using *Nayatani (1997)* method.

**Parameters**

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – CIE *uv* chromaticity coordinates of samples.
- **uv\_c** (ArrayLike) – CIE *uv* chromaticity coordinates of reference white.
- **L\_a** (ArrayLike) – Adapting luminance in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (`Literal`['VAC', 'VCC'] | *str*) – Which estimation method to use, VCC or VAC.

**Returns**

Luminance factor ( $\Gamma$ ) value(s) computed with *Nayatani luminous colour estimation* method.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Nay97]

**Examples**

```
>>> import colour
>>> white = colour.xy_to_Luv_uv(colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(6504))
>>> colours = colour.XYZ_to_xy(
...     [colour.wavelength_to_XYZ(430 + i * 50) for i in range(5)]
... )
>>> L_adapting = 65
>>> HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_luminous_Nayatani1997(
...     colour.xy_to_Luv_uv(colours), white, L_adapting
... )
array([ 7.4460471...,  2.4767159...,  1.4723422...,  0.7938695...,  4.1828629...])
```

**Ancillary Objects**

`colour.appearance`

<code>coefficient_q_Nayatani1997(theta)</code>	Return the $q(\theta)$ coefficient for <i>Nayatani (1997)</i> <i>HKE</i> computations.
<code>coefficient_K_Br_Nayatani1997(L_a)</code>	Return the $K_{Br}$ coefficient for <i>Nayatani (1997)</i> <i>HKE</i> computations.

**colour.appearance.coefficient\_q\_Nayatani1997**

colour.appearance.coefficient\_q\_Nayatani1997(*theta*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the  $q(\theta)$  coefficient for *Nayatani (1997) HKE* computations.

The hue angle  $\theta$  can be computed as follows:

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{v' - v'_c}{u' - u'_c}$$

where  $u'$  and  $v'$  are the CIE 1976 chromaticity coordinates of the test chromatic light and  $u'_c$  and  $v'_c$  are the CIE 1976 chromaticity coordinates of the reference white light.

**Parameters**

**theta** (ArrayLike) – Hue angle ( $\theta$ ) in radians.

**Returns**

$q$  coefficient for *Nayatani (1997) HKE* methods.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**References**

[Nay97]

**Examples**

This recreates *FIG. A-1*.

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> angles = [(np.pi * 2 / 100 * i) for i in range(100)]
>>> q_values = coefficient_q_Nayatani1997(angles)
>>> plt.plot(np.array(angles), q_values / (np.pi * 2) * 180)
...
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D object at 0x...>]
>>> plt.show()
```

**colour.appearance.coefficient\_K\_Br\_Nayatani1997**

colour.appearance.coefficient\_K\_Br\_Nayatani1997(*L\_a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the  $K_{Br}$  coefficient for *Nayatani (1997) HKE* computations.

**Parameters**

**L\_a** (ArrayLike) – Adapting luminance in  $cd/m^2$ .

**Returns**

$K_{Br}$  coefficient for *Nayatani (1997) HKE* methods.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- The  $K_{Br}$  coefficient is normalised to unity around  $63.66\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .

## References

[Nay97]

## Examples

```
>>> L_a_values = [10 + i * 20 for i in range(5)]
>>> coefficient_K_Br_Nayatani1997(L_a_values)
array([ 0.7134481...,  0.8781172...,  0.9606248...,  1.0156689...,  1.0567008...])
>>> coefficient_K_Br_Nayatani1997(63.66)
1.0001284...
```

## Biochemistry

### Michaelis–Menten Kinetics

colour.biochemistry

REACTION_RATE_MICHAELISMEN_TEN_METHODS	Supported <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics reaction rate equation computation methods.
reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten(S, V_max, K_m)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate $v$ to concentration of a substrate $S$ according to given method.
SUBSTRATE_CONCENTRATION_MICHAELISMEN_TEN_METH	Supported <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics substrate concentration equation computation methods.
substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten(v, ...)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate $S$ to reaction rate $v$ according to given method.
reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten_Michaelis1913(...)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate $v$ to concentration of a substrate $S$ .
substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten_Mich(...)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate $S$ to reaction rate $v$ .
reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten_Abebe2017(S, ...)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate $v$ to concentration of a substrate $S$ according to the modified <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics equation as given by Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017).
substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten_Abeb(...)	Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate $S$ to reaction rate $v$ according to the modified <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics equation as given by Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017).

## colour.biochemistry.REACTION\_RATE\_MICHAELISMEN\_TEN\_METHODS

```
colour.biochemistry.REACTION_RATE_MICHAELISMEN_TEN_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Michaelis 1913': ..., 'Abebe 2017': ...})
```

Supported *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics reaction rate equation computation methods.

### References

[Wikipedia03d], [APLR17]

## colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten

```
colour.biochemistry.reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten(S: ArrayLike, V_max: ArrayLike, K_m: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Michaelis 1913', 'Abebe 2017'] | str = 'Michaelis 1913', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat
```

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate  $v$  to concentration of a substrate  $S$  according to given method.

### Parameters

- **S** (ArrayLike) – Concentration of a substrate  $S$ .
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .
- **method** (Literal['Michaelis 1913', 'Abebe 2017'] | str) – Computation method.
- **b\_m** – {colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017()}, Bias factor  $b_m$ .
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Returns

Reaction rate  $v$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### References

[Wikipedia03d], [APLR17]

### Examples

```
>>> reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten(0.5, 2.5, 0.8)
0.9615384...
>>> reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten(
...     0.5, 2.5, 0.8, method="Abebe 2017", b_m=0.813
... )
1.0360547...
```

**colour.biochemistry.SUBSTRATE\_CONCENTRATION\_MICHAELISMENTEN\_METHODS**

colour.biochemistry.SUBSTRATE\_CONCENTRATION\_MICHAELISMENTEN\_METHODS =  
**CanonicalMapping**({'Michaelis 1913': ..., 'Abebe 2017': ...})

Supported *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics substrate concentration equation computation methods.

**References**

[Wikipedia03d], [APLR17]

**colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten**

colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten(*v*: ArrayLike, *V\_max*: ArrayLike,  
*K\_m*: ArrayLike, *method*:  
 Literal['Michaelis 1913', 'Abebe  
 2017'] | *str* = 'Michaelis 1913',  
 \*\**kwargs*: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate *S* to reaction rate *v* according to given method.

**Parameters**

- **v** (ArrayLike) – Reaction rate *v*.
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .
- **method** (Literal['Michaelis 1913', 'Abebe 2017'] | *str*) – Computation method.
- **b\_m** – {colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017()}, Bias factor  $b_m$ .
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Returns**

Concentration of a substrate *S*.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**References**

[Wikipedia03d], [APLR17]

**Examples**

```
>>> substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten(0.961538461538461, 2.5, 0.8)
...
0.4999999...
>>> substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten(
...     1.036054703688355, 2.5, 0.8, method="Abebe 2017", b_m=0.813
... )
...
0.5000000...
```

### colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Michaelis1913

colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Michaelis1913(*S*: ArrayLike, *V\_max*: ArrayLike, *K\_m*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate  $v$  to concentration of a substrate  $S$ .

#### Parameters

- **S** (ArrayLike) – Concentration of a substrate  $S$ .
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .

#### Returns

Reaction rate  $v$ .

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### References

[Wikipedia03d]

#### Examples

```
>>> reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten(0.5, 2.5, 0.8)
0.9615384...
```

### colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten\_Michaelis1913

colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten\_Michaelis1913(*v*: ArrayLike, *V\_max*: ArrayLike, *K\_m*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate  $S$  to reaction rate  $v$ .

#### Parameters

- **v** (ArrayLike) – Reaction rate  $v$ .
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .

#### Returns

Concentration of a substrate  $S$ .

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray



## References

[Wikipedia03d]

## Examples

```
>>> substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten(0.961538461538461, 2.5, 0.8)
...
0.4999999...
```

## colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017

colour.biochemistry.reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017(*S*: ArrayLike, *V\_max*: ArrayLike, *K\_m*: ArrayLike, *b\_m*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating reaction rate  $v$  to concentration of a substrate  $S$  according to the modified *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics equation as given by Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017).

### Parameters

- **S** (ArrayLike) – Concentration of a substrate  $S$  (or  $(\frac{Y}{Y_n})^\epsilon$ ).
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  (or  $a_m$ ) achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  (or  $c_m$ ) at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .
- **b\_m** (ArrayLike) – Bias factor  $b_m$ .

### Returns

Reaction rate  $v$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[APLR17]

## Examples

```
>>> reaction_rate_MichaelisMenten_Abebe2017(0.5, 1.448, 0.635, 0.813)
...
0.6951512...
```

## colour.biochemistry.substrate\_concentration\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017

`colour.biochemistry.substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten_Abebe2017`(*v*: ArrayLike, *V\_max*: ArrayLike, *K\_m*: ArrayLike, *b\_m*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Describe the rate of enzymatic reactions, by relating concentration of a substrate  $S$  to reaction rate  $v$  according to the modified *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics equation as given by *Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017)*.

### Parameters

- **v** (ArrayLike) – Reaction rate  $v$ .
- **V\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum rate  $V_{max}$  (or  $a_m$ ) achieved by the system, at saturating substrate concentration.
- **K\_m** (ArrayLike) – Substrate concentration  $K_m$  (or  $c_m$ ) at which the reaction rate is half of  $V_{max}$ .
- **b\_m** (ArrayLike) – Bias factor  $b_m$ .

### Returns

Concentration of a substrate  $S$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[APLR17]

### Examples

```
>>> substrate_concentration_MichaelisMenten_Abebe2017(
...     0.695151224195871, 1.448, 0.635, 0.813
... )
0.4999999...
```

## Colour Vision Deficiency

### Machado, Oliveira and Fernandes (2009)

colour

<code>msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(</code>	Shift given <i>LMS</i> cone fundamentals colour matching functions with given $\Delta_{LMS}$ shift amount in nanometers to simulate anomalous trichromacy using <i>Machado et al. (2009)</i> method.
<code>matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(...)</code>	Compute the <i>Machado et al. (2009)</i> CVD matrix for given <i>LMS</i> cone fundamentals colour matching functions and display primaries tri-spectral distributions with given $\Delta_{LMS}$ shift amount in nanometers to simulate anomalous trichromacy.
<code>matrix_cvd_Machado2009(deficiency, severity)</code>	Compute <i>Machado et al. (2009)</i> CVD matrix for given deficiency and severity using the pre-computed matrices dataset.

### colour.msds\_cmfs\_anomalous\_trichromacy\_Machado2009

`colour.msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(cmfs: LMS\_ConeFundamentals, d_LMS: ArrayLike) → LMS\_ConeFundamentals`

Shift given *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions with given  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount in nanometers to simulate anomalous trichromacy using *Machado et al. (2009)* method.

#### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#)) – *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions.
- **d\_LMS** ([ArrayLike](#)) –  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount in nanometers.

#### Return type

[LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#)

#### Notes

- Input *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions interval is expected to be 1 nanometer, incompatible input will be interpolated at 1 nanometer interval.
- Input  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount is in domain  $[0, 20]$ .

#### Returns

Anomalous trichromacy *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions.

#### Return type

`colour.LMS_ConeFundamentals`

#### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#)) –
- **d\_LMS** ([ArrayLike](#)) –

**Warning:** *Machado et al. (2009)* simulation of tritanomaly is based on the shift paradigm as an approximation to the actual phenomenon and restrain the model from trying to model tritanopia. The pre-generated matrices are using a shift value in domain  $[5, 59]$  contrary to the domain  $[0, 20]$  used for protanomaly and deuteranomaly simulation.

## References

[Colblindorb], [Colblindora], [Colblindorc], [MOF09]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS_LMS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS_LMS["Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals"]
>>> cmfs[450]
array([ 0.0498639,  0.0870524,  0.955393 ])
>>> msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(
...     cmfs, np.array([15, 0, 0])
... )
...     450
... ]
array([ 0.0891288...,  0.0870524 ,  0.955393  ])
```

## colour.matrix\_anomalous\_trichromacy\_Machado2009

`colour.matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009`(*cmfs*: [LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#), *primaries*: [RGB\\_DisplayPrimaries](#), *d\_LMS*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Compute the *Machado et al. (2009)* CVD matrix for given *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions and display primaries tri-spectral distributions with given  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount in nanometers to simulate anomalous trichromacy.

### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#)) – *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions.
- **primaries** ([RGB\\_DisplayPrimaries](#)) – *RGB* display primaries tri-spectral distributions.
- **d\_LMS** (*ArrayLike*) –  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount in nanometers.

### Return type

*NDArrayFloat*

## Notes

- Input *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions interval is expected to be 1 nanometer, incompatible input will be interpolated at 1 nanometer interval.
- Input  $\Delta_{LMS}$  shift amount is in domain [0, 20].

### Returns

Anomalous trichromacy matrix.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#)) –
- **primaries** ([RGB\\_DisplayPrimaries](#)) –
- **d\_LMS** (*ArrayLike*) –

## References

[Colblindorb], [Colblindora], [Colblindorc], [MOF09]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.characterisation import MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS_LMS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS_LMS["Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals"]
>>> d_LMS = np.array([15, 0, 0])
>>> primaries = MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES["Apple Studio Display"]
>>> matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009(cmfs, primaries, d_LMS)
...
array([[ -0.2777465...,  2.6515008..., -1.3737543...],
       [ 0.2718936...,  0.2004786...,  0.5276276...],
       [ 0.0064404...,  0.2592157...,  0.7343437...]])
```

### colour.matrix\_cvd\_Machado2009

`colour.matrix_cvd_Machado2009(deficiency: Literal['Deuteranomaly', 'Protanomaly', 'Tritanomaly'] | str, severity: float)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Compute *Machado et al. (2009)* CVD matrix for given deficiency and severity using the pre-computed matrices dataset.

#### Parameters

- **deficiency** (*Literal*['Deuteranomaly', 'Protanomaly', 'Tritanomaly'] | str) – Colour blindness / vision deficiency types : - *Protanomaly* : defective long-wavelength cones (L-cones). The complete absence of L-cones is known as *Protanopia* or *red-dichromacy*. - *Deuteranomaly* : defective medium-wavelength cones (M-cones) with peak of sensitivity moved towards the red sensitive cones. The complete absence of M-cones is known as *Deuteranopia*. - *Tritanomaly* : defective short-wavelength cones (S-cones), an alleviated form of blue-yellow color blindness. The complete absence of S-cones is known as *Tritanopia*.
- **severity** (*float*) – Severity of the colour vision deficiency in domain [0, 1].

#### Returns

CVD matrix.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Colblindorb], [Colblindora], [Colblindorc], [MOF09]

## Examples

```
>>> matrix_cvd_Machado2009("Protanomaly", 0.15)
array([[ 0.7869875...,  0.2694875..., -0.0564735...],
       [ 0.0431695...,  0.933774 ...,  0.023058 ...],
       [-0.004238 ..., -0.0024515...,  1.0066895...]])
```

## Dataset

colour

CVD\_MATRICES\_MACHADO2010

Machado (2010) Simulation matrices  $\Phi_{CVD}$ .

## colour.CVD\_MATRICES\_MACHADO2010

```
colour.CVD_MATRICES_MACHADO2010 = CanonicalMapping({'Protanomaly': ..., 'Deuteranomaly': ..., 'Tritanomaly': ...})
```

Machado (2010) Simulation matrices  $\Phi_{CVD}$ .

## Colour Characterisation

## ACES Spectral Conversion

colour

```
sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(sd[, ...])
sd_to_ACES2065_1(sd[, illuminant, ...])
```

Convert given spectral distribution to ACES2065-1 colourspace relative exposure values.

Convert given spectral distribution to ACES2065-1 colourspace relative exposure values.

## colour.sd\_to\_aces\_relative\_exposure\_values

```
colour.sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(sd: SpectralDistribution, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', **kwargs) → NDArrayFloat
```

Convert given spectral distribution to ACES2065-1 colourspace relative exposure values.

## Parameters

- **sd** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Spectral distribution.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | `None`) – *Illuminant* spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** ([Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | `str` | `None`) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.

## Returns

*ACES2065-1* colourspace relative exposure values array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- The chromatic adaptation method implemented here is a bit unusual as it involves building a new colourspace based on *ACES2065-1* colourspace primaries but using the whitepoint of the illuminant that the spectral distribution was measured under.

**References**

[For18], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAa-SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittea]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_COLOURCHECKERS
>>> sd = SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N Ohta"]["dark skin"]
>>> sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(
...     sd, chromatic_adaptation_transform=None
... )
array([ 0.1171814...,  0.0866360...,  0.0589726...])
>>> sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(
...     sd, apply_chromatic_adaptation=True
... )
...
array([ 0.1180779...,  0.0869031...,  0.0589125...])
```

**colour.sd\_to\_ACES2065\_1**

`colour.sd_to_ACES2065_1`(*sd*: [SpectralDistribution](#), *illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#) | *None* = *None*, *chromatic\_adaptation\_transform*: [Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | *str* | *None* = 'CAT02', *\*\*kwargs*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert given spectral distribution to *ACES2065-1* colourspace relative exposure values.

**Parameters**

- sd** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Spectral distribution.
- illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | *None*) – *Illuminant* spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** ([Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | *str* | *None*) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.

**Returns**

*ACES2065-1* colourspace relative exposure values array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- The chromatic adaptation method implemented here is a bit unusual as it involves building a new colourspace based on *ACES2065-1* colourspace primaries but using the whitepoint of the illuminant that the spectral distribution was measured under.

**References**

[For18], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAa-SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittea]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_COLOURCHECKERS
>>> sd = SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N Ohta"]["dark skin"]
>>> sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(
...     sd, chromatic_adaptation_transform=None
... )
array([ 0.1171814...,  0.0866360...,  0.0589726...])
>>> sd_to_aces_relative_exposure_values(
...     sd, apply_chromatic_adaptation=True
... )
...
array([ 0.1180779...,  0.0869031...,  0.0589125...])
```

**Ancillary Objects**`colour.characterisation`**MSDS\_ACES\_RICD**Implement support for a camera *RGB* sensitivities.**colour.characterisation.MSDS\_ACES\_RICD**`colour.characterisation.MSDS_ACES_RICD = RGB_CameraSensitivities(name='ACES RICD', ...)`Implement support for a camera *RGB* sensitivities.**Parameters**

- **data** – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.



- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.RGB_CameraSensitivities.labels` property value.

## ACES Input Transform Computation

colour

<code>matrix_idt(sensitivities, illuminant[, ...])</code>	Compute an <i>Input Device Transform</i> (IDT) matrix for given camera <i>RGB</i> spectral sensitivities, illuminant, training data, standard observer colour matching functions and optimisation settings according to <i>RAW to ACES v1</i> and <i>P-2013-001</i> procedures.
<code>camera_RGB_to_ACES2065_1(RGB, B, b[, k, clip])</code>	Convert given camera <i>RGB</i> colourspace array to <i>ACES2065-1</i> colourspace using the <i>Input Device Transform</i> (IDT) matrix <i>B</i> , the white balance multipliers <i>b</i> and the exposure factor <i>k</i> according to <i>P-2013-001</i> procedure.

### colour.matrix\_idt

`colour.matrix_idt(sensitivities: RGB_CameraSensitivities, illuminant: SpectralDistribution, training_data: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, optimisation_factory: Callable = optimisation_factory_rawtoaces_v1, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None, chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', additional_data: bool = False) → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat] | Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]`

Compute an *Input Device Transform* (IDT) matrix for given camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities, illuminant, training data, standard observer colour matching functions and optimisation settings according to *RAW to ACES v1* and *P-2013-001* procedures.

#### Parameters

- **sensitivities** (`RGB_CameraSensitivities`) – Camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Illuminant spectral distribution.
- **training\_data** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Training data multi-spectral distributions, defaults to using the *RAW to ACES v1* 190 patches.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

- **optimisation\_factory** (`Callable`) – Callable producing the objective function and the *CIE XYZ* to optimisation colour model function.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (`Literal`['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | `str` | `None`) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform, if `None` no chromatic adaptation is performed.
- **additional\_data** (`bool`) – If `True`, the *XYZ* and *RGB* tristimulus values are also returned.

### Returns

Tuple of IDT matrix and white balance multipliers or tuple of IDT matrix, white balance multipliers, *XYZ* and *RGB* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`tuple`

### References

[DFI+17], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee15]

### Examples

Computing the IDT matrix for a *CANON EOS 5D Mark II* and *CIE Illuminant D Series D55* using the method given in *RAW to ACES v1*:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"]
>>> M, RGB_w = matrix_idt(sensitivities, illuminant)
>>> np.around(M, 3)
array([[ 0.865, -0.026,  0.161],
       [ 0.057,  1.123, -0.18 ],
       [ 0.024, -0.203,  1.179]])
>>> RGB_w
array([ 2.3414154...,  1.          ,  1.5163375...])
```

The *RAW to ACES v1* matrix for the same camera and optimized by *Ceres Solver* is as follows:

```
0.864994 -0.026302 0.161308
0.056527 1.122997 -0.179524
0.023683 -0.202547 1.178864
```

```
>>> M, RGB_w = matrix_idt(
...     sensitivities,
...     illuminant,
...     optimisation_factory=optimisation_factory_Jzazbz,
... )
>>> np.around(M, 3)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
array([[ 0.852, -0.009,  0.158],
       [ 0.054,  1.122, -0.176],
       [ 0.023, -0.224,  1.2   ]])
>>> RGB_w
array([ 2.3414154...,  1.          ,  1.5163375...])
```

```
>>> M, RGB_w = matrix_idt(
...     sensitivities,
...     illuminant,
...     optimisation_factory=optimisation_factory_0klab_15,
... )
>>> np.around(M, 3)
array([[ 0.645, -0.611,  0.107,  0.736,  0.398, -0.275],
       [-0.159,  0.728, -0.091,  0.651,  0.01 , -0.139],
       [-0.172, -0.403,  1.394,  0.51 , -0.295, -0.034]])
>>> RGB_w
array([ 2.3414154...,  1.          ,  1.5163375...])
```

### colour.camera\_RGB\_to\_ACES2065\_1

`colour.camera_RGB_to_ACES2065_1(`*RGB*`:` ArrayLike`,` *B*`:` ArrayLike`,` *b*`:` ArrayLike`,` *k*`:` ArrayLike `=` `np.ones(3), clip:` bool `= False)` → NDArrayFloat

Convert given camera *RGB* colourspace array to *ACES2065-1* colourspace using the *Input Device Transform* (IDT) matrix *B*, the white balance multipliers *b* and the exposure factor *k* according to *P-2013-001* procedure.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – Camera *RGB* colourspace array.
- **B** (ArrayLike) – *Input Device Transform* (IDT) matrix *B*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – White balance multipliers *b*.
- **k** (ArrayLike) – Exposure factor *k* that results in a nominally “18% gray” object in the scene producing ACES values [0.18, 0.18, 0.18].
- **clip** (bool) – Whether to clip the white balanced camera *RGB* colourspace array between  $-\infty$  and 1. The intent is to keep sensor saturated values achromatic after white balancing.

#### Returns

*ACES2065-1* colourspace relative exposure values array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### References

[[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee15](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"]
>>> B, b = matrix_idt(sensitivities, illuminant)
>>> camera_RGB_to_ACES2065_1(np.array([0.1, 0.2, 0.3]), B, b)
...
array([ 0.270644 ...,  0.1561487...,  0.5012965...])
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.characterisation

<code>read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1()</code>	Read the <i>RAW to ACES</i> v1 190 patches.
<code>generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1()</code>	Generate a series of illuminants according to <i>RAW to ACES</i> v1:
<code>white_balance_multipliers(sensitivities, ...)</code>	Compute the <i>RGB</i> white balance multipliers for given camera <i>RGB</i> spectral sensitivities and illuminant.
<code>best_illuminant(RGB_w, sensitivities, ...)</code>	Select the best illuminant for given <i>RGB</i> white balance multipliers, and sensitivities in given series of illuminants.
<code>normalise_illuminant(illuminant, sensitivities)</code>	Normalise given illuminant with given camera <i>RGB</i> spectral sensitivities.
<code>training_data_sds_to_RGB(training_data, ...)</code>	Convert given training data to <i>RGB</i> tristimulus values using given illuminant and given camera <i>RGB</i> spectral sensitivities.
<code>training_data_sds_to_XYZ(training_data, ...)</code>	Convert given training data to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given illuminant and given standard observer colour matching functions.
<code>whitepoint_preserving_matrix(M[, RGB_w])</code>	Normalise given matrix <i>M</i> to preserve given white point $RGB_w$ .
<code>optimisation_factory_rawtoaces_v1()</code>	Produce the objective function and <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace to optimisation colourspace/colour model function according to <i>RAW to ACES</i> v1.
<code>optimisation_factory_Jzazbz()</code>	Produce the objective function and <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace to optimisation colourspace/colour model function based on the $J_z a_z b_z$ colourspace.
<code>optimisation_factory_Oklab_15()</code>	Produce the objective function and <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace to optimisation colourspace/colour model function based on the <i>Oklab</i> colourspace.

### `colour.characterisation.read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1`

`colour.characterisation.read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1()` → *MultiSpectralDistributions*

Read the *RAW to ACES* v1 190 patches.

**Returns**

*RAW to ACES* v1 190 patches.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**References**

[DFI+17]

**Examples**

```
>>> len(read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1().labels)
190
```

### `colour.characterisation.generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1`

`colour.characterisation.generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1()` → *CanonicalMapping*

Generate a series of illuminants according to *RAW to ACES* v1:

- *CIE Illuminant D Series* in range [4000, 25000] kelvin degrees.
- *Blackbodies* in range [1000, 3500] kelvin degrees.
- A.M.P.A.S. variant of *ISO 7589 Studio Tungsten*.

**Returns**

Series of illuminants.

**Return type**

`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping`

**Notes**

- This definition introduces a few differences compared to *RAW to ACES* v1: *CIE Illuminant D Series* are computed in range [4002.15, 7003.77] kelvin degrees and the  $C_2$  change is not used in *RAW to ACES* v1.

**References**

[DFI+17]

## Examples

```
>>> list(sorted(generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1().keys()))
['1000K Blackbody', '1500K Blackbody', '2000K Blackbody', '2500K Blackbody', '3000K_
↪Blackbody', '3500K Blackbody', 'D100', 'D105', 'D110', 'D115', 'D120', 'D125',
↪'D130', 'D135', 'D140', 'D145', 'D150', 'D155', 'D160', 'D165', 'D170', 'D175',
↪'D180', 'D185', 'D190', 'D195', 'D200', 'D205', 'D210', 'D215', 'D220', 'D225',
↪'D230', 'D235', 'D240', 'D245', 'D250', 'D40', 'D45', 'D50', 'D55', 'D60', 'D65',
↪'D70', 'D75', 'D80', 'D85', 'D90', 'D95', 'iso7589']
```

## colour.characterisation.white\_balance\_multipliers

colour.characterisation.white\_balance\_multipliers(sensitivities: RGB\_CameraSensitivities, illuminant: SpectralDistribution) → NDArrayFloat

Compute the *RGB* white balance multipliers for given camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities and illuminant.

### Parameters

- **sensitivities** (*RGB\_CameraSensitivities*) – Camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Illuminant spectral distribution.

### Returns

*RGB* white balance multipliers.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[DFI+17]

## Examples

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"]
>>> white_balance_multipliers(sensitivities, illuminant)
...
array([ 2.3414154...,  1.          ,  1.5163375...])
```

**colour.characterisation.best\_illuminant**

`colour.characterisation.best_illuminant`(*RGB\_w*: *ArrayLike*, *sensitivities*: *RGB\_CameraSensitivities*, *illuminants*: *Mapping*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Select the best illuminant for given *RGB* white balance multipliers, and sensitivities in given series of illuminants.

**Parameters**

- **RGB\_w** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* white balance multipliers.
- **sensitivities** (*RGB\_CameraSensitivities*) – Camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.
- **illuminants** (*Mapping*) – Illuminant spectral distributions to choose the best illuminant from.

**Returns**

Best illuminant.

**Return type**

*colour.SpectralDistribution*

**Examples**

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminants = generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1()
>>> RGB_w = white_balance_multipliers(
...     sensitivities, SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
... )
>>> best_illuminant(RGB_w, sensitivities, illuminants).name
'D40'
```

**colour.characterisation.normalise\_illuminant**

`colour.characterisation.normalise_illuminant`(*illuminant*: *SpectralDistribution*, *sensitivities*: *RGB\_CameraSensitivities*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Normalise given illuminant with given camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.

The multiplicative inverse scaling factor  $k$  is computed by multiplying the illuminant by the sensitivities channel with the maximum value.

**Parameters**

- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Illuminant spectral distribution.
- **sensitivities** (*RGB\_CameraSensitivities*) – Camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.

**Returns**

Normalised illuminant.

**Return type**

*colour.SpectralDistribution*

## Examples

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"]
>>> np.sum(illuminant.values)
7276.1490000...
>>> np.sum(normalise_illuminant(illuminant, sensitivities).values)
...
3.4390373...
```

## colour.characterisation.training\_data\_sds\_to\_RGB

colour.characterisation.**training\_data\_sds\_to\_RGB**(*training\_data*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#),  
*sensitivities*: [RGB\\_CameraSensitivities](#),  
*illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#)) →  
[Tuple](#)[[NDArrayFloat](#), [NDArrayFloat](#)]

Convert given training data to *RGB* tristimulus values using given illuminant and given camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.

### Parameters

- **training\_data** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) – Training data multi-spectral distributions.
- **sensitivities** ([RGB\\_CameraSensitivities](#)) – Camera *RGB* spectral sensitivities.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Illuminant spectral distribution.

### Returns

Tuple of training data *RGB* tristimulus values and white balance multipliers.

### Return type

[tuple](#)

## Examples

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = normalise_illuminant(
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"], sensitivities
... )
>>> training_data = read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1()
>>> RGB, RGB_w = training_data_sds_to_RGB(
...     training_data, sensitivities, illuminant
... )
>>> RGB[:5]
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
array([[ 0.0207582...,  0.0196857...,  0.0213935...],
       [ 0.0895775...,  0.0891922...,  0.0891091...],
       [ 0.7810230...,  0.7801938...,  0.7764302...],
       [ 0.1995 ...,  0.1995 ...,  0.1995 ...],
       [ 0.5898478...,  0.5904015...,  0.5851076...]])
>>> RGB_w
array([ 2.3414154...,  1.          ,  1.5163375...])
```

### colour.characterisation.training\_data\_sds\_to\_XYZ

`colour.characterisation.training_data_sds_to_XYZ(training_data: MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions, illuminant: SpectralDistribution, chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert given training data to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given illuminant and given standard observer colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

- **training\_data** (`MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Training data multi-spectral distributions.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Standard observer colour matching functions.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Illuminant spectral distribution.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (`Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None`) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform, if *None* no chromatic adaptation is performed.

#### Returns

Training data *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     ROOT_RESOURCES_RAWTOACES,
...     "CANON_EOS_5DMark_II_RGB_Sensitivities.csv",
... )
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> sensitivities = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     read_sds_from_csv_file(path).values()
... )
>>> illuminant = normalise_illuminant(
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D55"], sensitivities
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
... )
>>> training_data = read_training_data_rawtoaces_v1()
>>> training_data_sds_to_XYZ(training_data, cmfs, illuminant)[:5]
...
array([[ 0.0174353...,  0.0179504...,  0.0196109...],
       [ 0.0855607...,  0.0895735...,  0.0901703...],
       [ 0.7455880...,  0.7817549...,  0.7834356...],
       [ 0.1900528...,  0.1995 ...,  0.2012606...],
       [ 0.5626319...,  0.5914544...,  0.5894500...]])
```

### colour.characterisation.whitepoint\_preserving\_matrix

colour.characterisation.whitepoint\_preserving\_matrix(*M*: ArrayLike, *RGB\_w*: ArrayLike = ones(3)) → NDArrayFloat

Normalise given matrix *M* to preserve given white point  $RGB_w$ .

#### Parameters

- **M** (ArrayLike) – Matrix *M* to normalise.
- **RGB\_w** (ArrayLike) – White point  $RGB_w$  to normalise the matrix *M* with.

#### Returns

Normalised matrix *M*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### Examples

```
>>> M = np.arange(9).reshape([3, 3])
>>> whitepoint_preserving_matrix(M)
array([[ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 3.,  4., -6.],
       [ 6.,  7., -12.]])
```

### colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_rawtoaces\_v1

colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_rawtoaces\_v1() → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, Callable, Callable, Callable]

Produce the objective function and CIE XYZ colourspace to optimisation colourspace/colour model function according to RAW to ACES v1.

The objective function returns the Euclidean distance between the training data RGB tristimulus values and the training data CIE XYZ tristimulus values\*\* in CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace.

It implements whitepoint preservation as an optimisation constraint.

#### Returns

$x_0$  initial values, objective function, CIE XYZ colourspace to CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace function and finaliser function.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> optimisation_factory_rawtoaces_v1()
(array([ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.]), <function optimisation_factory_rawtoaces_v1.
↳<locals>.objective_function at 0x...>, <function optimisation_factory_rawtoaces_
↳v1.<locals>.XYZ_to_optimization_colour_model at 0x...>, <function optimisation_
↳factory_rawtoaces_v1.<locals>.finaliser_function at 0x...>)
```

### colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_Jzazbz

colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_Jzazbz() → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, Callable, Callable, Callable]

Produce the objective function and *CIE XYZ* colour space to optimisation colour space/colour model function based on the  $J_z a_z b_z$  colour space.

The objective function returns the Euclidean distance between the training data *RGB* tristimulus values and the training data *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values\*\* in the  $J_z a_z b_z$  colour space.

It implements whitepoint preservation as a post-optimisation step.

#### Returns

$x_0$  initial values, objective function, *CIE XYZ* colour space to  $J_z a_z b_z$  colour space function and finaliser function.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> optimisation_factory_Jzazbz()
(array([ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.]), <function optimisation_factory_Jzazbz.
↳<locals>.objective_function at 0x...>, <function optimisation_factory_Jzazbz.
↳<locals>.XYZ_to_optimization_colour_model at 0x...>, <function optimisation_
↳factory_Jzazbz.<locals>.finaliser_function at 0x...>)
```

### colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_Oklab\_15

colour.characterisation.optimisation\_factory\_Oklab\_15() → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, Callable, Callable, Callable]

Produce the objective function and *CIE XYZ* colour space to optimisation colour space/colour model function based on the *Oklab* colour space.

The objective function returns the Euclidean distance between the training data *RGB* tristimulus values and the training data *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values\*\* in the *Oklab* colour space.

It implements support for *Finlayson et al. (2015)* root-polynomials of degree 2 and produces 15 terms.

#### Returns

$x_0$  initial values, objective function, *CIE XYZ* colour space to *Oklab* colour space function and finaliser function.

#### Return type

tuple

## References

[FMH15]

## Examples

```
>>> optimisation_factory_0klab_15()  
(array([ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]),  
↪<function optimisation_factory_0klab_15.<locals>.objective_function at 0x...>,  
↪<function optimisation_factory_0klab_15.<locals>.XYZ_to_optimization_colour_model_  
↪at 0x...>, <function optimisation_factory_0klab_15.<locals>.finaliser_function at_  
↪0x...>)
```

## Colour Fitting

colour

POLYNOMIAL_EXPANSION_METHODS	Supported polynomial expansion methods.
polynomial_expansion(a[, method])	Perform polynomial expansion of given <i>a</i> array.
MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS	Supported colour correction matrix methods.
matrix_colour_correction(M_T, M_R[, method])	Compute a colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array.
APPLY_MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS	Supported methods to apply a colour correction matrix.
apply_matrix_colour_correction(RGB, CCM[, ...])	Apply given colour correction matrix <i>CCM</i> to given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array.
COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS	Supported colour correction methods.
colour_correction(RGB, M_T, M_R[, method])	Perform colour correction of given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array using the colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array.

### colour.POLYNOMIAL\_EXPANSION\_METHODS

```
colour.POLYNOMIAL_EXPANSION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Cheung 2004': ..., 'Finlayson  
2015': ..., 'Vandermonde': ...})
```

Supported polynomial expansion methods.

## References

[CWCRO4], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

## colour.polynomial\_expansion

`colour.polynomial_expansion(a: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str = 'Cheung 2004', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Perform polynomial expansion of given *a* array.

### Parameters

- **a** ([ArrayLike](#)) – *a* array to expand.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str) – Computation method.
- **degree** – {[colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#), [colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Vandermonde\(\)](#)}, Expanded polynomial degree, must be one of [1, 2, 3, 4] for [colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#) definition.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** – {[colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#)}, Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.
- **terms** – {[colour.characterisation.matrix\\_augmented\\_Cheung2004\(\)](#)}, Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) –

### Returns

Expanded *a* array.

### Return type

[numpy.ndarray](#)

## References

[CWC04], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> polynomial_expansion(RGB)
array([ 0.1722481...,  0.0917066...,  0.0641693...])
>>> polynomial_expansion(RGB, "Cheung 2004", terms=5)
array([ 0.1722481...,  0.0917066...,  0.0641693...,  0.0010136...,  1...])
```

## colour.MATRIX\_COLOUR\_CORRECTION\_METHODS

`colour.MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Cheung 2004': ..., 'Finlayson 2015': ..., 'Vandermonde': ...})`

Supported colour correction matrix methods.

## References

[CWC04], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

### colour.matrix\_colour\_correction

`colour.matrix_colour_correction(M_T: ArrayLike, M_R: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str = 'Cheung 2004', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute a colour correction matrix from given  $M_T$  colour array to  $M_R$  colour array.

The resulting colour correction matrix is computed using multiple linear or polynomial regression using given method. The purpose of that object is for example the matching of two *ColorChecker* colour rendition charts together.

#### Parameters

- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array  $M_T$  to fit onto array  $M_R$ .
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array  $M_T$  will be colour fitted against.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | *str*) – Computation method.
- **degree** – {[colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#), [colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Vandermonde\(\)](#)}, Expanded polynomial degree, must be one of [1, 2, 3, 4] for [colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#) definition.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** – {[colour.characterisation.polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#)}, Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.
- **terms** – {[colour.characterisation.matrix\\_augmented\\_Cheung2004\(\)](#)}, Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) –

#### Returns

Colour correction matrix.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[CWC04], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

## Examples

```
>>> M_T = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938],
...         [0.49189645, 0.27802050, 0.21923399],
...         [0.10999751, 0.18658946, 0.29938611],
...         [0.11666120, 0.14327905, 0.05713804],
...         [0.18988879, 0.18227649, 0.36056247],
...         [0.12501329, 0.42223442, 0.37027445],
...         [0.64785606, 0.22396782, 0.03365194],
...         [0.06761093, 0.11076896, 0.39779139],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     [0.49101797, 0.09448929, 0.11623839],
...     [0.11622386, 0.04425753, 0.14469986],
...     [0.36867946, 0.44545230, 0.06028681],
...     [0.61632937, 0.32323906, 0.02437089],
...     [0.03016472, 0.06153243, 0.29014596],
...     [0.11103655, 0.30553067, 0.08149137],
...     [0.41162190, 0.05816656, 0.04845934],
...     [0.73339206, 0.53075188, 0.02475212],
...     [0.47347718, 0.08834792, 0.30310315],
...     [0.00000000, 0.25187016, 0.35062450],
...     [0.76809639, 0.78486240, 0.77808297],
...     [0.53822392, 0.54307997, 0.54710883],
...     [0.35458526, 0.35318419, 0.35524431],
...     [0.17976704, 0.18000531, 0.17991488],
...     [0.09351417, 0.09510603, 0.09675027],
...     [0.03405071, 0.03295077, 0.03702047],
... ]
... )
>>> M_R = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.15579559, 0.09715755, 0.07514556],
...         [0.39113140, 0.25943419, 0.21266708],
...         [0.12824821, 0.18463570, 0.31508023],
...         [0.12028974, 0.13455659, 0.07408400],
...         [0.19368988, 0.21158946, 0.37955964],
...         [0.19957425, 0.36085439, 0.40678123],
...         [0.48896605, 0.20691688, 0.05816533],
...         [0.09775522, 0.16710693, 0.47147724],
...         [0.39358649, 0.12233400, 0.10526425],
...         [0.10780332, 0.07258529, 0.16151473],
...         [0.27502671, 0.34705454, 0.09728099],
...         [0.43980441, 0.26880559, 0.05430533],
...         [0.05887212, 0.11126272, 0.38552469],
...         [0.12705825, 0.25787860, 0.13566464],
...         [0.35612929, 0.07933258, 0.05118732],
...         [0.48131976, 0.42082843, 0.07120612],
...         [0.34665585, 0.15170714, 0.24969804],
...         [0.08261116, 0.24588716, 0.48707733],
...         [0.66054904, 0.65941137, 0.66376412],
...         [0.48051509, 0.47870296, 0.48230082],
...         [0.33045354, 0.32904184, 0.33228886],
...         [0.18001305, 0.17978567, 0.18004416],
...         [0.10283975, 0.10424680, 0.10384975],
...         [0.04742204, 0.04772203, 0.04914226],
...     ]
... )
>>> matrix_colour_correction(M_T, M_R)
array([[ 0.6982266...,  0.0307162...,  0.1621042...],
       [ 0.0689349...,  0.6757961...,  0.1643038...],
       [-0.0631495...,  0.0921247...,  0.9713415...]])

```

## colour.APPLY\_MATRIX\_COLOUR\_CORRECTION\_METHODS

```
colour.APPLY_MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Cheung 2004': ...,  
'Finlayson 2015': ..., 'Vandermonde': ...})
```

Supported methods to apply a colour correction matrix.

### References

[CWCRO4], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

## colour.apply\_matrix\_colour\_correction

```
colour.apply_matrix_colour_correction(RGB: ArrayLike, CCM: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Cheung  
2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str = 'Cheung  
2004', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat
```

Apply given colour correction matrix *CCM* to given *RGB* colourspace array.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the colour correction matrix *CCM* to.
- **CCM** (ArrayLike) – Colour correction matrix *CCM*.
- **method** (Literal['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str) – Computation method.
- **degree** – {colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Finlayson2015(), colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Vandermonde()}, Expanded polynomial degree, must be one of [1, 2, 3, 4] for colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Finlayson2015() definition.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** – {colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Finlayson2015()}, Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.
- **terms** – {colour.characterisation.matrix\_augmented\_Cheung2004()}, Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Returns

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### References

[CWCRO4], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]



## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> CCM = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.05263767, 0.13780789, -0.22763399],
...         [0.07395843, 1.02939945, -0.1060115],
...         [0.05725508, -0.20526336, 1.10151945],
...     ]
... )
>>> apply_matrix_colour_correction(RGB, CCM)
array([ 0.1793456...,  0.1003392...,  0.0617218...])
```

## colour.COLOUR\_CORRECTION\_METHODS

```
colour.COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Cheung 2004': ..., 'Finlayson 2015': ..., 'Vandermonde': ...})
```

Supported colour correction methods.

## References

[CWCRO4], [FMH15], [WR04], [Wikipedia03f]

## colour.colour\_correction

```
colour.colour_correction(RGB: ArrayLike, M_T: ArrayLike, M_R: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | str = 'Cheung 2004', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat
```

Perform colour correction of given  $RGB$  colourspace array using the colour correction matrix from given  $M_T$  colour array to  $M_R$  colour array.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) –  $RGB$  colourspace array to colour correct.
- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array  $M_T$  to fit onto array  $M_R$ .
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array  $M_T$  will be colour fitted against.
- **method** (*Literal*['Cheung 2004', 'Finlayson 2015', 'Vandermonde'] | *str*) – Computation method.
- **degree** – {`colour.characterisation.polynomial_expansion_Finlayson2015()`, `colour.characterisation.polynomial_expansion_Vandermonde()`}, Expanded polynomial degree, must be one of [1, 2, 3, 4] for `colour.characterisation.polynomial_expansion_Finlayson2015()` definition.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** – {`colour.characterisation.polynomial_expansion_Finlayson2015()`}, Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.
- **terms** – {`colour.characterisation.matrix_augmented_Cheung2004()`}, Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Returns

Colour corrected  $RGB$  colourspace array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**[\[CWCRO4\]](#), [\[FMH15\]](#), [\[WR04\]](#), [\[Wikipedia03f\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> M_T = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938],
...         [0.49189645, 0.27802050, 0.21923399],
...         [0.10999751, 0.18658946, 0.29938611],
...         [0.11666120, 0.14327905, 0.05713804],
...         [0.18988879, 0.18227649, 0.36056247],
...         [0.12501329, 0.42223442, 0.37027445],
...         [0.64785606, 0.22396782, 0.03365194],
...         [0.06761093, 0.11076896, 0.39779139],
...         [0.49101797, 0.09448929, 0.11623839],
...         [0.11622386, 0.04425753, 0.14469986],
...         [0.36867946, 0.44545230, 0.06028681],
...         [0.61632937, 0.32323906, 0.02437089],
...         [0.03016472, 0.06153243, 0.29014596],
...         [0.11103655, 0.30553067, 0.08149137],
...         [0.41162190, 0.05816656, 0.04845934],
...         [0.73339206, 0.53075188, 0.02475212],
...         [0.47347718, 0.08834792, 0.30310315],
...         [0.00000000, 0.25187016, 0.35062450],
...         [0.76809639, 0.78486240, 0.77808297],
...         [0.53822392, 0.54307997, 0.54710883],
...         [0.35458526, 0.35318419, 0.35524431],
...         [0.17976704, 0.18000531, 0.17991488],
...         [0.09351417, 0.09510603, 0.09675027],
...         [0.03405071, 0.03295077, 0.03702047],
...     ]
... )
>>> M_R = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.15579559, 0.09715755, 0.07514556],
...         [0.39113140, 0.25943419, 0.21266708],
...         [0.12824821, 0.18463570, 0.31508023],
...         [0.12028974, 0.13455659, 0.07408400],
...         [0.19368988, 0.21158946, 0.37955964],
...         [0.19957425, 0.36085439, 0.40678123],
...         [0.48896605, 0.20691688, 0.05816533],
...         [0.09775522, 0.16710693, 0.47147724],
...         [0.39358649, 0.12233400, 0.10526425],
...         [0.10780332, 0.07258529, 0.16151473],
...         [0.27502671, 0.34705454, 0.09728099],
...         [0.43980441, 0.26880559, 0.05430533],
...         [0.05887212, 0.11126272, 0.38552469],
...         [0.12705825, 0.25787860, 0.13566464],
...         [0.35612929, 0.07933258, 0.05118732],
...         [0.48131976, 0.42082843, 0.07120612],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...      [0.34665585, 0.15170714, 0.24969804],
...      [0.08261116, 0.24588716, 0.48707733],
...      [0.66054904, 0.65941137, 0.66376412],
...      [0.48051509, 0.47870296, 0.48230082],
...      [0.33045354, 0.32904184, 0.33228886],
...      [0.18001305, 0.17978567, 0.18004416],
...      [0.10283975, 0.10424680, 0.10384975],
...      [0.04742204, 0.04772203, 0.04914226],
...    ]
... )
>>> colour_correction(RGB, M_T, M_R)
array([ 0.1334872...,  0.0843921...,  0.0599014...])

```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.characterisation

<code>matrix_augmented_Cheung2004(RGB[, terms])</code>	Perform polynomial expansion of given <i>RGB</i> colour space array using <i>Cheung et al. (2004)</i> method.
<code>polynomial_expansion_Finlayson2015(RGB[, ...])</code>	Perform polynomial expansion of given <i>RGB</i> colour space array using <i>Finlayson et al. (2015)</i> method.
<code>polynomial_expansion_Vandermonde(a[, degree])</code>	Perform polynomial expansion of given <i>a</i> array using <i>Vandermonde</i> method.
<code>matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004(M_T, M_R)</code>	Compute a colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Cheung et al. (2004)</i> method.
<code>matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015(M_T, M_R)</code>	Compute a colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Finlayson et al. (2015)</i> method.
<code>matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde(M_T, M_R)</code>	Compute a colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Vandermonde</i> method.
<code>apply_matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004(...)</code>	Apply given colour correction matrix <i>CCM</i> computed using <i>Cheung et al. (2004)</i> method to given <i>RGB</i> colour space array.
<code>apply_matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015</code>	Apply given colour correction matrix <i>CCM</i> computed using <i>Finlayson et al. (2015)</i> method to given <i>RGB</i> colour space array.
<code>apply_matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde(..)</code>	Apply given colour correction matrix <i>CCM</i> computed using <i>Vandermonde</i> method to given <i>RGB</i> colour space array.
<code>colour_correction_Cheung2004(RGB, M_T, M_R)</code>	Perform colour correction of given <i>RGB</i> colour space array using the colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Cheung et al. (2004)</i> method.
<code>colour_correction_Finlayson2015(RGB, M_T, M_R)</code>	Perform colour correction of given <i>RGB</i> colour space array using the colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Finlayson et al. (2015)</i> method.
<code>colour_correction_Vandermonde(RGB, M_T, M_R)</code>	Perform colour correction of given <i>RGB</i> colour space array using the colour correction matrix from given $M_T$ colour array to $M_R$ colour array using <i>Vandermonde</i> method.

### colour.characterisation.matrix\_augmented\_Cheung2004

colour.characterisation.**matrix\_augmented\_Cheung2004**(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *terms*: [Literal](#)[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35] = 3) → NDArrayFloat

Perform polynomial expansion of given *RGB* colourspace array using *Cheung et al. (2004)* method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to expand.
- **terms** ([Literal](#)[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35]) – Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.

#### Returns

Expanded *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

- This definition combines the augmented matrices given in [\[CWC04\]](#) and [\[WR04\]](#).

#### References

[\[CWC04\]](#), [\[WR04\]](#)

#### Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> matrix_augmented_Cheung2004(RGB, terms=5)
array([ 0.1722481...,  0.0917066...,  0.0641693...,  0.0010136...,  1...])
```

### colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Finlayson2015

colour.characterisation.**polynomial\_expansion\_Finlayson2015**(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *degree*: [Literal](#)[1, 2, 3, 4] = 1, *root\_polynomial\_expansion*: *bool* = *True*) → NDArrayFloat

Perform polynomial expansion of given *RGB* colourspace array using *Finlayson et al. (2015)* method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to expand.
- **degree** ([Literal](#)[1, 2, 3, 4]) – Expanded polynomial degree.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** (*bool*) – Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.

#### Returns

Expanded *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[FMH15]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> polynomial_expansion_Finlayson2015(RGB, degree=2)
array([ 0.1722481...,  0.0917066...,  0.0641693...,  0.1256832...,  0.0767121...,
        0.1051335...])
```

## colour.characterisation.polynomial\_expansion\_Vandermonde

colour.characterisation.**polynomial\_expansion\_Vandermonde**(*a*: ArrayLike, *degree*: int = 1) → NDAarrayFloat

Perform polynomial expansion of given *a* array using *Vandermonde* method.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – *a* array to expand.
- **degree** (int) – Expanded polynomial degree.

### Returns

Expanded *a* array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia03f]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> polynomial_expansion_Vandermonde(RGB)
array([ 0.1722481 ,  0.0917066 ,  0.06416938,  1.          ])
```

## colour.characterisation.matrix\_colour\_correction\_Cheung2004

colour.characterisation.**matrix\_colour\_correction\_Cheung2004**(*M\_T*: ArrayLike, *M\_R*: ArrayLike, *terms*: Literal[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35] = 3) → NDAarrayFloat

Compute a colour correction matrix from given  $M_T$  colour array to  $M_R$  colour array using *Cheung et al. (2004)* method.

### Parameters

- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array  $M_T$  to fit onto array  $M_R$ .
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array  $M_T$  will be colour fitted against.
- **terms** (Literal[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35]) – Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.

**Returns**

Colour correction matrix.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[CWC04], [WR04]

**Examples**

```
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004(M_T, M_R)
array([[ 1.0526376...,  0.1378078..., -0.2276339...],
       [ 0.0739584...,  1.0293994..., -0.1060115...],
       [ 0.0572550..., -0.2052633...,  1.1015194...]])
```

**`colour.characterisation.matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015`**

`colour.characterisation.matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015`(*M\_T*: *ArrayLike*, *M\_R*: *ArrayLike*, *degree*: *Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4] = 1, *root\_polynomial\_expansion*: *bool* = *True*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Compute a colour correction matrix from given  $M_T$  colour array to  $M_R$  colour array using *Finlayson et al. (2015)* method.

**Parameters**

- ***M\_T*** (*ArrayLike*) – Test array  $M_T$  to fit onto array  $M_R$ .
- ***M\_R*** (*ArrayLike*) – Reference array the array  $M_T$  will be colour fitted against.
- ***degree*** (*Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4]) – Expanded polynomial degree.
- ***root\_polynomial\_expansion*** (*bool*) – Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.

**Returns**

Colour correction matrix.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[FMH15]

## Examples

```
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015(M_T, M_R)
array([[ 1.0526376...,  0.1378078..., -0.2276339...],
       [ 0.0739584...,  1.0293994..., -0.1060115...],
       [ 0.0572550..., -0.2052633...,  1.1015194...]])
```

## colour.characterisation.matrix\_colour\_correction\_Vandermonde

colour.characterisation.matrix\_colour\_correction\_Vandermonde(*M\_T*: ArrayLike, *M\_R*: ArrayLike, *degree*: int = 1) → NDArrayFloat

Compute a colour correction matrix from given  $M_T$  colour array to  $M_R$  colour array using *Vandermonde* method.

### Parameters

- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array  $M_T$  to fit onto array  $M_R$ .
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array  $M_T$  will be colour fitted against.
- **degree** (int) – Expanded polynomial degree.

### Returns

Colour correction matrix.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia03f]

## Examples

```
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde(M_T, M_R)
array([[ 1.0300256...,  0.1141770..., -0.2621816...,  0.0418022...],
       [ 0.0670209...,  1.0221494..., -0.1166108...,  0.0128250...],
       [ 0.0744612..., -0.1872819...,  1.1278078..., -0.0318085...]])
```

## colour.characterisation.apply\_matrix\_colour\_correction\_Cheung2004

colour.characterisation.apply\_matrix\_colour\_correction\_Cheung2004(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *CCM*: ArrayLike, *terms*: Literal[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35] = 3) → NDArrayFloat

Apply given colour correction matrix *CCM* computed using *Cheung et al. (2004)* method to given *RGB* colourspace array.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the colour correction matrix *CCM* to.
- **CCM** (ArrayLike) – Colour correction matrix *CCM*.
- **terms** (Literal[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35]) – Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.

**Returns**

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[CWCRO4], [WR04]

**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> CCM = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.05263767, 0.13780789, -0.22763399],
...         [0.07395843, 1.02939945, -0.1060115],
...         [0.05725508, -0.20526336, 1.10151945],
...     ]
... )
>>> apply_matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004(
...     RGB, CCM
... )
array([ 0.1793456...,  0.1003392...,  0.0617218...])
```

**colour.characterisation.apply\_matrix\_colour\_correction\_Finlayson2015**

`colour.characterisation.apply_matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015`(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *CCM*: ArrayLike, *degree*: Literal[1, 2, 3, 4] = 1, *root\_polynomial\_expansion*: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat

Apply given colour correction matrix *CCM* computed using *Finlayson et al. (2015)* method to given *RGB* colourspace array.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the colour correction matrix *CCM* to.
- **CCM** (ArrayLike) – Colour correction matrix *CCM*.
- **degree** (Literal[1, 2, 3, 4]) – Expanded polynomial degree.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** (bool) – Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.

**Returns**

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.



**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**[\[FMH15\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> CCM = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.05263767, 0.13780789, -0.22763399],
...         [0.07395843, 1.02939945, -0.1060115],
...         [0.05725508, -0.20526336, 1.10151945],
...     ]
... )
>>> apply_matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015(
...     RGB, CCM
... )
array([ 0.1793456...,  0.1003392...,  0.0617218...])
```

**`colour.characterisation.apply_matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde`**

`colour.characterisation.apply_matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *CCM*: *ArrayLike*, *degree*: *int* = 1)  
→ `NDArrayFloat`

Apply given colour correction matrix *CCM* computed using *Vandermonde* method to given *RGB* colourspace array.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the colour correction matrix *CCM* to.
- **CCM** (*ArrayLike*) – Colour correction matrix *CCM*.
- **degree** (*int*) – Expanded polynomial degree.

**Returns**

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**[\[Wikipedia03f\]](#)

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> CCM = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.0300256, 0.11417701, -0.26218168, 0.04180222],
...         [0.06702098, 1.02214943, -0.11661082, 0.01282503],
...         [0.07446128, -0.18728192, 1.12780782, -0.03180856],
...     ]
... )
>>> apply_matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde(
...     RGB, CCM
... )
array([ 0.2128689...,  0.1106242...,  0.0362129...])
```

## colour.characterisation.colour\_correction\_Cheung2004

colour.characterisation.colour\_correction\_Cheung2004(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *M\_T*: ArrayLike, *M\_R*: ArrayLike, *terms*: [Literal](#)[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35] = 3) → NDArrayFloat

Perform colour correction of given *RGB* colourspace array using the colour correction matrix from given *M<sub>T</sub>* colour array to *M<sub>R</sub>* colour array using *Cheung et al. (2004)* method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to colour correct.
- **M<sub>T</sub>** (ArrayLike) – Test array *M<sub>T</sub>* to fit onto array *M<sub>R</sub>*.
- **M<sub>R</sub>** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array *M<sub>T</sub>* will be colour fitted against.
- **terms** ([Literal](#)[3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 35]) – Number of terms of the expanded polynomial.

### Returns

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

[numpy.ndarray](#)

## References

[CWC04], [WR04]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> colour_correction_Cheung2004(RGB, M_T, M_R)
array([ 0.1793456...,  0.1003392...,  0.0617218...])
```

## colour.characterisation.colour\_correction\_Finlayson2015

`colour.characterisation.colour_correction_Finlayson2015`(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *M\_T*: ArrayLike, *M\_R*: ArrayLike, *degree*: `Literal[1, 2, 3, 4]` = 1, *root\_polynomial\_expansion*: `bool` = `True`) → `NDArrayFloat`

Perform colour correction of given *RGB* colourspace array using the colour correction matrix from given *M<sub>T</sub>* colour array to *M<sub>R</sub>* colour array using *Finlayson et al. (2015)* method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to colour correct.
- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array *M<sub>T</sub>* to fit onto array *M<sub>R</sub>*.
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array *M<sub>T</sub>* will be colour fitted against.
- **degree** (`Literal[1, 2, 3, 4]`) – Expanded polynomial degree.
- **root\_polynomial\_expansion** (`bool`) – Whether to use the root-polynomials set for the expansion.

### Returns

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[FMH15]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> colour_correction_Finlayson2015(RGB, M_T, M_R)
array([ 0.1793456...,  0.1003392...,  0.0617218...])
```

## colour.characterisation.colour\_correction\_Vandermonde

`colour.characterisation.colour_correction_Vandermonde`(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *M\_T*: ArrayLike, *M\_R*: ArrayLike, *degree*: `int` = 1) → `NDArrayFloat`

Perform colour correction of given *RGB* colourspace array using the colour correction matrix from given *M<sub>T</sub>* colour array to *M<sub>R</sub>* colour array using *Vandermonde* method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to colour correct.
- **M\_T** (ArrayLike) – Test array *M<sub>T</sub>* to fit onto array *M<sub>R</sub>*.
- **M\_R** (ArrayLike) – Reference array the array *M<sub>T</sub>* will be colour fitted against.
- **degree** (`int`) – Expanded polynomial degree.

### Returns

Colour corrected *RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**[\[Wikipedia03f\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.17224810, 0.09170660, 0.06416938])
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> M_T = prng.random_sample((24, 3))
>>> M_R = M_T + (prng.random_sample((24, 3)) - 0.5) * 0.5
>>> colour_correction_Vandermonde(RGB, M_T, M_R)
array([ 0.2128689...,  0.1106242...,  0.036213 ...])
```

**Colour Rendition Charts****Dataset**`colour`

<code>CCS_COLOURCHECKERS</code>	Chromaticity coordinates of the colour checkers.
<code>SDS_COLOURCHECKERS</code>	Spectral distributions of the colour checkers.

**`colour.CCS_COLOURCHECKERS`**

```
colour.CCS_COLOURCHECKERS = CanonicalMapping({'ColorChecker 1976': ..., 'ColorChecker 2005': ..., 'BabelColor Average': ..., 'ColorChecker24 - Before November 2014': ..., 'ColorChecker24 - After November 2014': ..., 'TE226 V2': ..., 'babel_average': ..., 'cc2005': ..., 'ccb2014': ..., 'cca2014': ...})
```

Chromaticity coordinates of the colour checkers.

**References**[\[BabelColor12a\]](#), [\[BabelColor12b\]](#), [\[ImageEngineering17\]](#), [\[XRite16\]](#)

Aliases:

- `'babel_average'`: `'BabelColor Average'`
- `'cc2005'`: `'ColorChecker 2005'`
- `'ccb2014'`: `'ColorChecker24 - Before November 2014'`
- `'cca2014'`: `'ColorChecker24 - After November 2014'`

## colour.SDS\_COLOURCHECKERS

```
colour.SDS_COLOURCHECKERS = CanonicalMapping({'BabelColor Average': ..., 'ColorChecker N Ohta': ..., 'babel_average': ..., 'cc_ohta': ..., 'ISO 17321-1': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the colour checkers.

### References

[Oht97], [BabelColor12a], [BabelColor12b], [MunsellCSciencea], [InternationalOfStandardization12]

### Notes

- Data from [InternationalOfStandardization12] and [Oht97] has been verified to be the same.

Aliases:

- 'babel\_average': 'BabelColor Average'
- 'cc\_ohta': 'ColorChecker N Ohta'
- 'ISO 17321-1': 'ColorChecker N Ohta'

### Ancillary Objects

colour.characterisation

<code>ColourChecker(name, data, illuminant, rows, ...)</code>	<i>Colour Checker data.</i>
---	-----------------------------

## colour.characterisation.ColourChecker

```
class colour.characterisation.ColourChecker(name, data, illuminant, rows, columns)
```

*Colour Checker data.*

### Parameters

- **name** – *Colour Checker* name.
- **data** – Chromaticity coordinates in *CIE xyY* colourspace.
- **illuminant** – *Colour Checker* illuminant chromaticity coordinates.
- **rows** – *Colour Checker* row count.
- **columns** – *Colour Checker* column count.

Create new instance of `ColourChecker(name, data, illuminant, rows, columns)`

```
__init__()
```

## Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

## Attributes

<code>columns</code>	Alias for field number 4
<code>data</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>illuminant</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>name</code>	Alias for field number 0
<code>rows</code>	Alias for field number 3

## Cameras

`colour.characterisation`

<code>RGB_CameraSensitivities([data, domain, labels])</code>	Implement support for a camera <i>RGB</i> sensitivities.
--	--

### `colour.characterisation.RGB_CameraSensitivities`

**class** `colour.characterisation.RGB_CameraSensitivities`(*data*: *ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, *domain*: *ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*, *labels*: *Sequence* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*)

Bases: `MultiSpectralDistributions`

Implement support for a camera *RGB* sensitivities.

#### Parameters

- **data** (*ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None*) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (*ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None*) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (*Sequence* | *None*) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.RGB_CameraSensitivities.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

```
__init__(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) –
- **labels** (Sequence | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

#### Dataset

colour

**MSDS\_CAMERA\_SENSITIVITIES**

Multi-spectral distributions of camera sensitivities.

#### colour.MSDS\_CAMERA\_SENSITIVITIES

```
colour.MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Nikon 5100 (NPL)': ..., 'Sigma SDMerill (NPL)': ...})
```

Multi-spectral distributions of camera sensitivities.

#### References

[DFGM15]

## Displays

`colour.characterisation`

<code>RGB_DisplayPrimaries([data, domain, labels])</code>	Implement support for a <i>RGB</i> display (such as a <i>CRT</i> or <i>LCD</i> ) primaries multi-spectral distributions.
---	--

### `colour.characterisation.RGB_DisplayPrimaries`

```
class colour.characterisation.RGB_DisplayPrimaries(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict |
                                                    MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions |
                                                    Sequence | Series | Signal |
                                                    SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain:
                                                    ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None = None,
                                                    labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs:
                                                    Any)
```

Bases: `MultiSpectralDistributions`

Implement support for a *RGB* display (such as a *CRT* or *LCD*) primaries multi-spectral distributions.

#### Parameters

- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.RGB_DisplayPrimaries.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

```
__init__(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions |
          Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain: ArrayLike |
          SpectralShape | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
None
```

#### Parameters



- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) –
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) –
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

**Return type**  
None

## Dataset

colour

<code>MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES</code>	Primaries multi-spectral distributions of displays.
-------------------------------------	---

## colour.MSDS\_DISPLAY\_PRIMARIES

```
colour.MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Typical CRT Brainard 1997': ...,
'Apple Studio Display': ...})
```

Primaries multi-spectral distributions of displays.

## References

[FW98], [Mac10]

## Filters

## Dataset

colour

<code>SDS_FILTERS</code>	Spectral distributions of filters.
--------------------------	------------------------------------

## colour.SDS\_FILTERS

```
colour.SDS_FILTERS = LazyCanonicalMapping({'ISO 7589 Diffuser': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of filters.

## References

[InternationalOfStandardization02]

## Lenses

### Dataset

colour

---

SDS_LENSSES
-------------

Spectral distributions of lenses.
-----------------------------------

---

### colour.SDS\_LENSSES

```
colour.SDS_LENSSES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'ISO Standard Lens': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of lenses.

### References

[InternationalOfStandardization02]

## Colorimetry

### Spectral Data Structure

colour

<code>SpectralShape(start, end, interval)</code>	Define the base object for spectral distribution shape.
<code>SpectralDistribution([data, domain])</code>	Define the spectral distribution: the base object for spectral computations.
<code>MultiSpectralDistributions([data, domain, ...])</code>	Define the multi-spectral distributions: the base object for multi spectral computations.

### colour.SpectralShape

```
class colour.SpectralShape(start: Real, end: Real, interval: Real)
```

Bases: `object`

Define the base object for spectral distribution shape.

#### Parameters

- **start** (Real) – Wavelength  $\lambda_i$  range start in nm.
- **end** (Real) – Wavelength  $\lambda_i$  range end in nm.
- **interval** (Real) – Wavelength  $\lambda_i$  range interval.

## Attributes

- `start`
- `end`
- `interval`
- `boundaries`
- `wavelengths`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__hash__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `range()`

## Examples

```
>>> SpectralShape(360, 830, 1)
SpectralShape(360, 830, 1)
```

`__init__(start: Real, end: Real, interval: Real) → None`

### Parameters

- **start** (Real) –
- **end** (Real) –
- **interval** (Real) –

### Return type

None

**property start: Real**

Getter and setter property for the spectral shape start.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the spectral shape start with.

### Returns

Spectral shape start.

### Return type

Real

**property end: Real**

Getter and setter property for the spectral shape end.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral shape end with.

**Returns**

Spectral shape end.

**Return type**

Real

**property interval: Real**

Getter and setter property for the spectral shape interval.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral shape interval with.

**Returns**

Spectral shape interval.

**Return type**

Real

**property boundaries: tuple**

Getter and setter property for the spectral shape boundaries.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral shape boundaries with.

**Returns**

Spectral shape boundaries.

**Return type**

tuple

**property wavelengths: NDArrayFloat**

Getter property for the spectral shape wavelengths.

**Returns**

Spectral shape wavelengths.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**\_\_str\_\_() → str**

Return a formatted string representation of the spectral shape.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

str

**\_\_repr\_\_() → str**

Return an evaluable string representation of the spectral shape.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

str

**\_\_hash\_\_() → int**

Return the spectral shape hash.

**Returns**

Object hash.

**Return type**`int``__iter__()` → *Generator*

Return a generator for the spectral shape data.

**Yields***Generator* – Spectral shape data generator.**Return type***Generator***Examples**

```
>>> shape = SpectralShape(0, 10, 1)
>>> for wavelength in shape:
...     print(wavelength)
...
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
```

`__contains__(wavelength: ArrayLike)` → `bool`Return if the spectral shape contains given wavelength  $\lambda$ .**Parameters****wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$ .**Returns**Whether wavelength  $\lambda$  is contained in the spectral shape.**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```
>>> 0.5 in SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
True
>>> 0.6 in SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
True
>>> 0.51 in SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
False
>>> np.array([0.5, 0.6]) in SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
True
>>> np.array([0.51, 0.6]) in SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
False
```

`__len__()` → `int`Return the spectral shape wavelength  $\lambda_n$  count.

#### Returns

Spectral shape wavelength  $\lambda_n$  count.

#### Return type

`int`

#### Examples

```
>>> len(SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1))
101
```

`__eq__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the spectral shape is equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is equal to the spectral shape.

#### Returns

Whether given object is equal to the spectral shape.

#### Return type

`bool`

#### Examples

```
>>> SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1) == SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
True
>>> SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1) == SpectralShape(0, 10, 1)
False
```

`__ne__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the spectral shape is not equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the spectral shape.

#### Returns

Whether given object is not equal to the spectral shape.

#### Return type

`bool`

#### Examples

```
>>> SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1) != SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1)
False
>>> SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1) != SpectralShape(0, 10, 1)
True
```

`range(dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return an iterable range for the spectral shape.

#### Parameters

**dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used to generate the range.

#### Returns

Iterable range for the spectral distribution shape

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> SpectralShape(0, 10, 0.1).wavelengths
array([ 0. ,  0.1,  0.2,  0.3,  0.4,  0.5,  0.6,  0.7,  0.8,
        0.9,  1. ,  1.1,  1.2,  1.3,  1.4,  1.5,  1.6,  1.7,
        1.8,  1.9,  2. ,  2.1,  2.2,  2.3,  2.4,  2.5,  2.6,
        2.7,  2.8,  2.9,  3. ,  3.1,  3.2,  3.3,  3.4,  3.5,
        3.6,  3.7,  3.8,  3.9,  4. ,  4.1,  4.2,  4.3,  4.4,
        4.5,  4.6,  4.7,  4.8,  4.9,  5. ,  5.1,  5.2,  5.3,
        5.4,  5.5,  5.6,  5.7,  5.8,  5.9,  6. ,  6.1,  6.2,
        6.3,  6.4,  6.5,  6.6,  6.7,  6.8,  6.9,  7. ,  7.1,
        7.2,  7.3,  7.4,  7.5,  7.6,  7.7,  7.8,  7.9,  8. ,
        8.1,  8.2,  8.3,  8.4,  8.5,  8.6,  8.7,  8.8,  8.9,
        9. ,  9.1,  9.2,  9.3,  9.4,  9.5,  9.6,  9.7,  9.8,
        9.9, 10. ])
```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

## colour.SpectralDistribution

**class** colour.SpectralDistribution(data: ArrayLike | dict | Series | Signal | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None = None, \*\*kwargs: Any)

Bases: Signal

Define the spectral distribution: the base object for spectral computations.

The spectral distribution will be initialised according to *CIE 15:2004* recommendation: the method developed by *Sprague (1880)* will be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and the *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable. Extrapolation is performed according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation.

---

**Important:** Specific documentation about getting, setting, indexing and slicing the spectral power distribution values is available in the [Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal](#) section.

---

## Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | dict | Series | Signal | None) – Data to be stored in the spectral distribution.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) – Values to initialise the colour.SpectralDistribution.wavelength property with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the colour.SpectralDistribution.wavelength property.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **name** – Spectral distribution name.
- **display\_name** – Spectral distribution name for figures, default to colour.SpectralDistribution.name property value.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Warning:** The *Cubic Spline* method might produce unexpected results with exceptionally noisy or non-uniformly spaced data.

### Attributes

- `display_name`
- `wavelengths`
- `values`
- `shape`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `interpolate()`
- `extrapolate()`
- `align()`
- `trim()`
- `normalise()`

### References

[CIET13805a], [CIET13805d], [CIET14804c]

### Examples

Instantiating a spectral distribution with a uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     SpectralDistribution(data)
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 500.    ,    0.0651],
                    [ 520.    ,    0.0705],
                    [ 540.    ,    0.0772],
                    [ 560.    ,    0.087 ],
                    [ 580.    ,    0.1128],
                    [ 600.    ,    0.136 ]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {}),
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

Instantiating a spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> data[510] = 0.31416
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     SpectralDistribution(data)
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 500.      ,  0.0651 ],
                     [ 510.      ,  0.31416],
                     [ 520.      ,  0.0705 ],
                     [ 540.      ,  0.0772 ],
                     [ 560.      ,  0.087  ],
                     [ 580.      ,  0.1128 ],
                     [ 600.      ,  0.136  ]],
                    CubicSplineInterpolator(),
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

Instantiation with a *Pandas pandas.Series*:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import is_pandas_installed
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import Series
...
...     print(SpectralDistribution(Series(data)))
...
[[ 5.0000000...e+02  6.5100000...e-02]
 [ 5.2000000...e+02  7.0500000...e-02]
 [ 5.4000000...e+02  7.7200000...e-02]
 [ 5.6000000...e+02  8.7000000...e-02]
 [ 5.8000000...e+02  1.1280000...e-01]
 [ 6.0000000...e+02  1.3600000...e-01]
 [ 5.1000000...e+02  3.1416000...e-01]]
```

```
__init__(data: ArrayLike | dict | Series | Signal | None = None, domain: ArrayLike |
          SpectralShape | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | dict | Series | Signal | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

property **display\_name**: str

Getter and setter property for the spectral distribution display name.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the spectral distribution display name with.

#### Returns

Spectral distribution display name.

**Return type**`str`**property wavelengths: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the spectral distribution wavelengths  $\lambda_n$ .

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral distribution wavelengths  $\lambda_n$  with.

**Returns**

Spectral distribution wavelengths  $\lambda_n$ .

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**property values: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the spectral distribution values.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral distribution wavelengths values with.

**Returns**

Spectral distribution values.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**property shape: SpectralShape**

Getter property for the spectral distribution shape.

**Returns**

Spectral distribution shape.

**Return type**`colour.SpectralShape`**Notes**

- A spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable have multiple intervals, in that case `colour.SpectralDistribution.shape` property returns the *minimum* interval size.

**Examples**

Shape of a spectral distribution with a uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> SpectralDistribution(data).shape
SpectralShape(500.0, 600.0, 20.0)
```

Shape of a spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> data[510] = 0.31416
>>> SpectralDistribution(data).shape
SpectralShape(500.0, 600.0, 10.0)
```

**interpolate**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#), *interpolator*: [Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*,  
*interpolator\_kwargs*: *dict* | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Interpolate the spectral distribution in-place according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation (if the interpolator has not been changed at instantiation time) or given interpolation arguments.

The logic for choosing the interpolator class when *interpolator* is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator = self.interpolator
elif self.is_uniform():
    interpolator = SpragueInterpolator
else:
    interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
```

The logic for choosing the interpolator keyword arguments when *interpolator\_kwargs* is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator_kwargs = self.interpolator_kwargs
else:
    interpolator_kwargs = {}
```

#### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for interpolation.
- **interpolator** ([Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None*) – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.

#### Returns

Interpolated spectral distribution.

#### Return type

[colour.SpectralDistribution](#)

#### Notes

- Interpolation will be performed over boundaries range, if you need to extend the range of the spectral distribution use the [colour.SpectralDistribution.extrapolate\(\)](#) or [colour.SpectralDistribution.align\(\)](#) methods.

#### Warning:

- *Cubic Spline* interpolator requires at least 3 wavelengths  $\lambda_n$  for interpolation.
- *Sprague (1880)* interpolator requires at least 6 wavelengths  $\lambda_n$  for interpolation.

## References

[CIET13805a]

## Examples

Spectral distribution with a uniformly spaced independent variable uses *Sprague (1880)* interpolation:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 600, 1)))
...
...
[[ 500.          0.0651    ...]
 [ 501.          0.0653522...]
 [ 502.          0.0656105...]
 [ 503.          0.0658715...]
 [ 504.          0.0661328...]
 [ 505.          0.0663929...]
 [ 506.          0.0666509...]
 [ 507.          0.0669069...]
 [ 508.          0.0671613...]
 [ 509.          0.0674150...]
 [ 510.          0.0676692...]
 [ 511.          0.0679253...]
 [ 512.          0.0681848...]
 [ 513.          0.0684491...]
 [ 514.          0.0687197...]
 [ 515.          0.0689975...]
 [ 516.          0.0692832...]
 [ 517.          0.0695771...]
 [ 518.          0.0698787...]
 [ 519.          0.0701870...]
 [ 520.          0.0705    ...]
 [ 521.          0.0708155...]
 [ 522.          0.0711336...]
 [ 523.          0.0714547...]
 [ 524.          0.0717789...]
 [ 525.          0.0721063...]
 [ 526.          0.0724367...]
 [ 527.          0.0727698...]
 [ 528.          0.0731051...]
 [ 529.          0.0734423...]
 [ 530.          0.0737808...]
 [ 531.          0.0741203...]
 [ 532.          0.0744603...]
 [ 533.          0.0748006...]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 534.	0.0751409...]
[ 535.	0.0754813...]
[ 536.	0.0758220...]
[ 537.	0.0761633...]
[ 538.	0.0765060...]
[ 539.	0.0768511...]
[ 540.	0.0772 ...]
[ 541.	0.0775527...]
[ 542.	0.0779042...]
[ 543.	0.0782507...]
[ 544.	0.0785908...]
[ 545.	0.0789255...]
[ 546.	0.0792576...]
[ 547.	0.0795917...]
[ 548.	0.0799334...]
[ 549.	0.0802895...]
[ 550.	0.0806671...]
[ 551.	0.0810740...]
[ 552.	0.0815176...]
[ 553.	0.0820049...]
[ 554.	0.0825423...]
[ 555.	0.0831351...]
[ 556.	0.0837873...]
[ 557.	0.0845010...]
[ 558.	0.0852763...]
[ 559.	0.0861110...]
[ 560.	0.087 ...]
[ 561.	0.0879383...]
[ 562.	0.0889300...]
[ 563.	0.0899793...]
[ 564.	0.0910876...]
[ 565.	0.0922541...]
[ 566.	0.0934760...]
[ 567.	0.0947487...]
[ 568.	0.0960663...]
[ 569.	0.0974220...]
[ 570.	0.0988081...]
[ 571.	0.1002166...]
[ 572.	0.1016394...]
[ 573.	0.1030687...]
[ 574.	0.1044972...]
[ 575.	0.1059186...]
[ 576.	0.1073277...]
[ 577.	0.1087210...]
[ 578.	0.1100968...]
[ 579.	0.1114554...]
[ 580.	0.1128 ...]
[ 581.	0.1141333...]
[ 582.	0.1154495...]
[ 583.	0.1167424...]
[ 584.	0.1180082...]
[ 585.	0.1192452...]
[ 586.	0.1204536...]
[ 587.	0.1216348...]
[ 588.	0.1227915...]
[ 589.	0.1239274...]

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 590.          0.1250465...]
[ 591.          0.1261531...]
[ 592.          0.1272517...]
[ 593.          0.1283460...]
[ 594.          0.1294393...]
[ 595.          0.1305340...]
[ 596.          0.1316310...]
[ 597.          0.1327297...]
[ 598.          0.1338277...]
[ 599.          0.1349201...]
[ 600.          0.136     ...]]
```

Spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable uses *Cubic Spline* interpolation:

```
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> sd[510] = np.pi / 10
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 600, 1)))
...
...
[[ 500.          0.0651     ...]
 [ 501.          0.1365202...]
 [ 502.          0.1953263...]
 [ 503.          0.2423724...]
 [ 504.          0.2785126...]
 [ 505.          0.3046010...]
 [ 506.          0.3214916...]
 [ 507.          0.3300387...]
 [ 508.          0.3310962...]
 [ 509.          0.3255184...]
 [ 510.          0.3141592...]
 [ 511.          0.2978729...]
 [ 512.          0.2775135...]
 [ 513.          0.2539351...]
 [ 514.          0.2279918...]
 [ 515.          0.2005378...]
 [ 516.          0.1724271...]
 [ 517.          0.1445139...]
 [ 518.          0.1176522...]
 [ 519.          0.0926962...]
 [ 520.          0.0705     ...]
 [ 521.          0.0517370...]
 [ 522.          0.0363589...]
 [ 523.          0.0241365...]
 [ 524.          0.0148407...]
 [ 525.          0.0082424...]
 [ 526.          0.0041126...]
 [ 527.          0.0022222...]
 [ 528.          0.0023421...]
 [ 529.          0.0042433...]
 [ 530.          0.0076966...]
 [ 531.          0.0124729...]
 [ 532.          0.0183432...]
 [ 533.          0.0250785...]
 [ 534.          0.0324496...]]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 535.	0.0402274...]
[ 536.	0.0481829...]
[ 537.	0.0560870...]
[ 538.	0.0637106...]
[ 539.	0.0708246...]
[ 540.	0.0772 ...]
[ 541.	0.0826564...]
[ 542.	0.0872086...]
[ 543.	0.0909203...]
[ 544.	0.0938549...]
[ 545.	0.0960760...]
[ 546.	0.0976472...]
[ 547.	0.0986321...]
[ 548.	0.0990942...]
[ 549.	0.0990971...]
[ 550.	0.0987043...]
[ 551.	0.0979794...]
[ 552.	0.0969861...]
[ 553.	0.0957877...]
[ 554.	0.0944480...]
[ 555.	0.0930304...]
[ 556.	0.0915986...]
[ 557.	0.0902161...]
[ 558.	0.0889464...]
[ 559.	0.0878532...]
[ 560.	0.087 ...]
[ 561.	0.0864371...]
[ 562.	0.0861623...]
[ 563.	0.0861600...]
[ 564.	0.0864148...]
[ 565.	0.0869112...]
[ 566.	0.0876336...]
[ 567.	0.0885665...]
[ 568.	0.0896945...]
[ 569.	0.0910020...]
[ 570.	0.0924735...]
[ 571.	0.0940936...]
[ 572.	0.0958467...]
[ 573.	0.0977173...]
[ 574.	0.0996899...]
[ 575.	0.1017491...]
[ 576.	0.1038792...]
[ 577.	0.1060649...]
[ 578.	0.1082906...]
[ 579.	0.1105408...]
[ 580.	0.1128 ...]
[ 581.	0.1150526...]
[ 582.	0.1172833...]
[ 583.	0.1194765...]
[ 584.	0.1216167...]
[ 585.	0.1236884...]
[ 586.	0.1256760...]
[ 587.	0.1275641...]
[ 588.	0.1293373...]
[ 589.	0.1309798...]
[ 590.	0.1324764...]

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 591.          0.1338114...]
[ 592.          0.1349694...]
[ 593.          0.1359349...]
[ 594.          0.1366923...]
[ 595.          0.1372262...]
[ 596.          0.1375211...]
[ 597.          0.1375614...]
[ 598.          0.1373316...]
[ 599.          0.1368163...]
[ 600.          0.136   ...]]
```

**extrapolate**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#), *extrapolator*: [Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, *extrapolator\_kwargs*: *dict* | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Extrapolate the spectral distribution in-place according to *CIE 15:2004* and *CIE 167:2005* recommendations or given extrapolation arguments.

#### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for extrapolation.
- **extrapolator** ([Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None*) – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.

#### Returns

Extrapolated spectral distribution.

#### Return type

[colour.SpectralDistribution](#)

#### References

[CIET13805d], [CIET14804c]

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> sd.extrapolate(SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)).shape
SpectralShape(400.0, 700.0, 20.0)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd)
...
[[ 400.          0.0651]
 [ 420.          0.0651]
 [ 440.          0.0651]
 [ 460.          0.0651]
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 480.      0.0651]
[ 500.      0.0651]
[ 520.      0.0705]
[ 540.      0.0772]
[ 560.      0.087 ]
[ 580.      0.1128]
[ 600.      0.136 ]
[ 620.      0.136 ]
[ 640.      0.136 ]
[ 660.      0.136 ]
[ 680.      0.136 ]
[ 700.      0.136 ]]
```

**align**(shape: [SpectralShape](#), interpolator: [Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, interpolator\_kwargs: [dict](#) | *None* = *None*, extrapolator: [Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, extrapolator\_kwargs: [dict](#) | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Align the spectral distribution in-place to given spectral shape: Interpolates first then extrapolates to fit the given range.

Interpolation is performed according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation (if the interpolator has not been changed at instantiation time) or given interpolation arguments.

The logic for choosing the interpolator class when interpolator is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator = self.interpolator
elif self.is_uniform():
    interpolator = SpragueInterpolator
else:
    interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
```

The logic for choosing the interpolator keyword arguments when interpolator\_kwargs is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator_kwargs = self.interpolator_kwargs
else:
    interpolator_kwargs = {}
```

### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for alignment.
- **interpolator** ([Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None*) – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** ([dict](#) | *None*) – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **extrapolator** ([Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None*) – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** ([dict](#) | *None*) – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.

**Returns**

Aligned spectral distribution.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd.align(SpectralShape(505, 565, 1)))
...
...
[[ 505.          0.0663929...]
 [ 506.          0.0666509...]
 [ 507.          0.0669069...]
 [ 508.          0.0671613...]
 [ 509.          0.0674150...]
 [ 510.          0.0676692...]
 [ 511.          0.0679253...]
 [ 512.          0.0681848...]
 [ 513.          0.0684491...]
 [ 514.          0.0687197...]
 [ 515.          0.0689975...]
 [ 516.          0.0692832...]
 [ 517.          0.0695771...]
 [ 518.          0.0698787...]
 [ 519.          0.0701870...]
 [ 520.          0.0705    ...]
 [ 521.          0.0708155...]
 [ 522.          0.0711336...]
 [ 523.          0.0714547...]
 [ 524.          0.0717789...]
 [ 525.          0.0721063...]
 [ 526.          0.0724367...]
 [ 527.          0.0727698...]
 [ 528.          0.0731051...]
 [ 529.          0.0734423...]
 [ 530.          0.0737808...]
 [ 531.          0.0741203...]
 [ 532.          0.0744603...]
 [ 533.          0.0748006...]
 [ 534.          0.0751409...]
 [ 535.          0.0754813...]
 [ 536.          0.0758220...]
 [ 537.          0.0761633...]
 [ 538.          0.0765060...]
 [ 539.          0.0768511...]
```

(continues on next page)

```
[ 540.          0.0772    ...]
[ 541.          0.0775527...]
[ 542.          0.0779042...]
[ 543.          0.0782507...]
[ 544.          0.0785908...]
[ 545.          0.0789255...]
[ 546.          0.0792576...]
[ 547.          0.0795917...]
[ 548.          0.0799334...]
[ 549.          0.0802895...]
[ 550.          0.0806671...]
[ 551.          0.0810740...]
[ 552.          0.0815176...]
[ 553.          0.0820049...]
[ 554.          0.0825423...]
[ 555.          0.0831351...]
[ 556.          0.0837873...]
[ 557.          0.0845010...]
[ 558.          0.0852763...]
[ 559.          0.0861110...]
[ 560.          0.087    ...]
[ 561.          0.0879383...]
[ 562.          0.0889300...]
[ 563.          0.0899793...]
[ 564.          0.0910876...]
[ 565.          0.0922541...]]
```

Trim the spectral distribution wavelengths to given spectral shape.

**shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for trimming.

Trimmed spectral distribution.

colour.SpectralDistribution

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> sd = sd.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 600, 1))
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd.trim(SpectralShape(520, 580, 5)))
...
...
```

## 4.1. API Reference

(continued from previous page)

[ 520.	0.0705 ...]
[ 521.	0.0708155...]
[ 522.	0.0711336...]
[ 523.	0.0714547...]
[ 524.	0.0717789...]
[ 525.	0.0721063...]
[ 526.	0.0724367...]
[ 527.	0.0727698...]
[ 528.	0.0731051...]
[ 529.	0.0734423...]
[ 530.	0.0737808...]
[ 531.	0.0741203...]
[ 532.	0.0744603...]
[ 533.	0.0748006...]
[ 534.	0.0751409...]
[ 535.	0.0754813...]
[ 536.	0.0758220...]
[ 537.	0.0761633...]
[ 538.	0.0765060...]
[ 539.	0.0768511...]
[ 540.	0.0772 ...]
[ 541.	0.0775527...]
[ 542.	0.0779042...]
[ 543.	0.0782507...]
[ 544.	0.0785908...]
[ 545.	0.0789255...]
[ 546.	0.0792576...]
[ 547.	0.0795917...]
[ 548.	0.0799334...]
[ 549.	0.0802895...]
[ 550.	0.0806671...]
[ 551.	0.0810740...]
[ 552.	0.0815176...]
[ 553.	0.0820049...]
[ 554.	0.0825423...]
[ 555.	0.0831351...]
[ 556.	0.0837873...]
[ 557.	0.0845010...]
[ 558.	0.0852763...]
[ 559.	0.0861110...]
[ 560.	0.087 ...]
[ 561.	0.0879383...]
[ 562.	0.0889300...]
[ 563.	0.0899793...]
[ 564.	0.0910876...]
[ 565.	0.0922541...]
[ 566.	0.0934760...]
[ 567.	0.0947487...]
[ 568.	0.0960663...]
[ 569.	0.0974220...]
[ 570.	0.0988081...]
[ 571.	0.1002166...]
[ 572.	0.1016394...]
[ 573.	0.1030687...]
[ 574.	0.1044972...]
[ 575.	0.1059186...]

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 576.          0.1073277...]
[ 577.          0.1087210...]
[ 578.          0.1100968...]
[ 579.          0.1114554...]
[ 580.          0.1128    ...]]
```

**normalise**(factor: *Real* = 1) → *Self*

Normalise the spectral distribution using given normalization factor.

**Parameters**

**factor** (*Real*) – Normalization factor.

**Returns**

Normalised spectral distribution.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(sd.normalise())
...
[[ 500.          0.4786764...]
 [ 520.          0.5183823...]
 [ 540.          0.5676470...]
 [ 560.          0.6397058...]
 [ 580.          0.8294117...]
 [ 600.           1.         ...]]
```

## colour.MultiSpectralDistributions

**class** `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`(data: *ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, domain: *ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*, labels: *Sequence* | *None* = *None*, \*\*kwargs: *Any*)

Bases: *MultiSignals*

Define the multi-spectral distributions: the base object for multi spectral computations. It is used to model colour matching functions, display primaries, camera sensitivities, etc...

The multi-spectral distributions will be initialised according to *CIE 15:2004* recommendation: the method developed by *Sprague (1880)* will be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and the *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable. Extrapolation is performed according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation.

---

**Important:** Specific documentation about getting, setting, indexing and slicing the multi-spectral power distributions values is available in the *Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal* section.

---

### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (Sequence | None) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Warning:** The *Cubic Spline* method might produce unexpected results with exceptionally noisy or non-uniformly spaced data.

### Attributes

- `display_name`
- `display_labels`
- `wavelengths`
- `values`
- `shape`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `interpolate()`
- `extrapolate()`
- `align()`
- `trim()`
- `normalise()`
- `to_sds()`

## References

[CIET13805a], [CIET13805d], [CIET14804c]

## Examples

Instantiating the multi-spectral distributions with a uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> labels = ("x_bar", "y_bar", "z_bar")
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     MultiSpectralDistributions(data, labels=labels)
...
...
MultiSpectral...([[ 500.      ,    0.0049 ,    0.323  ,    0.272  ],
... [ 510.      ,    0.0093 ,    0.503  ,    0.1582 ],
... [ 520.      ,    0.06327,    0.71   ,    0.07825],
... [ 530.      ,    0.1655 ,    0.862  ,    0.04216],
... [ 540.      ,    0.2904 ,    0.954  ,    0.0203 ],
... [ 550.      ,    0.43345,    0.99495,    0.00875],
... [ 560.      ,    0.5945 ,    0.995  ,    0.0039 ]],
... [...'x_bar', ...'y_bar', ...'z_bar'],
... SpragueInterpolator,
... {}),
... Extrapolator,
... {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

Instantiating a spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> data[511] = (0.00314, 0.31416, 0.03142)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     MultiSpectralDistributions(data, labels=labels)
...
...
...

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
MultiSpectral...([[ 500.      ,    0.0049 ,    0.323  ,    0.272  ],
... [ 510.      ,    0.0093 ,    0.503  ,    0.1582 ],
... [ 511.      ,    0.00314,    0.31416,    0.03142],
... [ 520.      ,    0.06327,    0.71   ,    0.07825],
... [ 530.      ,    0.1655 ,    0.862  ,    0.04216],
... [ 540.      ,    0.2904 ,    0.954  ,    0.0203 ],
... [ 550.      ,    0.43345,    0.99495,    0.00875],
... [ 560.      ,    0.5945 ,    0.995  ,    0.0039 ]],
... [...'x_bar', ...'y_bar', ...'z_bar'],
... CubicSplineInterpolator,
... {}),
... Extrapolator,
... {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

Instantiation with a *Pandas DataFrame*:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import is_pandas_installed
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import DataFrame
...
...     x_bar = [data[key][0] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     y_bar = [data[key][1] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     z_bar = [data[key][2] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     print(
...         MultiSignals(
...             DataFrame(
...                 dict(zip(labels, [x_bar, y_bar, z_bar])), data.keys()
...             )
...         )
...     )
...
[[ 5.0000000...e+02  4.9000000...e-03  3.2300000...e-01  2.7200000...e-01]
 [ 5.1000000...e+02  9.3000000...e-03  5.0300000...e-01  1.5820000...e-01]
 [ 5.2000000...e+02  3.1400000...e-03  3.1416000...e-01  3.1420000...e-02]
 [ 5.3000000...e+02  6.3270000...e-02  7.1000000...e-01  7.8250000...e-02]
 [ 5.4000000...e+02  1.6550000...e-01  8.6200000...e-01  4.2160000...e-02]
 [ 5.5000000...e+02  2.9040000...e-01  9.5400000...e-01  2.0300000...e-02]
 [ 5.6000000...e+02  4.3345000...e-01  9.9495000...e-01  8.7500000...e-03]
 [ 5.1100000...e+02  5.9450000...e-01  9.9500000...e-01  3.9000000...e-03]]
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*data*: *ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, *domain*: *ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*, *labels*: *Sequence* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- **data** (*ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None*) –
- **domain** (*ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None*) –
- **labels** (*Sequence* | *None*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

#### Return type

*None*

**property display\_name**: *str*

Getter and setter property for the multi-spectral distributions display name.



**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the multi-spectral distributions display name with.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions display name.

**Return type**

`str`

**property display\_labels:** `List[str]`

Getter and setter property for the multi-spectral distributions display labels.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the multi-spectral distributions display labels with.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions display labels.

**Return type**

`list`

**property wavelengths:** `NDArrayFloat`

Getter and setter property for the multi-spectral distributions wavelengths  $\lambda_n$ .

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the multi-spectral distributions wavelengths  $\lambda_n$  with.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions wavelengths  $\lambda_n$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property values:** `NDArrayFloat`

Getter and setter property for the multi-spectral distributions values.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the multi-spectral distributions wavelengths values with.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property shape:** `SpectralShape`

Getter property for the multi-spectral distributions shape.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions shape.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralShape`

**Notes**

- Multi-spectral distributions with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable have multiple intervals, in that case `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.shape` property returns the *minimum* interval size.

## Examples

Shape of the multi-spectral distributions with a uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> MultiSpectralDistributions(data).shape
SpectralShape(500.0, 560.0, 10.0)
```

Shape of the multi-spectral distributions with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> data[511] = (0.00314, 0.31416, 0.03142)
>>> MultiSpectralDistributions(data).shape
SpectralShape(500.0, 560.0, 1.0)
```

**interpolate**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#), *interpolator*: [Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, *interpolator\_kwargs*: *dict* | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Interpolate the multi-spectral distributions in-place according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation (if the interpolator has not been changed at instantiation time) or given interpolation arguments.

The logic for choosing the interpolator class when interpolator is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator = self.interpolator
elif self.is_uniform():
    interpolator = SpragueInterpolator
else:
    interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
```

The logic for choosing the interpolator keyword arguments when interpolator\_kwargs is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator_kwargs = self.interpolator_kwargs
else:
    interpolator_kwargs = {}
```

## Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for interpolation.
- **interpolator** ([Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None*) – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.

- **interpolator\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.

**Returns**

Interpolated multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Notes**

- See `colour.SpectralDistribution.interpolate()` method notes section.

**Warning:** See `colour.SpectralDistribution.interpolate()` method warning section.

**References**

[CIET13805a]

**Examples**

Multi-spectral distributions with a uniformly spaced independent variable uses *Sprague (1880)* interpolation:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 560, 1)))
...
...
[[ 500.          0.0049    ...    0.323    ...    0.272    ...]
 [ 501.          0.0043252...    0.3400642...    0.2599848...]
 [ 502.          0.0037950...    0.3572165...    0.2479849...]
 [ 503.          0.0033761...    0.3744030...    0.2360688...]
 [ 504.          0.0031397...    0.3916650...    0.2242878...]
 [ 505.          0.0031582...    0.4091067...    0.2126801...]
 [ 506.          0.0035019...    0.4268629...    0.2012748...]
 [ 507.          0.0042365...    0.4450668...    0.1900968...]
 [ 508.          0.0054192...    0.4638181...    0.1791709...]
 [ 509.          0.0070965...    0.4831505...    0.1685260...]
 [ 510.          0.0093    ...    0.503    ...    0.1582    ...]
 [ 511.          0.0120562...    0.5232543...    0.1482365...]
 [ 512.          0.0154137...    0.5439717...    0.1386625...]
 [ 513.          0.0193991...    0.565139    ...    0.1294993...]
 [ 514.          0.0240112...    0.5866255...    0.1207676...]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 515.      0.0292289...    0.6082226...    0.1124864...]
```

[ 516.]	0.0350192...	0.6296821...	0.1046717...
[ 517.]	0.0413448...	0.6507558...	0.0973361...
[ 518.]	0.0481727...	0.6712346...	0.0904871...
[ 519.]	0.0554816...	0.6909873...	0.0841267...
[ 520.]	0.06327 ...	0.71 ...	0.07825 ...]
[ 521.]	0.0715642...	0.7283456...	0.0728614...
[ 522.]	0.0803970...	0.7459679...	0.0680051...
[ 523.]	0.0897629...	0.7628184...	0.0636823...
[ 524.]	0.0996227...	0.7789004...	0.0598449...
[ 525.]	0.1099142...	0.7942533...	0.0564111...
[ 526.]	0.1205637...	0.8089368...	0.0532822...
[ 527.]	0.1314973...	0.8230153...	0.0503588...
[ 528.]	0.1426523...	0.8365417...	0.0475571...
[ 529.]	0.1539887...	0.8495422...	0.0448253...
[ 530.]	0.1655 ...	0.862 ...	0.04216 ...]
[ 531.]	0.1772055...	0.8738585...	0.0395936...
[ 532.]	0.1890877...	0.8850940...	0.0371046...
[ 533.]	0.2011304...	0.8957073...	0.0346733...
[ 534.]	0.2133310...	0.9057092...	0.0323006...
[ 535.]	0.2256968...	0.9151181...	0.0300011...
[ 536.]	0.2382403...	0.9239560...	0.0277974...
[ 537.]	0.2509754...	0.9322459...	0.0257131...
[ 538.]	0.2639130...	0.9400080...	0.0237668...
[ 539.]	0.2770569...	0.9472574...	0.0219659...
[ 540.]	0.2904 ...	0.954 ...	0.0203 ...]
[ 541.]	0.3039194...	0.9602409...	0.0187414...
[ 542.]	0.3175893...	0.9660106...	0.0172748...
[ 543.]	0.3314022...	0.9713260...	0.0158947...
[ 544.]	0.3453666...	0.9761850...	0.0146001...
[ 545.]	0.3595019...	0.9805731...	0.0133933...
[ 546.]	0.3738324...	0.9844703...	0.0122777...
[ 547.]	0.3883818...	0.9878583...	0.0112562...
[ 548.]	0.4031674...	0.9907270...	0.0103302...
[ 549.]	0.4181943...	0.9930817...	0.0094972...
[ 550.]	0.43345 ...	0.99495 ...	0.00875 ...]
[ 551.]	0.4489082...	0.9963738...	0.0080748...
[ 552.]	0.4645599...	0.9973682...	0.0074580...
[ 553.]	0.4803950...	0.9979568...	0.0068902...
[ 554.]	0.4963962...	0.9981802...	0.0063660...
[ 555.]	0.5125410...	0.9980910...	0.0058818...
[ 556.]	0.5288034...	0.9977488...	0.0054349...
[ 557.]	0.5451560...	0.9972150...	0.0050216...
[ 558.]	0.5615719...	0.9965479...	0.0046357...
[ 559.]	0.5780267...	0.9957974...	0.0042671...
[ 560.]	0.5945 ...	0.995 ...	0.0039 ...]]

Multi-spectral distributions with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable uses *Cubic Spline* interpolation:

```
>>> data[511] = (0.00314, 0.31416, 0.03142)
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 560, 1)))
...
...
...

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 500.	0.0049 ...	0.323 ...	0.272 ...]
[ 501.	0.0300110...	0.9455153...	0.5985102...]
[ 502.	0.0462136...	1.3563103...	0.8066498...]
[ 503.	0.0547925...	1.5844039...	0.9126502...]
[ 504.	0.0570325...	1.6588148...	0.9327429...]
[ 505.	0.0542183...	1.6085619...	0.8831594...]
[ 506.	0.0476346...	1.4626640...	0.7801312...]
[ 507.	0.0385662...	1.2501401...	0.6398896...]
[ 508.	0.0282978...	1.0000089...	0.4786663...]
[ 509.	0.0181142...	0.7412892...	0.3126925...]
[ 510.	0.0093 ...	0.503 ...	0.1582 ...]
[ 511.	0.00314 ...	0.31416 ...	0.03142 ...]
[ 512.	0.0006228...	0.1970419...	-0.0551709...]
[ 513.	0.0015528...	0.1469341...	-0.1041165...]
[ 514.	0.0054381...	0.1523785...	-0.1217152...]
[ 515.	0.0117869...	0.2019173...	-0.1142659...]
[ 516.	0.0201073...	0.2840925...	-0.0880670...]
[ 517.	0.0299077...	0.3874463...	-0.0494174...]
[ 518.	0.0406961...	0.5005208...	-0.0046156...]
[ 519.	0.0519808...	0.6118579...	0.0400397...]
[ 520.	0.06327 ...	0.71 ...	0.07825 ...]
[ 521.	0.0741690...	0.7859059...	0.1050384...]
[ 522.	0.0846726...	0.8402033...	0.1207164...]
[ 523.	0.0948728...	0.8759363...	0.1269173...]
[ 524.	0.1048614...	0.8961496...	0.1252743...]
[ 525.	0.1147305...	0.9038874...	0.1174207...]
[ 526.	0.1245719...	0.9021942...	0.1049899...]
[ 527.	0.1344776...	0.8941145...	0.0896151...]
[ 528.	0.1445395...	0.8826926...	0.0729296...]
[ 529.	0.1548497...	0.8709729...	0.0565668...]
[ 530.	0.1655 ...	0.862 ...	0.04216 ...]
[ 531.	0.1765618...	0.858179 ...	0.0309976...]
[ 532.	0.1880244...	0.8593588...	0.0229897...]
[ 533.	0.1998566...	0.8647493...	0.0177013...]
[ 534.	0.2120269...	0.8735601...	0.0146975...]
[ 535.	0.2245042...	0.8850011...	0.0135435...]
[ 536.	0.2372572...	0.8982820...	0.0138044...]
[ 537.	0.2502546...	0.9126126...	0.0150454...]
[ 538.	0.2634650...	0.9272026...	0.0168315...]
[ 539.	0.2768572...	0.9412618...	0.0187280...]
[ 540.	0.2904 ...	0.954 ...	0.0203 ...]
[ 541.	0.3040682...	0.9647869...	0.0211987...]
[ 542.	0.3178617...	0.9736329...	0.0214207...]
[ 543.	0.3317865...	0.9807080...	0.0210486...]
[ 544.	0.3458489...	0.9861825...	0.0201650...]
[ 545.	0.3600548...	0.9902267...	0.0188525...]
[ 546.	0.3744103...	0.9930107...	0.0171939...]
[ 547.	0.3889215...	0.9947048...	0.0152716...]
[ 548.	0.4035944...	0.9954792...	0.0131685...]
[ 549.	0.4184352...	0.9955042...	0.0109670...]
[ 550.	0.43345 ...	0.99495 ...	0.00875 ...]
[ 551.	0.4486447...	0.9939867...	0.0065999...]
[ 552.	0.4640255...	0.9927847...	0.0045994...]
[ 553.	0.4795984...	0.9915141...	0.0028313...]
[ 554.	0.4953696...	0.9903452...	0.0013781...]
[ 555.	0.5113451...	0.9894483...	0.0003224...]

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 556.          0.5275310...    0.9889934...   -0.0002530...]
[ 557.          0.5439334...    0.9891509...   -0.0002656...]
[ 558.          0.5605583...    0.9900910...    0.0003672...]
[ 559.          0.5774118...    0.9919840...    0.0017282...]
[ 560.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]]
```

**extrapolate**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#), *extrapolator*: [Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, *extrapolator\_kwargs*: [dict](#) | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Extrapolate the multi-spectral distributions in-place according to *CIE 15:2004* and *CIE 167:2005* recommendations or given extrapolation arguments.

#### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for extrapolation.
- **extrapolator** ([Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None*) – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** ([dict](#) | *None*) – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.

#### Returns

Extrapolated multi-spectral distributions.

#### Return type

[colour.MultiSpectralDistributions](#)

#### References

[CIET13805d], [CIET14804c]

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> msds.extrapolate(SpectralShape(400, 700, 10)).shape
SpectralShape(400.0, 700.0, 10.0)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds)
...
[[ 400.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 410.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 420.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 430.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 440.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 450.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 460.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
 [ 470.          0.0049    0.323    0.272 ]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 480.      0.0049    0.323    0.272  ]
[ 490.      0.0049    0.323    0.272  ]
[ 500.      0.0049    0.323    0.272  ]
[ 510.      0.0093    0.503    0.1582 ]
[ 520.      0.06327   0.71     0.07825]
[ 530.      0.1655    0.862    0.04216]
[ 540.      0.2904    0.954    0.0203  ]
[ 550.      0.43345   0.99495   0.00875]
[ 560.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 570.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 580.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 590.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 600.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 610.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 620.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 630.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 640.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 650.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 660.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 670.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 680.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 690.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039  ]
[ 700.      0.5945    0.995    0.0039 ]]
```

**align**(shape: [SpectralShape](#), interpolator: [Type\[ProtocolInterpolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, interpolator\_kwargs: [dict](#) | *None* = *None*, extrapolator: [Type\[ProtocolExtrapolator\]](#) | *None* = *None*, extrapolator\_kwargs: [dict](#) | *None* = *None*) → *Self*

Align the multi-spectral distributions in-place to given spectral shape: Interpolates first then extrapolates to fit the given range.

Interpolation is performed according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation (if the interpolator has not been changed at instantiation time) or given interpolation arguments.

The logic for choosing the interpolator class when interpolator is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator = self.interpolator
elif self.is_uniform():
    interpolator = SpragueInterpolator
else:
    interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
```

The logic for choosing the interpolator keyword arguments when interpolator\_kwargs is not given is as follows:

```
if self.interpolator not in (
    SpragueInterpolator,
    CubicSplineInterpolator,
):
    interpolator_kwargs = self.interpolator_kwargs
else:
    interpolator_kwargs = {}
```

### Parameters

- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used for alignment.
- **interpolator** (`Type[ProtocolInterpolator] | None`) – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** (`dict | None`) – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **extrapolator** (`Type[ProtocolExtrapolator] | None`) – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** (`dict | None`) – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.

**Returns**

Aligned multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds.align(SpectralShape(505, 565, 1)))
...
...
[[ 505.          0.0031582...  0.4091067...  0.2126801...]
 [ 506.          0.0035019...  0.4268629...  0.2012748...]
 [ 507.          0.0042365...  0.4450668...  0.1900968...]
 [ 508.          0.0054192...  0.4638181...  0.1791709...]
 [ 509.          0.0070965...  0.4831505...  0.1685260...]
 [ 510.          0.0093    ...  0.503    ...  0.1582    ...]
 [ 511.          0.0120562...  0.5232543...  0.1482365...]
 [ 512.          0.0154137...  0.5439717...  0.1386625...]
 [ 513.          0.0193991...  0.565139    ...  0.1294993...]
 [ 514.          0.0240112...  0.5866255...  0.1207676...]
 [ 515.          0.0292289...  0.6082226...  0.1124864...]
 [ 516.          0.0350192...  0.6296821...  0.1046717...]
 [ 517.          0.0413448...  0.6507558...  0.0973361...]
 [ 518.          0.0481727...  0.6712346...  0.0904871...]
 [ 519.          0.0554816...  0.6909873...  0.0841267...]
 [ 520.          0.06327    ...  0.71    ...  0.07825    ...]
 [ 521.          0.0715642...  0.7283456...  0.0728614...]
 [ 522.          0.0803970...  0.7459679...  0.0680051...]
 [ 523.          0.0897629...  0.7628184...  0.0636823...]
 [ 524.          0.0996227...  0.7789004...  0.0598449...]
 [ 525.          0.1099142...  0.7942533...  0.0564111...]
 [ 526.          0.1205637...  0.8089368...  0.0532822...]
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 527.          0.1314973...    0.8230153...    0.0503588...]
[ 528.          0.1426523...    0.8365417...    0.0475571...]
[ 529.          0.1539887...    0.8495422...    0.0448253...]
[ 530.          0.1655      ...    0.862      ...    0.04216      ...]
[ 531.          0.1772055...    0.8738585...    0.0395936...]
[ 532.          0.1890877...    0.8850940...    0.0371046...]
[ 533.          0.2011304...    0.8957073...    0.0346733...]
[ 534.          0.2133310...    0.9057092...    0.0323006...]
[ 535.          0.2256968...    0.9151181...    0.0300011...]
[ 536.          0.2382403...    0.9239560...    0.0277974...]
[ 537.          0.2509754...    0.9322459...    0.0257131...]
[ 538.          0.2639130...    0.9400080...    0.0237668...]
[ 539.          0.2770569...    0.9472574...    0.0219659...]
[ 540.          0.2904      ...    0.954      ...    0.0203      ...]
[ 541.          0.3039194...    0.9602409...    0.0187414...]
[ 542.          0.3175893...    0.9660106...    0.0172748...]
[ 543.          0.3314022...    0.9713260...    0.0158947...]
[ 544.          0.3453666...    0.9761850...    0.0146001...]
[ 545.          0.3595019...    0.9805731...    0.0133933...]
[ 546.          0.3738324...    0.9844703...    0.0122777...]
[ 547.          0.3883818...    0.9878583...    0.0112562...]
[ 548.          0.4031674...    0.9907270...    0.0103302...]
[ 549.          0.4181943...    0.9930817...    0.0094972...]
[ 550.          0.43345      ...    0.99495      ...    0.00875      ...]
[ 551.          0.4489082...    0.9963738...    0.0080748...]
[ 552.          0.4645599...    0.9973682...    0.0074580...]
[ 553.          0.4803950...    0.9979568...    0.0068902...]
[ 554.          0.4963962...    0.9981802...    0.0063660...]
[ 555.          0.5125410...    0.9980910...    0.0058818...]
[ 556.          0.5288034...    0.9977488...    0.0054349...]
[ 557.          0.5451560...    0.9972150...    0.0050216...]
[ 558.          0.5615719...    0.9965479...    0.0046357...]
[ 559.          0.5780267...    0.9957974...    0.0042671...]
[ 560.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]
[ 561.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]
[ 562.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]
[ 563.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]
[ 564.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]
[ 565.          0.5945      ...    0.995      ...    0.0039      ...]]
```

**trim**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#)) → [Self](#)

Trim the multi-spectral distributions wavelengths to given shape.

**Parameters**

**shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Spectral shape used for trimming.

**Returns**

Trimmed multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

[colour.MultiSpectralDistributions](#)

## Examples

```

>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> msds = msds.interpolate(SpectralShape(500, 560, 1))
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds.trim(SpectralShape(520, 580, 5)))
...
...
[[ 520.          0.06327 ...    0.71          ...    0.07825 ...]
 [ 521.          0.0715642...    0.7283456...    0.0728614...]
 [ 522.          0.0803970...    0.7459679...    0.0680051...]
 [ 523.          0.0897629...    0.7628184...    0.0636823...]
 [ 524.          0.0996227...    0.7789004...    0.0598449...]
 [ 525.          0.1099142...    0.7942533...    0.0564111...]
 [ 526.          0.1205637...    0.8089368...    0.0532822...]
 [ 527.          0.1314973...    0.8230153...    0.0503588...]
 [ 528.          0.1426523...    0.8365417...    0.0475571...]
 [ 529.          0.1539887...    0.8495422...    0.0448253...]
 [ 530.          0.1655      ...    0.862          ...    0.04216 ...]
 [ 531.          0.1772055...    0.8738585...    0.0395936...]
 [ 532.          0.1890877...    0.8850940...    0.0371046...]
 [ 533.          0.2011304...    0.8957073...    0.0346733...]
 [ 534.          0.2133310...    0.9057092...    0.0323006...]
 [ 535.          0.2256968...    0.9151181...    0.0300011...]
 [ 536.          0.2382403...    0.9239560...    0.0277974...]
 [ 537.          0.2509754...    0.9322459...    0.0257131...]
 [ 538.          0.2639130...    0.9400080...    0.0237668...]
 [ 539.          0.2770569...    0.9472574...    0.0219659...]
 [ 540.          0.2904      ...    0.954          ...    0.0203      ...]
 [ 541.          0.3039194...    0.9602409...    0.0187414...]
 [ 542.          0.3175893...    0.9660106...    0.0172748...]
 [ 543.          0.3314022...    0.9713260...    0.0158947...]
 [ 544.          0.3453666...    0.9761850...    0.0146001...]
 [ 545.          0.3595019...    0.9805731...    0.0133933...]
 [ 546.          0.3738324...    0.9844703...    0.0122777...]
 [ 547.          0.3883818...    0.9878583...    0.0112562...]
 [ 548.          0.4031674...    0.9907270...    0.0103302...]
 [ 549.          0.4181943...    0.9930817...    0.0094972...]
 [ 550.          0.43345      ...    0.99495      ...    0.00875      ...]
 [ 551.          0.4489082...    0.9963738...    0.0080748...]
 [ 552.          0.4645599...    0.9973682...    0.0074580...]
 [ 553.          0.4803950...    0.9979568...    0.0068902...]
 [ 554.          0.4963962...    0.9981802...    0.0063660...]
 [ 555.          0.5125410...    0.9980910...    0.0058818...]
 [ 556.          0.5288034...    0.9977488...    0.0054349...]
 [ 557.          0.5451560...    0.9972150...    0.0050216...]
 [ 558.          0.5615719...    0.9965479...    0.0046357...]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 559.          0.5780267...    0.9957974...    0.0042671...]
[ 560.          0.5945    ...    0.995    ...    0.0039    ...]]
```

**normalise**(factor: *Real* = 1) → *Self*

Normalise the multi-spectral distributions with given normalization factor.

**Parameters****factor** (*Real*) – Normalization factor.**Returns**

Normalised multi- spectral distribution.

**Return type**`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`**Notes**

- The implementation uses the maximum value for each `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds.normalise())
...
[[ 500.          0.0082422...    0.3246231...    1.          ...]
 [ 510.          0.0156434...    0.5055276...    0.5816176...]
 [ 520.          0.1064255...    0.7135678...    0.2876838...]
 [ 530.          0.2783852...    0.8663316...    0.155    ...]
 [ 540.          0.4884777...    0.9587939...    0.0746323...]
 [ 550.          0.7291000...    0.9999497...    0.0321691...]
 [ 560.          1.          ...    1.          ...    0.0143382...]]
```

**to\_sds**() → `List[SpectralDistribution]`

Convert the multi-spectral distributions to a list of spectral distributions.

**Returns**

List of spectral distributions.

**Return type**`list`

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     for sd in msds.to_sds():
...         print(sd)
...
[[ 500.         0.0049 ...]
 [ 510.         0.0093 ...]
 [ 520.         0.06327...]
 [ 530.         0.1655 ...]
 [ 540.         0.2904 ...]
 [ 550.         0.43345...]
 [ 560.         0.5945 ...]]
[[ 500.         0.323 ...]
 [ 510.         0.503 ...]
 [ 520.         0.71 ...]
 [ 530.         0.862 ...]
 [ 540.         0.954 ...]
 [ 550.         0.99495...]
 [ 560.         0.995 ...]]
[[ 500.         0.272 ...]
 [ 510.         0.1582 ...]
 [ 520.         0.07825...]
 [ 530.         0.04216...]
 [ 540.         0.0203 ...]
 [ 550.         0.00875...]
 [ 560.         0.0039 ...]]
```

SPECTRAL_SHAPE_ASTME308	(360, 780, 1).
SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT	(360, 780, 1).

## colour.SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_ASTME308

```
colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_ASTME308 = SpectralShape(360, 780, 1)
(360, 780, 1).
```

### References

[ASTMInternational15a]

#### Type

Shape for *ASTM E308-15* practise

## colour.SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_DEFAULT

```
colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT = SpectralShape(360, 780, 1)
(360, 780, 1).
```

### References

[ASTMInternational15a]

#### Type

Shape for *ASTM E308-15* practise

## Ancillary Objects

```
colour.colorimetry
```

<code>reshape_sd(sd[, shape, method, copy])</code>	Reshape given spectral distribution with given spectral shape.
<code>reshape_msds(msds[, shape, method, copy])</code>	Reshape given multi-spectral distributions with given spectral shape.
<code>sds_and_msds_to_sds(sds)</code>	Convert given spectral and multi-spectral distributions to a list of spectral distributions.
<code>sds_and_msds_to_msds(sds)</code>	Convert given spectral and multi-spectral distributions to multi-spectral distributions.

## colour.colorimetry.reshape\_sd

```
colour.colorimetry.reshape_sd(sd: TypeSpectralDistribution, shape: SpectralShape =
    SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, method: Literal['Align', 'Extrapolate',
    'Interpolate', 'Trim'] | str = 'Align', copy: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)
→ TypeSpectralDistribution
```

Reshape given spectral distribution with given spectral shape.

The reshaped object is cached, thus another call to the definition with the same arguments will yield the cached object immediately.

### Parameters

- **sd** (`TypeSpectralDistribution`) – Spectral distribution to reshape.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape to reshape the spectral distribution with.
- **method** (`Literal['Align', 'Extrapolate', 'Interpolate', 'Trim'] | str`) – Reshape method.

- **copy** (`bool`) – Whether to return a copy of the cached spectral distribution. Default is *True*.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.SpectralDistribution.align()`, `colour.SpectralDistribution.extrapolate()`, `colour.SpectralDistribution.interpolate()`, `colour.SpectralDistribution.trim()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed methods.

**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**Warning:** Contrary to *Numpy*, reshaping a spectral distribution alters its data!**colour.colorimetry.reshape\_msds**

```
colour.colorimetry.reshape_msds(msds: TypeMultiSpectralDistributions, shape: SpectralShape =  
                                SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, method: Literal['Align', 'Extrapolate',  
                                'Interpolate', 'Trim'] | str = 'Align', copy: bool = True, **kwargs:  
                                Any) → TypeMultiSpectralDistributions
```

Reshape given multi-spectral distributions with given spectral shape.

The reshaped object is cached, thus another call to the definition with the same arguments will yield the cached object immediately.

**Parameters**

- **msds** (`TypeMultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distribution to reshape.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape to reshape the multi-spectral distributions with.
- **method** (`Literal['Align', 'Extrapolate', 'Interpolate', 'Trim'] | str`) – Reshape method.
- **copy** (`bool`) – Whether to return a copy of the cached multi-spectral distributions. Default is *True*.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.align()`, `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.extrapolate()`, `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.interpolate()`, `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.trim()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed methods.

**Return type**`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Warning:** Contrary to *Numpy*, reshaping a multi-spectral distributions alters its data!

### colour.colorimetry.sds\_and\_msds\_to\_sds

colour.colorimetry.sds\_and\_msds\_to\_sds(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) → List[SpectralDistribution]

Convert given spectral and multi-spectral distributions to a list of spectral distributions.

#### Parameters

**sds** (Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) – Spectral and multi-spectral distributions to convert to a list of spectral distributions.

#### Returns

List of spectral distributions.

#### Return type

list

### Examples

```
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd_1 = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> sd_2 = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> multi_sds_1 = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> multi_sds_2 = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> len(sds_and_msds_to_sds([sd_1, sd_2, multi_sds_1, multi_sds_2]))
8
```

`colour.colorimetry.sds_and_msds_to_msds`

`colour.colorimetry.sds_and_msds_to_msds(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) → MultiSpectralDistributions`

Convert given spectral and multi-spectral distributions to multi-spectral distributions.

The spectral and multi-spectral distributions will be aligned to the intersection of their spectral shapes.

**Parameters**

**sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral and multi-spectral distributions to convert to multi-spectral distributions.

**Returns**

Multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Examples**

```
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd_1 = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> sd_2 = SpectralDistribution(data)
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> multi_sds_1 = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> multi_sds_2 = MultiSpectralDistributions(data)
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True, linewidth=160):
...     sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...         [sd_1, sd_2, multi_sds_1, multi_sds_2]
...     )
...
MultiSpectralDistributions([[ 500.          ,  0.0651    ..., 0.0651    ...,  0.0049
↪ ...,  0.323    ...,  0.272    ..., 0.0049    ...,  0.323    ...,  0.272    .
↪ ..],
[ 510.          ,  0.0676692..., 0.0676692...,  0.0093
↪ ...,  0.503    ...,  0.1582    ..., 0.0093    ...,  0.503    ...,  0.1582    .
↪ ..],
[ 520.          ,  0.0705    ..., 0.0705    ...,  0.06327
↪ ...,  0.71     ...,  0.07825   ..., 0.06327   ...,  0.71     ...,  0.07825   .
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

→..],
    [ 530.          ,    0.0737808...,0.0737808...,    0.1655
→ ...,    0.862    ...,    0.04216    ...,0.1655    ...,    0.862    ...,    0.04216    .
→..],
    [ 540.          ,    0.0772    ...,0.0772    ...,    0.2904
→ ...,    0.954    ...,    0.0203    ...,0.2904    ...,    0.954    ...,    0.0203    .
→..],
    [ 550.          ,    0.0806671...,0.0806671...,    0.43345
→ ...,    0.99495    ...,    0.00875    ...,0.43345    ...,    0.99495    ...,    0.00875    .
→..],
    [ 560.          ,    0.087    ...,0.087    ...,    0.5945
→ ...,    0.995    ...,    0.0039    ...,0.5945    ...,    0.995    ...,    0.0039    .
→..]],
    labels=['SpectralDistribution (...)',
→ 'SpectralDistribution (...)', '0 - SpectralDistribution (...)', '1 -
→ SpectralDistribution (...)', '2 - SpectralDistribution (...)', '0 -
→ SpectralDistribution (...)', '1 - SpectralDistribution (...)', '2 -
→ SpectralDistribution (...)'],
    interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
    interpolator_kwargs={},
    extrapolator=Extrapolator,
    extrapolator_kwargs={...})

```

## Spectral Data Generation

colour

<code>sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A([shape])</code>	<i>CIE Standard Illuminant A</i> is intended to represent typical, domestic, tungsten-filament lighting.
<code>sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series(xy[, ...])</code>	Return the spectral distribution of given <i>CIE Illuminant D Series</i> using given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>sd_blackbody(temperature[, shape, c1, c2, n])</code>	Return the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator for given temperature $T[K]$ with values in <i>watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer</i> ( $W/sr/m^2/nm$ ).
<code>sd_rayleigh_jeans(temperature[, shape])</code>	Return the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator for given temperature $T[K]$ with values in <i>watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer</i> ( $W/sr/m^2/nm$ ) according to <i>Rayleigh-Jeans</i> law.
<code>sd_constant(k[, shape])</code>	Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with constant $k$ values.
<code>sd_ones([shape])</code>	Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with ones.
<code>sd_zeros([shape])</code>	Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with zeros.
<code>msds_constant(k, labels[, shape])</code>	Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with constant $k$ values.
<code>msds_ones(labels[, shape])</code>	Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with ones.
<code>msds_zeros(labels[, shape])</code>	Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with zeros.
<code>SD_GAUSSIAN_METHODS</code>	Supported gaussian spectral distribution computation methods.
<code>sd_gaussian(mu_peak_wavelength, sigma_fwhm)</code>	Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape using given method.
<code>SD_SINGLE_LED_METHODS</code>	Supported single <i>LED</i> spectral distribution computation methods.
<code>sd_single_led(peak_wavelength[, shape, method])</code>	Return a single <i>LED</i> spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength according to given method.
<code>SD_MULTI_LEDS_METHODS</code>	Supported multi <i>LED</i> spectral distribution computation methods.
<code>sd_multi_leds(peak_wavelengths[, shape, method])</code>	Return a multi <i>LED</i> spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelengths.

## colour.sd\_CIE\_standard\_illuminant\_A

colour.sd\_CIE\_standard\_illuminant\_A(shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_DEFAULT) → SpectralDistribution

*CIE Standard Illuminant A* is intended to represent typical, domestic, tungsten-filament lighting.

Its spectral distribution is that of a Planckian radiator at a temperature of approximately 2856 K. *CIE Standard Illuminant A* should be used in all applications of colorimetry involving the use of incandescent lighting, unless there are specific reasons for using a different illuminant.

### Parameters

**shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution of the *CIE Standard Illuminant A*.

**Returns***CIE Standard Illuminant A*. spectral distribution.**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**References**[\[CIET14804a\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A(SpectralShape(400, 700, 10))
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 400.      ,  14.7080384...],
                    [ 410.      ,  17.6752521...],
                    [ 420.      ,  20.9949572...],
                    [ 430.      ,  24.6709226...],
                    [ 440.      ,  28.7027304...],
                    [ 450.      ,  33.0858929...],
                    [ 460.      ,  37.8120566...],
                    [ 470.      ,  42.8692762...],
                    [ 480.      ,  48.2423431...],
                    [ 490.      ,  53.9131532...],
                    [ 500.      ,  59.8610989...],
                    [ 510.      ,  66.0634727...],
                    [ 520.      ,  72.4958719...],
                    [ 530.      ,  79.1325945...],
                    [ 540.      ,  85.9470183...],
                    [ 550.      ,  92.9119589...],
                    [ 560.      , 100.      ...],
                    [ 570.      , 107.1837952...],
                    [ 580.      , 114.4363383...],
                    [ 590.      , 121.7312009...],
                    [ 600.      , 129.0427389...],
                    [ 610.      , 136.3462674...],
                    [ 620.      , 143.6182057...],
                    [ 630.      , 150.8361944...],
                    [ 640.      , 157.9791857...],
                    [ 650.      , 165.0275098...],
                    [ 660.      , 171.9629200...],
                    [ 670.      , 178.7686175...],
                    [ 680.      , 185.4292591...],
                    [ 690.      , 191.9309499...],
                    [ 700.      , 198.2612232...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

### colour.sd\_CIE\_illuminant\_D\_series

`colour.sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series(xy: ArrayLike, M1_M2_rounding: bool = True, shape: SpectralShape | None = None) → SpectralDistribution`

Return the spectral distribution of given *CIE Illuminant D Series* using given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

#### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **M1\_M2\_rounding** (bool) – Whether to round *M1* and *M2* variables to 3 decimal places in order to yield the internationally agreed values.
- **shape** (SpectralShape | None) – Specifies the shape of the returned SpectralDistribution. Optional, default None.

#### Returns

*CIE Illuminant D Series* spectral distribution.

#### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

#### Notes

- The nominal *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates which have been computed with `colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_CIE_D()` must be given according to *CIE 015:2004* recommendation and thus multiplied by 1.4388 / 1.4380.
- ***M1* and *M2* variables are rounded to 3 decimal places** according to *CIE 015:2004* recommendation.

#### References

[CIET14804i], [WS00k]

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> from colour.temperature import CCT_to_xy_CIE_D
>>> CCT_D65 = 6500 * 1.4388 / 1.4380
>>> xy = CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(CCT_D65)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series(xy)
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 300.      ,  0.0341...],
                    [ 305.      ,  1.6643...],
                    [ 310.      ,  3.2945...],
                    [ 315.      , 11.7652...],
                    [ 320.      , 20.236 ...],
                    [ 325.      , 28.6447...],
                    [ 330.      , 37.0535...],
                    [ 335.      , 38.5011...],
                    [ 340.      , 39.9488...],
                    [ 345.      , 42.4302...],
                    [ 350.      , 44.9117...],
                    [ 355.      , 45.775 ...],
                    [ 360.      , 46.6383...],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 365. , 49.3637...],
[ 370. , 52.0891...],
[ 375. , 51.0323...],
[ 380. , 49.9755...],
[ 385. , 52.3118...],
[ 390. , 54.6482...],
[ 395. , 68.7015...],
[ 400. , 82.7549...],
[ 405. , 87.1204...],
[ 410. , 91.486 ...],
[ 415. , 92.4589...],
[ 420. , 93.4318...],
[ 425. , 90.0570...],
[ 430. , 86.6823...],
[ 435. , 95.7736...],
[ 440. , 104.8649...],
[ 445. , 110.9362...],
[ 450. , 117.0076...],
[ 455. , 117.4099...],
[ 460. , 117.8122...],
[ 465. , 116.3365...],
[ 470. , 114.8609...],
[ 475. , 115.3919...],
[ 480. , 115.9229...],
[ 485. , 112.3668...],
[ 490. , 108.8107...],
[ 495. , 109.0826...],
[ 500. , 109.3545...],
[ 505. , 108.5781...],
[ 510. , 107.8017...],
[ 515. , 106.2957...],
[ 520. , 104.7898...],
[ 525. , 106.2396...],
[ 530. , 107.6895...],
[ 535. , 106.0475...],
[ 540. , 104.4055...],
[ 545. , 104.2258...],
[ 550. , 104.0462...],
[ 555. , 102.0231...],
[ 560. , 100. ...],
[ 565. , 98.1671...],
[ 570. , 96.3342...],
[ 575. , 96.0611...],
[ 580. , 95.788 ...],
[ 585. , 92.2368...],
[ 590. , 88.6856...],
[ 595. , 89.3459...],
[ 600. , 90.0062...],
[ 605. , 89.8026...],
[ 610. , 89.5991...],
[ 615. , 88.6489...],
[ 620. , 87.6987...],
[ 625. , 85.4936...],
[ 630. , 83.2886...],
[ 635. , 83.4939...],
[ 640. , 83.6992...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 645.    , 81.863 ...],
[ 650.    , 80.0268...],
[ 655.    , 80.1207...],
[ 660.    , 80.2146...],
[ 665.    , 81.2462...],
[ 670.    , 82.2778...],
[ 675.    , 80.281 ...],
[ 680.    , 78.2842...],
[ 685.    , 74.0027...],
[ 690.    , 69.7213...],
[ 695.    , 70.6652...],
[ 700.    , 71.6091...],
[ 705.    , 72.9790...],
[ 710.    , 74.349 ...],
[ 715.    , 67.9765...],
[ 720.    , 61.604 ...],
[ 725.    , 65.7448...],
[ 730.    , 69.8856...],
[ 735.    , 72.4863...],
[ 740.    , 75.087 ...],
[ 745.    , 69.3398...],
[ 750.    , 63.5927...],
[ 755.    , 55.0054...],
[ 760.    , 46.4182...],
[ 765.    , 56.6118...],
[ 770.    , 66.8054...],
[ 775.    , 65.0941...],
[ 780.    , 63.3828...],
[ 785.    , 63.8434...],
[ 790.    , 64.304 ...],
[ 795.    , 61.8779...],
[ 800.    , 59.4519...],
[ 805.    , 55.7054...],
[ 810.    , 51.959 ...],
[ 815.    , 54.6998...],
[ 820.    , 57.4406...],
[ 825.    , 58.8765...],
[ 830.    , 60.3125...],
LinearInterpolator,
{}},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

### colour.sd\_blackbody

`colour.sd_blackbody(temperature: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, c1: float = CONSTANT_C1, c2: float = CONSTANT_C2, n: float = CONSTANT_N) → SpectralDistribution`

Return the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator for given temperature  $T[K]$  with values in watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer ( $W/sr/m^2/nm$ ).

#### Parameters

- **temperature** (float) – Temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator.

- **c1 (float)** – The official value of  $c_1$  is provided by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and is  $c_1 = 3,741771 \times 10^{16} \text{ W/m}^2$  (Mohr and Taylor, 2000).
- **c2 (float)** – Since  $T$  is measured on the International Temperature Scale, the value of  $c_2$  used in colorimetry should follow that adopted in the current International Temperature Scale (ITS-90) (Preston-Thomas, 1990; Mielenz et al., 1991), namely  $c_2 = 1,4388 \times 10^2 \text{ m/K}$ .
- **n (float)** – Medium index of refraction. For dry air at 15C and 101 325 Pa, containing 0,03 percent by volume of carbon dioxide, it is approximately 1,00028 throughout the visible region although CIE 15:2004 recommends using  $n = 1$ .

**Returns**

Blackbody spectral distribution with values in watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer ( $\text{W/sr/m}^2/\text{nm}$ ).

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_blackbody(5000, shape=SpectralShape(400, 700, 20))
...
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 400.      ,  8742.5713329...],
                    [ 420.      ,  9651.6810212...],
                    [ 440.      , 10447.3423137...],
                    [ 460.      , 11121.8597759...],
                    [ 480.      , 11673.7121534...],
                    [ 500.      , 12106.0645344...],
                    [ 520.      , 12425.4166118...],
                    [ 540.      , 12640.4550541...],
                    [ 560.      , 12761.1284859...],
                    [ 580.      , 12797.9345572...],
                    [ 600.      , 12761.3938171...],
                    [ 620.      , 12661.6795247...],
                    [ 640.      , 12508.3723863...],
                    [ 660.      , 12310.3119640...],
                    [ 680.      , 12075.5205176...],
                    [ 700.      , 11811.1793602...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

## colour.sd\_rayleigh\_jeans

`colour.sd_rayleigh_jeans(temperature: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)`  
→ *SpectralDistribution*

Return the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator for given temperature  $T[K]$  with values in watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer ( $W/sr/m^2/nm$ ) according to Rayleigh-Jeans law.

### Parameters

- **temperature** (`float`) – Temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution of the planckian radiator.

### Returns

Blackbody spectral distribution with values in watts per steradian per square metre per nanometer ( $W/sr/m^2/nm$ ).

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- The Rayleigh-Jeans law agrees with experimental results at large wavelengths (low frequencies) but strongly disagrees at short wavelengths (high frequencies). This inconsistency between observations and the predictions of classical physics is commonly known as the *ultraviolet catastrophe*.

### Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_rayleigh_jeans(5000, shape=SpectralShape(400, 700, 20))
...
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 400.      , 1616829.9106941...],
 [ 420.      , 1330169.9688456...],
 [ 440.      , 1104316.5840408...],
 [ 460.      , 924427.7490112...],
 [ 480.      , 779721.2146480...],
 [ 500.      , 662253.5314203...],
 [ 520.      , 566097.0941823...],
 [ 540.      , 486776.1157138...],
 [ 560.      , 420874.0917050...],
 [ 580.      , 365756.7299433...],
 [ 600.      , 319373.8095198...],
 [ 620.      , 280115.7588306...],
 [ 640.      , 246708.6655722...],
 [ 660.      , 218136.6091932...],
 [ 680.      , 193583.6389284...],
 [ 700.      , 172390.0279623...]],
 SpragueInterpolator,
 {},
 Extrapolator,
 {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```



## colour.sd\_constant

`colour.sd_constant(k: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with constant  $k$  values.

### Parameters

- **k** (float) – Constant  $k$  to fill the spectral distribution with.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.SpectralDistribution`}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

### Returns

Constant  $k$  filled spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_constant(100)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[400]
100.0
```

## colour.sd\_ones

`colour.sd_ones(shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with ones.

### Parameters

- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.sd_constant()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

### Returns

Ones filled spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_ones()
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[400]
1.0
```

### `colour.sd_zeros`

`colour.sd_zeros(shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a spectral distribution of given spectral shape filled with zeros.

#### Parameters

- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.sd_constant()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

#### Returns

Zeros filled spectral distribution.

#### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_zeros()
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[400]
0.0
```

## colour.msds\_constant

`colour.msds_constant(k: float, labels: Sequence, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → MultiSpectralDistributions`

Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with constant  $k$  values.

### Parameters

- **k** (float) – Constant  $k$  to fill the multi-spectral distributions with.
- **labels** (Sequence) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the multi-spectral distributions.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

### Returns

Constant  $k$  filled multi-spectral distributions.

### Return type

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

### Notes

- By default, the multi-spectral distributions will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

### Examples

```
>>> msds = msds_constant(100, labels=["a", "b", "c"])
>>> msds.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> msds[400]
array([ 100.,  100.,  100.])
>>> msds.labels
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

## colour.msds\_ones

`colour.msds_ones(labels: Sequence, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → MultiSpectralDistributions`

Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with ones.

### Parameters

- **labels** (Sequence) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the multi-spectral distributions.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.msds_constant()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

**Returns**

Ones filled multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Notes**

- By default, the multi-spectral distributions will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

**Examples**

```
>>> msds = msds_ones(labels=["a", "b", "c"])
>>> msds.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> msds[400]
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.])
>>> msds.labels
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

**`colour.msds_zeros`**

`colour.msds_zeros(labels: Sequence, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → MultiSpectralDistributions`

Return the multi-spectral distributions with given labels and given spectral shape filled with zeros.

**Parameters**

- **labels** (*Sequence*) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **shape** (*SpectralShape*) – Spectral shape used to create the multi-spectral distributions.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.msds_constant()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

**Returns**

Zeros filled multi-spectral distributions.

**Return type**

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions`

**Notes**

- By default, the multi-spectral distributions will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.
- The interpolator is set to `colour.LinearInterpolator` class.

## Examples

```
>>> msds = msds_zeros(labels=["a", "b", "c"])
>>> msds.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> msds[400]
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> msds.labels
['a', 'b', 'c']
```

## colour.SD\_GAUSSIAN\_METHODS

`colour.SD_GAUSSIAN_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Normal': ..., 'FWHM': ...})`

Supported gaussian spectral distribution computation methods.

## colour.sd\_gaussian

`colour.sd_gaussian(mu_peak_wavelength: float, sigma_fwhm: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, method: Literal['Normal', 'FWHM'] | str = 'Normal', **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape using given method.

### Parameters

- **mu\_peak\_wavelength** (`float`) – Mean wavelength  $\mu$  the gaussian spectral distribution will peak at.
- **sigma\_fwhm** (`float`) – Standard deviation *sigma* of the gaussian spectral distribution or full width at half maximum, i.e. width of the gaussian spectral distribution measured between those points on the y axis which are half the maximum amplitude.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **method** (`Literal['Normal', 'FWHM'] | str`) – Computation method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_gaussian_normal()`, `colour.colorimetry.sd_gaussian_fwhm()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Gaussian spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

## Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

## Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_gaussian(555, 25)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1.0
>>> sd[530]
0.6065306...
>>> sd = sd_gaussian(555, 25, method="FWHM")
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1.0
>>> sd[530]
0.0625
```

## colour.SD\_SINGLE\_LED\_METHODS

`colour.SD_SINGLE_LED_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Ohno 2005': ...})`

Supported single *LED* spectral distribution computation methods.

## colour.sd\_single\_led

`colour.sd_single_led(peak_wavelength: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, method: Literal['Ohno 2005'] | str = 'Ohno 2005', **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a single *LED* spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength according to given method.

### Parameters

- **peak\_wavelength** (`float`) – Wavelength the single *LED* spectral distribution will peak at.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **method** (`Literal['Ohno 2005'] | str`) – Computation method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_single_led_Ohno2005()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

### Returns

Single *LED* spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

## Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

## References

[Ohn05], [OD08]

## Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_single_led(555, half_spectral_width=25)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1...
```

## colour.SD\_MULTI\_LEDS\_METHODS

`colour.SD_MULTI_LEDS_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Ohno 2005': ...})`

Supported multi *LED* spectral distribution computation methods.

## colour.sd\_multi\_leds

`colour.sd_multi_leds(peak_wavelengths: ArrayLike, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, method: Literal['Ohno 2005'] | str = 'Ohno 2005', **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a multi *LED* spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelengths.

### Parameters

- **peak\_wavelengths** (`ArrayLike`) – Wavelengths the multi *LED* spectral distribution will peak at, i.e. the peaks for each generated single *LED* spectral distributions.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **method** (`Literal['Ohno 2005'] | str`) – Computation method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_multi_leds_Ohno2005()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

### Returns

Multi *LED* spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

## Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

## References

[Ohn05], [OD08]

## Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_multi_leds(
...     np.array([457, 530, 615]),
...     half_spectral_widths=np.array([20, 30, 20]),
...     peak_power_ratios=np.array([0.731, 1.000, 1.660]),
... )
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[500]
0.1295132...
```

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>blackbody_spectral_radiance(wavelength, ...)</code>	Return the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature $T[K]$ in a medium having index of refraction $n$ .
<code>planck_law(wavelength, temperature[, c1, c2, n])</code>	Return the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature $T[K]$ in a medium having index of refraction $n$ .
<code>rayleigh_jeans_law(wavelength, temperature)</code>	Return the approximation of the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature $T[K]$ according to <i>Rayleigh-Jeans</i> law.
<code>daylight_locus_function(x_D)</code>	Return the daylight locus as <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>sd_gaussian_normal(mu, sigma[, shape])</code>	Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given mean wavelength $\mu$ and standard deviation $\sigma$ .
<code>sd_gaussian_fwhm(peak_wavelength, fwhm[, shape])</code>	Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength and full width at half maximum.
<code>sd_single_led_Ohno2005(peak_wavelength, ...)</code>	Return a single <i>LED</i> spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength and half spectral width $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$ according to <i>Ohno (2005)</i> method.
<code>sd_multi_leds_Ohno2005(peak_wavelengths, ...)</code>	Return a multi <i>LED</i> spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelengths, half spectral widths $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$ and peak power ratios according to <i>Ohno (2005)</i> method.



`colour.colorimetry.blackbody_spectral_radiance`

`colour.colorimetry.blackbody_spectral_radiance(wavelength: ArrayLike, temperature: ArrayLike, c1: float = CONSTANT_C1, c2: float = CONSTANT_C2, n: float = CONSTANT_N) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature  $T[K]$  in a medium having index of refraction  $n$ .

**Parameters**

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength in meters.
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **c1** (float) – The official value of  $c_1$  is provided by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and is  $c_1 = 3,741771 \times 10^{16} \text{ W/m}^2$  (Mohr and Taylor, 2000).
- **c2** (float) – Since  $T$  is measured on the International Temperature Scale, the value of  $c_2$  used in colorimetry should follow that adopted in the current International Temperature Scale (ITS-90) (Preston-Thomas, 1990; Mielenz et al., 1991), namely  $c_2 = 1,4388 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/K}$ .
- **n** (float) – Medium index of refraction. For dry air at 15C and 101 325 Pa, containing 0,03 percent by volume of carbon dioxide, it is approximately 1,00028 throughout the visible region although CIE 15:2004 recommends using  $n = 1$ .

**Returns**

Radiance in *watts per steradian per square metre* ( $\text{W/sr/m}^2$ ).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `colour.colorimetry.planck_law()` definition behaviour with n-dimensional arrays is unusual: The wavelength and temperature parameters are first raveled using `numpy.ravel()`. Then, they are *broadcasted* together by transposing the temperature parameter. Finally, and for convenience, the return value is squeezed using `numpy.squeeze()`.

**Notes**

- The following implementation is expressed in terms of wavelength.
- The SI unit of radiance is *watts per steradian per square metre* ( $\text{W/sr/m}^2$ ).

**References**

[CIET14804e]

## Examples

```
>>> planck_law(500 * 1e-9, 5500)
20472701909806.5...
>>> planck_law(500 * 1e-9, [5000, 5500, 6000])
array([ 1.2106064...e+13,  2.0472701...e+13,  3.1754431...e+13])
```

`colour.colorimetry.planck_law`

`colour.colorimetry.planck_law(wavelength: ArrayLike, temperature: ArrayLike, c1: float = CONSTANT_C1, c2: float = CONSTANT_C2, n: float = CONSTANT_N) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature  $T[K]$  in a medium having index of refraction  $n$ .

## Parameters

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength in meters.
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **c1** (float) – The official value of  $c_1$  is provided by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and is  $c_1 = 3,741771 \times 10^{16} \text{ W/m}^2$  (Mohr and Taylor, 2000).
- **c2** (float) – Since  $T$  is measured on the International Temperature Scale, the value of  $c_2$  used in colorimetry should follow that adopted in the current International Temperature Scale (ITS-90) (Preston-Thomas, 1990; Mielenz et al., 1991), namely  $c_2 = 1,4388 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m/K}$ .
- **n** (float) – Medium index of refraction. For dry air at 15C and 101 325 Pa, containing 0,03 percent by volume of carbon dioxide, it is approximately 1,00028 throughout the visible region although CIE 15:2004 recommends using  $n = 1$ .

## Returns

Radiance in watts per steradian per square metre ( $\text{W/sr/m}^2$ ).

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `colour.colorimetry.planck_law()` definition behaviour with n-dimensional arrays is unusual: The wavelength and temperature parameters are first raveled using `numpy.ravel()`. Then, they are *broadcasted* together by transposing the temperature parameter. Finally, and for convenience, the return value is squeezed using `numpy.squeeze()`.

## Notes

- The following implementation is expressed in terms of wavelength.
- The SI unit of radiance is watts per steradian per square metre ( $\text{W/sr/m}^2$ ).

## References

[CIET14804e]

## Examples

```
>>> planck_law(500 * 1e-9, 5500)
20472701909806.5...
>>> planck_law(500 * 1e-9, [5000, 5500, 6000])
array([ 1.2106064...e+13,  2.0472701...e+13,  3.1754431...e+13])
```

## colour.colorimetry.rayleigh\_jeans\_law

colour.colorimetry.**rayleigh\_jeans\_law**(wavelength: ArrayLike, temperature: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the approximation of the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature  $T[K]$  according to *Rayleigh-Jeans* law.

### Parameters

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength in meters.
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.

### Returns

Radiance in *watts per steradian per square metre* ( $W/sr/m^2$ ).

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The `colour.colorimetry.rayleigh_jeans_law()` definition behaviour with  $n$ -dimensional arrays is unusual: The wavelength and temperature parameters are first raveled using `numpy.ravel()`. Then, they are *broadcasted* together by transposing the temperature parameter. Finally, and for convenience, the return value is squeezed using `numpy.squeeze()`.

## Notes

- The *Rayleigh-Jeans* law agrees with experimental results at large wavelengths (low frequencies) but strongly disagrees at short wavelengths (high frequencies). This inconsistency between observations and the predictions of classical physics is commonly known as the *ultraviolet catastrophe*.
- The following implementation is expressed in terms of wavelength.
- The SI unit of radiance is *watts per steradian per square metre* ( $W/sr/m^2$ ).

## References

[Wikipedia03e]

## Examples

```
>>> rayleigh_jeans_law(500 * 1e-9, 5500)
728478884562351.5...
>>> rayleigh_jeans_law(500 * 1e-9, [5000, 5500, 6000])
...
array([ 6.6225353...e+14,  7.2847888...e+14,  7.9470423...e+14])
```

## colour.colorimetry.daylight\_locus\_function

colour.colorimetry.**daylight\_locus\_function**(*x\_D*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the daylight locus as *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Parameters

**x\_D** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinate  $x_D$ .

### Returns

Daylight locus as *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[WS00a]

## Examples

```
>>> daylight_locus_function(0.31270)
0.3291051...
```

## colour.colorimetry.sd\_gaussian\_normal

colour.colorimetry.**sd\_gaussian\_normal**(*mu*: float, *sigma*: float, *shape*: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_DEFAULT, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → SpectralDistribution

Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given mean wavelength  $\mu$  and standard deviation *sigma*.

### Parameters

- **mu** (float) – Mean wavelength  $\mu$  the gaussian spectral distribution will peak at.
- **sigma** (float) – Standard deviation *sigma* of the gaussian spectral distribution.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.SpectralDistribution}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

### Returns

Gaussian spectral distribution.

**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**Notes**

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

**Examples**

```
>>> sd = sd_gaussian_normal(555, 25)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1.0
>>> sd[530]
0.6065306...
```

**colour.colorimetry.sd\_gaussian\_fwhm**

`colour.colorimetry.sd_gaussian_fwhm(peak_wavelength: float, fwhm: float, shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Return a gaussian spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength and full width at half maximum.

**Parameters**

- **peak\_wavelength** (`float`) – Wavelength the gaussian spectral distribution will peak at.
- **fwhm** (`float`) – Full width at half maximum, i.e. width of the gaussian spectral distribution measured between those points on the y axis which are half the maximum amplitude.
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.SpectralDistribution`}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

**Returns**

Gaussian spectral distribution.

**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**Notes**

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_gaussian_fwhm(555, 25)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1.0
>>> sd[530]
0.0625
```

### `colour.colorimetry.sd_single_led_Ohno2005`

`colour.colorimetry.sd_single_led_Ohno2005`(*peak\_wavelength*: *float*, *half\_spectral\_width*: *float*,  
*shape*: `SpectralShape` = `SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT`,  
*\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Return a single *LED* spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelength and half spectral width  $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$  according to *Ohno (2005)* method.

#### Parameters

- **peak\_wavelength** (*float*) – Wavelength the single *LED* spectral distribution will peak at.
- **half\_spectral\_width** (*float*) – Half spectral width  $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$ .
- **shape** (`SpectralShape`) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.SpectralDistribution`}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

#### Returns

Single *LED* spectral distribution.

#### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

### References

[Ohn05], [OD08]

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_single_led_Ohno2005(555, 25)
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[555]
1...
```

## colour.colorimetry.sd\_multi\_leds\_Ohno2005

`colour.colorimetry.sd_multi_leds_Ohno2005`(*peak\_wavelengths*: ArrayLike, *half\_spectral\_widths*: ArrayLike, *peak\_power\_ratios*: ArrayLike | None = None, *shape*: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_DEFAULT, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → SpectralDistribution

Return a multi *LED* spectral distribution of given spectral shape at given peak wavelengths, half spectral widths  $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$  and peak power ratios according to *Ohno (2005)* method.

The multi *LED* spectral distribution is generated using many single *LED* spectral distributions generated with `colour.sd_single_led_Ohno2005()` definition.

### Parameters

- **peak\_wavelengths** (ArrayLike) – Wavelengths the multi *LED* spectral distribution will peak at, i.e. the peaks for each generated single *LED* spectral distributions.
- **half\_spectral\_widths** (ArrayLike) – Half spectral widths  $\Delta\lambda_{0.5}$ .
- **peak\_power\_ratios** (ArrayLike | None) – Peak power ratios for each generated single *LED* spectral distributions.
- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the spectral distribution.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_single_led_Ohno2005()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

### Returns

Multi *LED* spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

### Notes

- By default, the spectral distribution will use the shape given by `colour.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT` attribute.

### References

[Ohn05], [OD08]

### Examples

```
>>> sd = sd_multi_leds_Ohno2005(
...     np.array([457, 530, 615]),
...     np.array([20, 30, 20]),
...     np.array([0.731, 1.000, 1.660]),
... )
>>> sd.shape
SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0)
>>> sd[500]
0.1295132...
```

### Aliases

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>planck_law(wavelength, temperature[, c1, c2, n])</code>	Return the spectral radiance of a blackbody as a function of wavelength at thermodynamic temperature $T[K]$ in a medium having index of refraction $n$ .
---	--

## Conversion to Tristimulus Values

colour

<code>sd_to_XYZ(sd[, cmfs, illuminant, k, method])</code>	Convert given spectral distribution to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions, illuminant and method.
<code>SD_TO_XYZ_METHODS</code>	Supported spectral distribution to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values conversion methods.
<code>msds_to_XYZ(msds[, cmfs, illuminant, k, method])</code>	Convert given multi-spectral distributions to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant.
<code>MSDS_TO_XYZ_METHODS</code>	Supported multi-spectral array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values conversion methods.
<code>wavelength_to_XYZ(wavelength[, cmfs])</code>	Convert given wavelength $\lambda$ to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions.

### colour.sd\_to\_XYZ

colour.**sd\_to\_XYZ**(*sd*: *ArrayLike* | [SpectralDistribution](#) | [MultiSpectralDistributions](#), *cmfs*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None* = *None*, *illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#) | *None* = *None*, *k*: *Real* | *None* = *None*, *method*: *Literal*['ASTM E308', 'Integration'] | *str* = 'ASTM E308', \*\**kwargs*: *Any*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert given spectral distribution to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given colour matching functions, illuminant and method.

If method is *Integration*, the spectral distribution can be either a `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instance or an *ArrayLike* in which case the shape must be passed.

#### Parameters

- **sd** (*ArrayLike* | [SpectralDistribution](#) | [MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) – Spectral distribution, if an *ArrayLike* and method is *Integration* the wavelengths are expected to be in the last axis, e.g. for a spectral array with 77 bins, *sd* shape could be (77, ) or (1, 77).
- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **k** (*Real* | *None*) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral



luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_{\lambda}(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.

- **method** (Literal['ASTM E308', 'Integration'] | str) – Computation method.
- **mi\_5nm\_omission\_method** – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308()`}, 5 nm measurement intervals spectral distribution conversion to tristimulus values will use a 5 nm version of the colour matching functions instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **mi\_20nm\_interpolation\_method** – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308()`}, 20 nm measurement intervals spectral distribution conversion to tristimulus values will use a dedicated interpolation method instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **shape** – Spectral shape of the spectral distribution, cmfs and illuminant will be aligned to it if sd is an *ArrayLike*.
- **use\_practice\_range** – {`colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308()`}, Practise *ASTM E308-15* working wavelengths range is [360, 780], if *True* this argument will trim the colour matching functions appropriately.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When *k* is set to a value other than *None*, the computed *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.
- The code path using the *ArrayLike* spectral distribution produces results different to the code path using a `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instance: the former favours execution speed by aligning the colour matching functions and illuminant to the given spectral shape while the latter favours precision by aligning the spectral distribution to the colour matching functions.

#### References

[ASTMInternational11], [ASTMInternational15a], [WS00c]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour import (
...     MSDS_CMFS,
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     SpectralDistribution,
...     SpectralShape,
... )
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         0.0641,
...         0.0645,
...         0.0562,
...         0.0537,
...         0.0559,
...         0.0651,
...         0.0705,
...         0.0772,
...         0.0870,
...         0.1128,
...         0.1360,
...         0.1511,
...         0.1688,
...         0.1996,
...         0.2397,
...         0.2852,
...     ]
... )
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data, shape)
>>> sd_to_XYZ(sd, cmfs, illuminant)
...
array([ 10.8401953...,   9.6841740...,   6.2158913...])
>>> sd_to_XYZ(sd, cmfs, illuminant, use_practice_range=False)
...
array([ 10.8402774...,   9.6841967...,   6.2158838...])
>>> sd_to_XYZ(sd, cmfs, illuminant, method="Integration")
...
array([ 10.8404805...,   9.6838697...,   6.2115722...])
>>> sd_to_XYZ(data, cmfs, illuminant, method="Integration", shape=shape)
...
array([ 10.8993917...,   9.6986145...,   6.2540301...])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> sd_to_XYZ(sd)
...
array([ 11.7781589...,   9.9585580...,   5.7408602...])
```

## colour.SD\_TO\_XYZ\_METHODS

```
colour.SD_TO_XYZ_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ASTM E308': ..., 'Integration': ...,
'astm2015': ...})
```

Supported spectral distribution to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values conversion methods.

### References

[ASTMInternational11], [ASTMInternational15a], [WS00c]

Aliases:

- 'astm2015': 'ASTM E308'

## colour.msds\_to\_XYZ

```
colour.msds_to_XYZ(msds: ArrayLike | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution |
None = None, k: Real | None = None, method: Literal['ASTM E308', 'Integration'] |
str = 'ASTM E308', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat
```

Convert given multi-spectral distributions to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant. For the *Integration* method, the multi-spectral distributions can be either a `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance or an `ArrayLike` in which case the shape must be passed.

### Parameters

- **msds** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralDistribution` | `MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Multi-spectral distributions, if an `ArrayLike` the wavelengths are expected to be in the last axis, e.g. for a 512x384 multi-spectral image with 77 bins, `msds` shape should be (384, 512, 77).
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **k** (`Real` | `None`) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the *CIE 1931* standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.
- **method** (`Literal`['ASTM E308', 'Integration'] | `str`) – Computation method.
- **mi\_5nm\_omission\_method** – {`colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308()`}, 5 nm measurement intervals multi-spectral distributions conversion to tristimulus values will use a 5 nm version of the colour matching functions instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **mi\_20nm\_interpolation\_method** – {`colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308()`}, 20 nm measurement intervals multi-spectral distributions conversion to tristimulus values will use a dedicated interpolation method instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.

- **shape** – `{colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_integration()}`, Spectral shape of the multi-spectral distributions array *msds*, *cmfs* and illuminant will be aligned to it.
- **use\_practice\_range** – `{colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308()}`, Practise *ASTM E308-15* working wavelengths range is [360, 780], if *True* this argument will trim the colour matching functions appropriately.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values, for a 512x384 multi-spectral image with 77 wavelengths, the output shape will be (384, 512, 3).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When *k* is set to a value other than *None*, the computed *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.
- The code path using the *ArrayLike* multi-spectral distributions produces results different to the code path using a `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance: the former favours execution speed by aligning the colour matching functions and illuminant to the given spectral shape while the latter favours precision by aligning the multi-spectral distributions to the colour matching functions.
- If precision is required, it is possible to interpolate the multi-spectral distributions with `scipy.interpolate.interp1d` class on the last / tail axis as follows:

```
interpolator = scipy.interpolate.interp1d(
    wavelengths,
    values,
    axis=-1,
    kind="linear",
    fill_value="extrapolate",
)
values_i = interpolator(wavelengths_i)
```

**References**

[ASTMInternational11], [ASTMInternational15a], [WS00c]

## Examples

```

>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralDistribution
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 60)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         [
...             0.0137,
...             0.0159,
...             0.0096,
...             0.0111,
...             0.0179,
...             0.1057,
...             0.0433,
...             0.0258,
...             0.0248,
...             0.0186,
...             0.0310,
...             0.0473,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0913,
...             0.3145,
...             0.2582,
...             0.0709,
...             0.2971,
...             0.4620,
...             0.2683,
...             0.0831,
...             0.1203,
...             0.1292,
...             0.1682,
...             0.3221,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0152,
...             0.0842,
...             0.4139,
...             0.0220,
...             0.5630,
...             0.1918,
...             0.2373,
...             0.0430,
...             0.0054,
...             0.0079,
...             0.3719,
...             0.2268,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0281,
...             0.0907,
...             0.2228,
...             0.1249,
...             0.2375,
...             0.5625,
...         ]
...     ]

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...         0.0518,
...         0.3230,
...         0.0065,
...         0.4006,
...         0.0861,
...         0.3161,
...     ],
...     [
...         0.1918,
...         0.7103,
...         0.0041,
...         0.1817,
...         0.0024,
...         0.4209,
...         0.0118,
...         0.2302,
...         0.1860,
...         0.9404,
...         0.0041,
...         0.1124,
...     ],
...     [
...         0.0430,
...         0.0437,
...         0.3744,
...         0.0020,
...         0.5819,
...         0.0027,
...         0.0823,
...         0.0081,
...         0.3625,
...         0.3213,
...         0.7849,
...         0.0024,
...     ],
... ]
... )
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data, shape)
>>> msds_to_XYZ(msds, cmfs, illuminant, method="Integration")
...
array([[ 7.5029704...,  3.9487844...,  8.4034669...],
       [26.9259681..., 15.0724609..., 28.7057807...],
       [16.7032188..., 28.2172346..., 25.6455984...],
       [11.5767013...,  8.6400993...,  6.5768406...],
       [18.7314793..., 35.0750364..., 30.1457266...],
       [45.1656756..., 39.6136917..., 43.6783499...],
       [ 8.1755696..., 13.0934177..., 25.9420944...],
       [22.4676286..., 19.3099080...,  7.9637549...],
       [ 6.5781241...,  2.5255349..., 11.0930768...],
       [43.9147364..., 27.9803924..., 11.7292655...],
       [ 8.5365923..., 19.7030166..., 17.7050933...],
       [23.9088250..., 26.2129529..., 30.6763148...]])
>>> data = np.reshape(data, (2, 6, 6))
>>> msds_to_XYZ(data, cmfs, illuminant, method="Integration", shape=shape)
...
array([[[ 1.3104332...,  1.1377026...,  1.8267926...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 2.1875548..., 2.2510619..., 3.0721540...],
[ 16.8714661..., 17.7063715..., 35.8709902...],
[ 12.1648722..., 12.7222194..., 10.4880888...],
[ 16.0419431..., 23.0985768..., 11.1479902...],
[ 9.2391014..., 3.8301575..., 5.4703803...]],

[[ 13.8734231..., 17.3942194..., 11.0364103...],
[ 27.7096381..., 20.8626722..., 35.5581690...],
[ 22.7886687..., 11.4769218..., 78.3300659...],
[ 51.1284864..., 52.2463568..., 26.1483754...],
[ 14.4749229..., 20.5011495..., 6.6228107...],
[ 33.6001365..., 36.3242617..., 2.8254217...]]])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> msds_to_XYZ(msds, method="Integration")
...
array([[ 8.2415862...,  4.2543993...,  7.6100842...],
       [ 29.6144619..., 16.1158465..., 25.9015472...],
       [ 16.6799560..., 27.2350547..., 22.9413337...],
       [ 12.5597688...,  9.0667136...,  5.9670327...],
       [ 18.5804689..., 33.6618109..., 26.9249733...],
       [ 47.7113308..., 40.4573249..., 39.6439145...],
       [  7.830207 ..., 12.3689624..., 23.3742655...],
       [ 24.1695370..., 20.0629815...,  7.2718670...],
       [  7.2333751...,  2.7982097..., 10.0688374...],
       [ 48.7358074..., 30.2417164..., 10.6753233...],
       [  8.3231013..., 18.6791507..., 15.8228184...],
       [ 24.6452277..., 26.0809382..., 27.7106399...]])
```

## colour.MSDS\_TO\_XYZ\_METHODS

`colour.MSDS_TO_XYZ_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ASTM E308': ..., 'Integration': ..., 'astm2015': ...})`

Supported multi-spectral array to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values conversion methods.

## References

[[ASTMInternational11](#)], [[ASTMInternational15a](#)], [[WS00c](#)]

Aliases:

- 'astm2015': 'ASTM E308'

## colour.wavelength\_to\_XYZ

`colour.wavelength_to_XYZ(wavelength: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert given wavelength  $\lambda$  to CIE XYZ tristimulus values using given colour matching functions.

If the wavelength  $\lambda$  is not available in the colour matching function, its value will be calculated according to CIE 15:2004 recommendation: the method developed by *Sprague (1880)* will be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and the *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable.

### Parameters

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If wavelength  $\lambda$  is not contained in the colour matching functions domain.

### Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> wavelength_to_XYZ(480, cmfs)
array([ 0.09564 ,  0.13902 ,  0.8129501...])
>>> wavelength_to_XYZ(480.5, cmfs)
array([ 0.0914287...,  0.1418350...,  0.7915726...])
```

### Ancillary Objects

`colour.colorimetry`

`handle_spectral_arguments([cmfs, ...])`

Handle the spectral arguments of various *Colour* definitions performing spectral computations.



## colour.colorimetry.handle\_spectral\_arguments

```
colour.colorimetry.handle_spectral_arguments(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None,
                                             illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None,
                                             cmfs_default: str = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
                                             illuminant_default: str = 'D65',
                                             shape_default: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT,
                                             issue_runtime_warnings: bool = True) → Tuple[MultiSpectralDistributions, SpectralDistribution]
```

Handle the spectral arguments of various *Colour* definitions performing spectral computations.

- If `cmfs` is not given, one is chosen according to `cmfs_default`. The returned colour matching functions adopt the spectral shape given by `shape_default`.
- If `illuminant` is not given, one is chosen according to `illuminant_default`. The returned illuminant adopts the spectral shape of the returned colour matching functions.
- If `illuminant` is given, the returned illuminant spectral shape is aligned to that of the returned colour matching functions.

### Parameters

- **`cmfs`** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **`illuminant`** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **`cmfs_default`** (`str`) – The default colour matching functions to use if `cmfs` is not given.
- **`illuminant_default`** (`str`) – The default illuminant to use if `illuminant` is not given.
- **`shape_default`** (`SpectralShape`) – The default spectral shape to align the final colour matching functions and illuminant.
- **`issue_runtime_warnings`** (`bool`) – Whether to issue the runtime warnings.

### Returns

Colour matching functions and illuminant.

### Return type

`tuple`

### Examples

```
>>> cmfs, illuminant = handle_spectral_arguments()
>>> cmfs.name, cmfs.shape, illuminant.name, illuminant.shape
('CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0), 'D65',
→ SpectralShape(360.0, 780.0, 1.0))
>>> cmfs, illuminant = handle_spectral_arguments(
...     shape_default=SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
... )
>>> cmfs.name, cmfs.shape, illuminant.name, illuminant.shape
('CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', SpectralShape(400.0, 700.0, 20.0), 'D65',
→ SpectralShape(400.0, 700.0, 20.0))
```

## ASTM E308-15

colour.colorimetry

<code>sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308(sd[, cmfs, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert given spectral distribution to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to practise <i>ASTM E308-15</i> method.
<code>msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308(msds[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Convert given multi-spectral distributions to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to practise <i>ASTM E308-15</i> method.

## colour.colorimetry.sd\_to\_XYZ\_ASTME308

colour.colorimetry.sd\_to\_XYZ\_ASTME308(sd: *SpectralDistribution*, cmfs: *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None* = *None*, illuminant: *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, use\_practice\_range: *bool* = *True*, mi\_5nm\_omission\_method: *bool* = *True*, mi\_20nm\_interpolation\_method: *bool* = *True*, k: *Real* | *None* = *None*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert given spectral distribution to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to practise *ASTM E308-15* method.

## Parameters

- **sd** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Spectral distribution.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **use\_practice\_range** (*bool*) – Practise *ASTM E308-15* working wavelengths range is [360, 780], if *True* this argument will trim the colour matching functions appropriately.
- **mi\_5nm\_omission\_method** (*bool*) – 5 nm measurement intervals spectral distribution conversion to tristimulus values will use a 5 nm version of the colour matching functions instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **mi\_20nm\_interpolation\_method** (*bool*) – 20 nm measurement intervals spectral distribution conversion to tristimulus values will use a dedicated interpolation method instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **k** (*Real* | *None*) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the *CIE 1931* standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.

## Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When  $k$  is set to a value other than *None*, the computed *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.

**References**

[ASTMInternational15a]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralDistribution
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         0.0641,
...         0.0645,
...         0.0562,
...         0.0537,
...         0.0559,
...         0.0651,
...         0.0705,
...         0.0772,
...         0.0870,
...         0.1128,
...         0.1360,
...         0.1511,
...         0.1688,
...         0.1996,
...         0.2397,
...         0.2852,
...     ]
... )
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data, shape)
>>> sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308(sd, cmfs, illuminant)
...
array([ 10.8401953...,   9.6841740...,   6.2158913...])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308(sd)
...
array([ 11.7781589...,   9.9585580...,   5.7408602...])
```

**colour.colorimetry.msds\_to\_XYZ\_ASTME308**

```
colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308(msds: MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
    MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant:
    SpectralDistribution | None = None, k: Real | None =
    None, use_practice_range: bool = True,
    mi_5nm_omission_method: bool = True,
    mi_20nm_interpolation_method: bool = True) →
    NDArrayFloat
```

Convert given multi-spectral distributions to CIE XYZ tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to practise ASTM E308-15 method.

**Parameters**

- **msds** (`MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Multi-spectral distributions.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to CIE Illuminant E.
- **k** (`Real` | `None`) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.
- **use\_practice\_range** (`bool`) – Practise ASTM E308-15 working wavelengths range is [360, 780], if `True` this argument will trim the colour matching functions appropriately.
- **mi\_5nm\_omission\_method** (`bool`) – 5 nm measurement intervals multi-spectral distributions conversion to tristimulus values will use a 5 nm version of the colour matching functions instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.
- **mi\_20nm\_interpolation\_method** (`bool`) – 20 nm measurement intervals multi-spectral distributions conversion to tristimulus values will use a dedicated interpolation method instead of a table of tristimulus weighting factors.

**Returns**

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When  $k$  is set to a value other than *None*, the computed CIE XYZ tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.

## References

[WS00c]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 60)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         [
...             0.0137,
...             0.0159,
...             0.0096,
...             0.0111,
...             0.0179,
...             0.1057,
...             0.0433,
...             0.0258,
...             0.0248,
...             0.0186,
...             0.0310,
...             0.0473,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0913,
...             0.3145,
...             0.2582,
...             0.0709,
...             0.2971,
...             0.4620,
...             0.2683,
...             0.0831,
...             0.1203,
...             0.1292,
...             0.1682,
...             0.3221,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0152,
...             0.0842,
...             0.4139,
...             0.0220,
...             0.5630,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...         0.1918,
...         0.2373,
...         0.0430,
...         0.0054,
...         0.0079,
...         0.3719,
...         0.2268,
...     ],
...     [
...         0.0281,
...         0.0907,
...         0.2228,
...         0.1249,
...         0.2375,
...         0.5625,
...         0.0518,
...         0.3230,
...         0.0065,
...         0.4006,
...         0.0861,
...         0.3161,
...     ],
...     [
...         0.1918,
...         0.7103,
...         0.0041,
...         0.1817,
...         0.0024,
...         0.4209,
...         0.0118,
...         0.2302,
...         0.1860,
...         0.9404,
...         0.0041,
...         0.1124,
...     ],
...     [
...         0.0430,
...         0.0437,
...         0.3744,
...         0.0020,
...         0.5819,
...         0.0027,
...         0.0823,
...         0.0081,
...         0.3625,
...         0.3213,
...         0.7849,
...         0.0024,
...     ],
... ]
... )
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data, shape)
>>> msds = msds.align(SpectralShape(400, 700, 20))
>>> msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308(msds, cmfs, illuminant)
...

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
array([[ 7.5052758...,  3.9557516...,  8.38929 ...],
       [ 26.9408494..., 15.0987746..., 28.6631260...],
       [ 16.7047370..., 28.2089815..., 25.6556751...],
       [ 11.5711808...,  8.6445071...,  6.5587827...],
       [ 18.7428858..., 35.0626352..., 30.1778517...],
       [ 45.1224886..., 39.6238997..., 43.5813345...],
       [  8.1786985..., 13.0950215..., 25.9326459...],
       [ 22.4462888..., 19.3115133...,  7.9304333...],
       [  6.5764361...,  2.5305945..., 11.07253 ...],
       [ 43.9113380..., 28.0003541..., 11.6852531...],
       [  8.5496209..., 19.6913570..., 17.7400079...],
       [ 23.8866733..., 26.2147704..., 30.6297684...]])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308(msds)
...
array([[ 8.2439318...,  4.2617641...,  7.5977409...],
       [ 29.6290771..., 16.1443076..., 25.8640484...],
       [ 16.6819067..., 27.2271403..., 22.9490590...],
       [ 12.5543694...,  9.0705685...,  5.9516323...],
       [ 18.5921357..., 33.6508573..., 26.9511144...],
       [ 47.6698072..., 40.4630866..., 39.5612904...],
       [  7.8336896..., 12.3711768..., 23.3654245...],
       [ 24.1486630..., 20.0621956...,  7.2438655...],
       [  7.2323703...,  2.8033217..., 10.0510790...],
       [ 48.7322793..., 30.2614779..., 10.6377135...],
       [  8.3365770..., 18.6690888..., 15.8517212...],
       [ 24.6240657..., 26.0805317..., 27.6706915...]])
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.colorimetry

<code>sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTM</code>	Convert given spectral distribution to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant using a table of tristimulus weighting factors according to practise <i>ASTM E308-15</i> method.
<code>adjust_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308(...)</code>	Adjust given table of tristimulus weighting factors to account for a shorter wavelengths range of the test spectral shape compared to the reference spectral shape using practise <i>ASTM E308-15</i> method: Weights at the wavelengths for which data are not available are added to the weights at the shortest and longest wavelength for which spectral data are available.
<code>lagrange_coefficients_ASTME2022([interval, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>Lagrange Coefficients</i> for given interval size using practise <i>ASTM E2022-11</i> method.
<code>tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME2022(...)</code>	Return a table of tristimulus weighting factors for given colour matching functions and illuminant using practise <i>ASTM E2022-11</i> method.

`colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308`

`colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308`(*sd*: [SpectralDistribution](#), *cmfs*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None* = *None*, *illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#) | *None* = *None*, *k*: *Real* | *None* = *None*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert given spectral distribution to CIE XYZ tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant using a table of tristimulus weighting factors according to practise ASTM E308-15 method.

**Parameters**

- **sd** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Spectral distribution.
- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to CIE Illuminant E.
- **k** (*Real* | *None*) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.

**Returns**

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[ASTMInternational15a]



## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralDistribution
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         0.0641,
...         0.0645,
...         0.0562,
...         0.0537,
...         0.0559,
...         0.0651,
...         0.0705,
...         0.0772,
...         0.0870,
...         0.1128,
...         0.1360,
...         0.1511,
...         0.1688,
...         0.1996,
...         0.2397,
...         0.2852,
...     ]
... )
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data, shape)
>>> sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308(
...     sd, cmfs, illuminant
... )
array([ 10.8405832...,   9.6844909...,   6.2155622...])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> sd_to_XYZ_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308(sd)
...
array([ 11.7786111...,   9.9589055...,   5.7403205...])
```

**colour.colorimetry.adjust\_tristimulus\_weighting\_factors\_ASTME308**

colour.colorimetry.adjust\_tristimulus\_weighting\_factors\_ASTME308(*W*: ArrayLike, *shape\_r*: SpectralShape, *shape\_t*: SpectralShape) → NDArrayFloat

Adjust given table of tristimulus weighting factors to account for a shorter wavelengths range of the test spectral shape compared to the reference spectral shape using practise *ASTM E308-15* method: Weights at the wavelengths for which data are not available are added to the weights at the shortest and longest wavelength for which spectral data are available.

**Parameters**

- *W* (ArrayLike) – Tristimulus weighting factors table.
- *shape\_r* (SpectralShape) – Reference spectral shape.
- *shape\_t* (SpectralShape) – Test spectral shape.

**Returns**

Adjusted tristimulus weighting factors.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[ASTMInternational15a]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import (
...     MSDS_CMFS,
...     SpectralDistribution,
...     SpectralShape,
...     sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A,
... )
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> A = sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A(cmfs.shape)
>>> W = tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME2022(
...     cmfs, A, SpectralShape(360, 830, 20)
... )
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     adjust_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308(
...         W, SpectralShape(360, 830, 20), SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
...     )
...
...
array([[ 0.0509543...,  0.0040971...,  0.2144280...],
       [ 0.7734225...,  0.0779839...,  3.6965732...],
       [ 1.9000905...,  0.3037005...,  9.7554195...],
       [ 1.9707727...,  0.8552809..., 11.4867325...],
       [ 0.7183623...,  2.1457000...,  6.7845806...],
       [ 0.0426667...,  4.8985328...,  2.3208000...],
       [ 1.5223302...,  9.6471138...,  0.7430671...],
       [ 5.6770329..., 14.4609708...,  0.1958194...],
       [12.4451744..., 17.4742541...,  0.0051827...],
       [20.5535772..., 17.5838219..., -0.0026512...],
       [25.3315384..., 14.8957035...,  0.        ...],
       [21.5711570..., 10.0796619...,  0.        ...],
       [12.1785817...,  5.0680655...,  0.        ...],
       [ 4.6675746...,  1.8303239...,  0.        ...],
       [ 1.3236117...,  0.5129694...,  0.        ...],
       [ 0.4171109...,  0.1618194...,  0.        ...]])
```

**colour.colorimetry.lagrange\_coefficients\_ASTME2022**

`colour.colorimetry.lagrange_coefficients_ASTME2022(interval: int = 10, interval_type: Literal['Boundary', 'Inner'] | str = 'Inner') → NumpyFloat`

Compute the *Lagrange Coefficients* for given interval size using practise *ASTM E2022-11* method.

**Parameters**

- **interval** (*int*) – Interval size in nm.
- **interval\_type** (*Literal*['Boundary', 'Inner'] | *str*) – If the interval is an *inner* interval *Lagrange Coefficients* are computed for degree 4. Degree 3 is used for a *boundary* interval.

**Returns**

*Lagrange Coefficients*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[ASTMInternational11]

**Examples**

```
>>> lagrange_coefficients_ASTME2022(10, "inner")
...
array([[ -0.028...,  0.940...,  0.104..., -0.016...],
       [ -0.048...,  0.864...,  0.216..., -0.032...],
       [ -0.059...,  0.773...,  0.331..., -0.045...],
       [ -0.064...,  0.672...,  0.448..., -0.056...],
       [ -0.062...,  0.562...,  0.562..., -0.062...],
       [ -0.056...,  0.448...,  0.672..., -0.064...],
       [ -0.045...,  0.331...,  0.773..., -0.059...],
       [ -0.032...,  0.216...,  0.864..., -0.048...],
       [ -0.016...,  0.104...,  0.940..., -0.028...]])
>>> lagrange_coefficients_ASTME2022(10, "boundary")
...
array([[ 0.85...,  0.19..., -0.04...],
       [ 0.72...,  0.36..., -0.08...],
       [ 0.59...,  0.51..., -0.10...],
       [ 0.48...,  0.64..., -0.12...],
       [ 0.37...,  0.75..., -0.12...],
       [ 0.28...,  0.84..., -0.12...],
       [ 0.19...,  0.91..., -0.10...],
       [ 0.12...,  0.96..., -0.08...],
       [ 0.05...,  0.99..., -0.04...]])
```

## colour.colorimetry.tristimulus\_weighting\_factors\_ASTME2022

`colour.colorimetry.tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME2022`(*cmfs*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#),  
*illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#),  
*shape*: [SpectralShape](#), *k*: *Real* |  
*None* = *None*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Return a table of tristimulus weighting factors for given colour matching functions and illuminant using practise *ASTM E2022-11* method.

The computed table of tristimulus weighting factors should be used with spectral data that has been corrected for spectral bandpass dependence.

### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) – Standard observer colour matching functions.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Illuminant spectral distribution.
- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#)) – Shape used to build the table, only the interval is needed.
- **k** (*Real* | *None*) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.

### Returns

Tristimulus weighting factors table.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If the colour matching functions or illuminant intervals are not equal to 1 nm.

### Notes

- Input colour matching functions and illuminant intervals are expected to be equal to 1 nm. If the illuminant data is not available at 1 nm interval, it needs to be interpolated using *CIE* recommendations: The method developed by *Sprague (1880)* should be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and a *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable.

## References

[ASTMInternational11]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import (
...     MSDS_CMFS,
...     SpectralDistribution,
...     SpectralShape,
...     sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A,
... )
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> A = sd_CIE_standard_illuminant_A(cmfs.shape)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME2022(
...         cmfs, A, SpectralShape(360, 830, 20)
...     )
...
...
...
array([[ -0.0002981...,  -0.0000317...,  -0.0013301...],
       [ -0.0087155...,  -0.0008915...,  -0.0407436...],
       [  0.0599679...,   0.0050203...,   0.2565018...],
       [  0.7734225...,   0.0779839...,   3.6965732...],
       [  1.9000905...,   0.3037005...,   9.7554195...],
       [  1.9707727...,   0.8552809...,  11.4867325...],
       [  0.7183623...,   2.1457000...,   6.7845806...],
       [  0.0426667...,   4.8985328...,   2.3208000...],
       [  1.5223302...,   9.6471138...,   0.7430671...],
       [  5.6770329...,  14.4609708...,   0.1958194...],
       [ 12.4451744...,  17.4742541...,   0.0051827...],
       [ 20.5535772...,  17.5838219...,  -0.0026512...],
       [ 25.3315384...,  14.8957035...,   0.         ],
       [ 21.5711570...,  10.0796619...,   0.         ],
       [ 12.1785817...,   5.0680655...,   0.         ],
       [  4.6675746...,   1.8303239...,   0.         ],
       [  1.3236117...,   0.5129694...,   0.         ],
       [  0.3175325...,   0.1230084...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0746341...,   0.0290243...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0182990...,   0.0071606...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0047942...,   0.0018888...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0013293...,   0.0005277...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0004254...,   0.0001704...,   0.         ],
       [  0.0000962...,   0.0000389...,   0.         ]])
```

## Integration

colour.colorimetry

<code>sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Convert given spectral distribution to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to classical integration method.
<code>msds_to_XYZ_integration(msds[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Convert given multi-spectral distributions to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant.

### colour.colorimetry.sd\_to\_XYZ\_integration

colour.colorimetry.sd\_to\_XYZ\_integration(sd: ArrayLike | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, k: Real | None = None, shape: SpectralShape | None = None) → NDArrayFloat

Convert given spectral distribution to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant according to classical integration method.

The spectral distribution can be either a `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instance or an *Array-Like* in which case the shape must be passed.

#### Parameters

- **sd** (ArrayLike | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) – Spectral distribution, if an *ArrayLike* the wavelengths are expected to be in the last axis, e.g. for a spectral array with 77 bins, sd shape could be (77, ) or (1, 77).
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (SpectralDistribution | None) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **k** (Real | None) – Normalisation constant  $k$ . For reflecting or transmitting object colours,  $k$  is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants  $k$  is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the *CIE 1931* standard colorimetric system, the  $Y$  value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant,  $k$ , must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.
- **shape** (SpectralShape | None) – Spectral shape of the spectral distribution, cmfs and illuminant will be aligned to it if sd is an *ArrayLike*.

#### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When *k* is set to a value other than *None*, the computed *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.
- The code path using the *ArrayLike* spectral distribution produces results different to the code path using a `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instance: the former favours execution speed by aligning the colour matching functions and illuminant to the given spectral shape while the latter favours precision by aligning the spectral distribution to the colour matching functions.

## References

[WS00c]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralDistribution
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 20)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         0.0641,
...         0.0645,
...         0.0562,
...         0.0537,
...         0.0559,
...         0.0651,
...         0.0705,
...         0.0772,
...         0.0870,
...         0.1128,
...         0.1360,
...         0.1511,
...         0.1688,
...         0.1996,
...         0.2397,
...         0.2852,
...     ]
... )
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data, shape)
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant)
...
array([ 10.8404805...,   9.6838697...,   6.2115722...])
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(data, cmfs, illuminant, shape=shape)
...
array([ 10.8993917...,   9.6986145...,   6.2540301...])
```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd)
...
array([ 11.7786939...,  9.9583972...,  5.7371816...])
```

## colour.colorimetry.msds\_to\_XYZ\_integration

`colour.colorimetry.msds_to_XYZ_integration`(*msds*: *ArrayLike* | *SpectralDistribution* | *MultiSpectralDistributions*, *cmfs*: *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None* = *None*, *illuminant*: *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, *k*: *Real* | *None* = *None*, *shape*: *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert given multi-spectral distributions to CIE XYZ tristimulus values using given colour matching functions and illuminant.

The multi-spectral distributions can be either a `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance or an *ArrayLike* in which case the shape must be passed.

### Parameters

- **msds** (*ArrayLike* | *SpectralDistribution* | *MultiSpectralDistributions*) – Multi-spectral distributions, if an *ArrayLike* the wavelengths are expected to be in the last axis, e.g. for a 512x384 multi-spectral image with 77 bins, *msds* shape should be (384, 512, 77).
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to CIE Illuminant E.
- **k** (*Real* | *None*) – Normalisation constant *k*. For reflecting or transmitting object colours, *k* is chosen so that  $Y = 100$  for objects for which the spectral reflectance factor  $R(\lambda)$  of the object colour or the spectral transmittance factor  $\tau(\lambda)$  of the object is equal to unity for all wavelengths. For self-luminous objects and illuminants, the constants *k* is usually chosen on the grounds of convenience. If, however, in the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric system, the *Y* value is required to be numerically equal to the absolute value of a photometric quantity, the constant, *k*, must be put equal to the numerical value of  $K_m$ , the maximum spectral luminous efficacy (which is equal to  $683 \text{ lm} \cdot \text{W}^{-1}$ ) and  $\Phi_\lambda(\lambda)$  must be the spectral concentration of the radiometric quantity corresponding to the photometric quantity required.
- **shape** (*SpectralShape* | *None*) – Spectral shape of the multi-spectral distributions, *cmfs* and *illuminant* will be aligned to it if *msds* is an *ArrayLike*.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values, for a 512x384 multi-spectral image with 77 bins, the output shape will be (384, 512, 3).

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- When *k* is set to a value other than *None*, the computed *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are assumed to be absolute and are thus converted from percentages by a final division by 100.
- The code path using the *ArrayLike* multi-spectral distributions produces results different to the code path using a `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance: the former favours execution speed by aligning the colour matching functions and illuminant to the given spectral shape while the latter favours precision by aligning the multi-spectral distributions to the colour matching functions.
- If precision is required, it is possible to interpolate the multi-spectral distributions with `scipy.interpolate.interp1d` class on the last / tail axis as follows:

```
interpolator = scipy.interpolate.interp1d(
    wavelengths,
    values,
    axis=-1,
    kind="linear",
    fill_value="extrapolate",
)
values_i = interpolator(wavelengths_i)
```

## References

[WS00c]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 60)
>>> data = np.array(
...     [
...         [
...             0.0137,
...             0.0159,
...             0.0096,
...             0.0111,
...             0.0179,
...             0.1057,
...             0.0433,
...             0.0258,
...             0.0248,
...             0.0186,
...             0.0310,
...             0.0473,
...         ],
...         [
...             0.0913,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
...      0.3145,
...      0.2582,
...      0.0709,
...      0.2971,
...      0.4620,
...      0.2683,
...      0.0831,
...      0.1203,
...      0.1292,
...      0.1682,
...      0.3221,
...      ],
...      [
...      0.0152,
...      0.0842,
...      0.4139,
...      0.0220,
...      0.5630,
...      0.1918,
...      0.2373,
...      0.0430,
...      0.0054,
...      0.0079,
...      0.3719,
...      0.2268,
...      ],
...      [
...      0.0281,
...      0.0907,
...      0.2228,
...      0.1249,
...      0.2375,
...      0.5625,
...      0.0518,
...      0.3230,
...      0.0065,
...      0.4006,
...      0.0861,
...      0.3161,
...      ],
...      [
...      0.1918,
...      0.7103,
...      0.0041,
...      0.1817,
...      0.0024,
...      0.4209,
...      0.0118,
...      0.2302,
...      0.1860,
...      0.9404,
...      0.0041,
...      0.1124,
...      ],
...      [
...      0.0430,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...         0.0437,
...         0.3744,
...         0.0020,
...         0.5819,
...         0.0027,
...         0.0823,
...         0.0081,
...         0.3625,
...         0.3213,
...         0.7849,
...         0.0024,
...     ],
... ]
... )
>>> msds = MultiSpectralDistributions(data, shape)
>>> msds_to_XYZ_integration(msds, cmfs, illuminant)
...
array([[ 7.5029704...,  3.9487844...,  8.4034669...],
       [ 26.9259681..., 15.0724609..., 28.7057807...],
       [ 16.7032188..., 28.2172346..., 25.6455984...],
       [ 11.5767013...,  8.6400993...,  6.5768406...],
       [ 18.7314793..., 35.0750364..., 30.1457266...],
       [ 45.1656756..., 39.6136917..., 43.6783499...],
       [  8.1755696..., 13.0934177..., 25.9420944...],
       [ 22.4676286..., 19.3099080...,  7.9637549...],
       [  6.5781241...,  2.5255349..., 11.0930768...],
       [ 43.9147364..., 27.9803924..., 11.7292655...],
       [  8.5365923..., 19.7030166..., 17.7050933...],
       [ 23.9088250..., 26.2129529..., 30.6763148...]])
>>> data = np.reshape(data, (2, 6, 6))
>>> msds_to_XYZ_integration(data, cmfs, illuminant, shape=shape)
...
array([[[ 1.3104332...,  1.1377026...,  1.8267926...],
        [ 2.1875548...,  2.2510619...,  3.0721540...],
        [ 16.8714661..., 17.7063715..., 35.8709902...],
        [ 12.1648722..., 12.7222194..., 10.4880888...],
        [ 16.0419431..., 23.0985768..., 11.1479902...],
        [  9.2391014...,  3.8301575...,  5.4703803...]],

       [[ 13.8734231..., 17.3942194..., 11.0364103...],
        [ 27.7096381..., 20.8626722..., 35.5581690...],
        [ 22.7886687..., 11.4769218..., 78.3300659...],
        [ 51.1284864..., 52.2463568..., 26.1483754...],
        [ 14.4749229..., 20.5011495...,  6.6228107...],
        [ 33.6001365..., 36.3242617...,  2.8254217...]])])

```

The default CMFS are the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*, and the default illuminant is *CIE Illuminant E*:

```

>>> msds_to_XYZ_integration(msds)
...
array([[ 8.2415862...,  4.2543993...,  7.6100842...],
       [ 29.6144619..., 16.1158465..., 25.9015472...],
       [ 16.6799560..., 27.2350547..., 22.9413337...],
       [ 12.5597688...,  9.0667136...,  5.9670327...],
       [ 18.5804689..., 33.6618109..., 26.9249733...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 47.7113308..., 40.4573249..., 39.6439145...],
[ 7.830207 ..., 12.3689624..., 23.3742655...],
[ 24.1695370..., 20.0629815..., 7.2718670...],
[ 7.2333751..., 2.7982097..., 10.0688374...],
[ 48.7358074..., 30.2417164..., 10.6753233...],
[ 8.3231013..., 18.6791507..., 15.8228184...],
[ 24.6452277..., 26.0809382..., 27.7106399...]]])
```

## Spectral Bandpass Dependence Correction

colour

<code>bandpass_correction(sd[, method])</code>	Implement spectral bandpass dependence correction on given spectral distribution using given method.
<code>BANDPASS_CORRECTION_METHODS</code>	Supported spectral bandpass dependence correction methods.

### colour.bandpass\_correction

`colour.bandpass_correction(sd: SpectralDistribution, method: Literal['Stearns 1988'] | str = 'Stearns 1988') → SpectralDistribution`

Implement spectral bandpass dependence correction on given spectral distribution using given method.

#### Parameters

- `sd` (*SpectralDistribution*) – Spectral distribution.
- `method` (*Literal*['Stearns 1988'] | str) – Correction method.

#### Returns

Spectral bandpass dependence corrected spectral distribution.

#### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

## References

[SS88], [WRC12a]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SpectralDistribution
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     bandpass_correction(SpectralDistribution(data))
...
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 500.      ,  0.0646518...],
                     [ 520.      ,  0.0704293...],
                     [ 540.      ,  0.0769485...],
                     [ 560.      ,  0.0856928...],
                     [ 580.      ,  0.1129644...],
                     [ 600.      ,  0.1379256...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

## colour.BANDPASS\_CORRECTION\_METHODS

colour.BANDPASS\_CORRECTION\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Stearns 1988': ...})

Supported spectral bandpass dependence correction methods.

## Stearns and Stearns (1988)

colour.colorimetry

<code>bandpass_correction_Stearns1988(sd)</code>	Implement spectral bandpass dependence correction on given spectral distribution using <i>Stearns and Stearns (1988)</i> method.
--	--

## colour.colorimetry.bandpass\_correction\_Stearns1988

colour.colorimetry.bandpass\_correction\_Stearns1988(sd: [SpectralDistribution](#)) → [SpectralDistribution](#)

Implement spectral bandpass dependence correction on given spectral distribution using *Stearns and Stearns (1988)* method.

### Parameters

**sd** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Spectral distribution.

### Returns

Spectral bandpass dependence corrected spectral distribution.

### Return type

[colour.SpectralDistribution](#)

## References

[SS88], [WRC12a]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SpectralDistribution
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     bandpass_correction_Stearns1988(SpectralDistribution(data))
...
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 500.          ,  0.0646518...],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.0704293...],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0769485...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.0856928...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.1129644...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.1379256...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

## Colour Matching Functions

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>LMS_ConeFundamentals([data, domain, labels])</code>	Implement support for the Stockman and Sharpe <i>LMS</i> cone fundamentals colour matching functions.
<code>RGB_ColourMatchingFunctions([data, domain, ...])</code>	Implement support for the <i>CIE RGB</i> colour matching functions.
<code>XYZ_ColourMatchingFunctions([data, domain, ...])</code>	Implement support for the <i>CIE</i> Standard Observers <i>XYZ</i> colour matching functions.

### `colour.colorimetry.LMS_ConeFundamentals`

**class** `colour.colorimetry.LMS_ConeFundamentals`(*data*: *ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *MultiSignals* | *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, *domain*: *ArrayLike* | *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*, *labels*: *Sequence* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*)

Bases: `MultiSpectralDistributions`

Implement support for the Stockman and Sharpe *LMS* cone fundamentals colour matching functions.

**Parameters**

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (Sequence | None) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.LMS_ConeFundamentals.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

```
__init__(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

**Parameters**

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None) –
- **labels** (Sequence | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Return type**

None

**colour.colorimetry.RGB\_ColourMatchingFunctions**

```
class colour.colorimetry.RGB_ColourMatchingFunctions(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions | Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `MultiSpectralDistributions`

Implement support for the *CIE RGB* colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.RGB_ColourMatchingFunctions.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

`__init__`(`data: ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None` = `None`, `domain: ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None` = `None`, `labels: Sequence` | `None` = `None`, `**kwargs: Any`) → `None`

#### Parameters

- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) –
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) –
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

#### Return type

`None`



**colour.colorimetry.XYZ\_ColourMatchingFunctions**

```
class colour.colorimetry.XYZ_ColourMatchingFunctions(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict |
    MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions |
    Sequence | Series | Signal |
    SpectralDistribution | None = None,
    domain: ArrayLike | SpectralShape | None
    = None, labels: Sequence | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `MultiSpectralDistributions`

Implement support for the CIE Standard Observers XYZ colour matching functions.

**Parameters**

- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.
- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.colorimetry.XYZ_ColourMatchingFunctions.labels` property value.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

```
__init__(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | MultiSpectralDistributions |
    Sequence | Series | Signal | SpectralDistribution | None = None, domain: ArrayLike |
    SpectralShape | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
    None
```

**Parameters**

- **data** (`ArrayLike` | `DataFrame` | `dict` | `MultiSignals` | `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `Sequence` | `Series` | `Signal` | `SpectralDistribution` | `None`) –
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `SpectralShape` | `None`) –
- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

**Return type**

`None`

## Dataset

colour

<code>MSDS_CMFS</code>	Multi-spectral distributions of the colour matching functions.
------------------------	--

### colour.MSDS\_CMFS

```
colour.MSDS_CMFS = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals': ..., 'Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals': ..., 'Smith & Pokorny 1975 Normal Trichromats': ..., 'Wright & Guild 1931 2 Degree RGB CMFs': ..., 'Stiles & Burch 1955 2 Degree RGB CMFs': ..., 'Stiles & Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs': ..., 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ..., 'CIE 2012 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2012 10 Degree Standard Observer': ...})
```

Multi-spectral distributions of the colour matching functions.

#### References

[Bro09], [CVRLb], [CVRLc], [CVRLd], [SS00], [CVRLe], [Mac10]

## Ancillary Objects

colour.colorimetry

<code>MSDS_CMFS_LMS</code>	Multi-spectral distributions of the <i>LMS</i> colour matching functions.
<code>MSDS_CMFS_RGB</code>	Multi-spectral distributions of the <i>RGB</i> colour matching functions.
<code>MSDS_CMFS_STANDARD_OBSERVER</code>	Multi-spectral distributions of the <i>CIE</i> Standard Observer colour matching functions.

### colour.colorimetry.MSDS\_CMFS\_LMS

```
colour.colorimetry.MSDS_CMFS_LMS = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals': ..., 'Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals': ..., 'Smith & Pokorny 1975 Normal Trichromats': ...})
```

Multi-spectral distributions of the *LMS* colour matching functions.

#### References

[SS00], [Mac10]

### colour.colorimetry.MSDS\_CMFS\_RGB

```
colour.colorimetry.MSDS_CMFS_RGB = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Wright & Guild 1931 2 Degree RGB CMFs': ..., 'Stiles & Burch 1955 2 Degree RGB CMFs': ..., 'Stiles & Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs': ...})
```

Multi-spectral distributions of the *RGB* colour matching functions.

#### References

[Bro09], [CVRLd], [CVRLe]

### colour.colorimetry.MSDS\_CMFS\_STANDARD\_OBSERVER

```
colour.colorimetry.MSDS_CMFS_STANDARD_OBSERVER = LazyCanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ..., 'CIE 2012 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2012 10 Degree Standard Observer': ...})
```

Multi-spectral distributions of the *CIE* Standard Observer colour matching functions.

#### References

[CVRLb], [CVRLc]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

## Colour Matching Functions Transformations

### Ancillary Objects

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>RGB_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(...)</code>	Convert <i>Wright &amp; Guild 1931 2 Degree RGB CMFs</i> colour matching functions into the <i>CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer</i> colour matching functions.
<code>RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs(...)</code>	Convert <i>Stiles &amp; Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs</i> colour matching functions into the <i>CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer</i> colour matching functions.
<code>RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_LMS_10_degree_cmfs(...)</code>	Convert <i>Stiles &amp; Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs</i> colour matching functions into the <i>Stockman &amp; Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals</i> spectral sensitivity functions.
<code>LMS_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(...)</code>	Convert <i>Stockman &amp; Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals</i> colour matching functions into the <i>CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer</i> colour matching functions.
<code>LMS_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs(...)</code>	Convert <i>Stockman &amp; Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals</i> colour matching functions into the <i>CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer</i> colour matching functions.

### `colour.colorimetry.RGB_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs`

`colour.colorimetry.RGB_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(wavelength: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert *Wright & Guild 1931 2 Degree RGB CMFs* colour matching functions into the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer* colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

**wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.

#### Returns

*CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer* spectral tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

- Data for the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer* already exists, this definition is intended for educational purpose.

## References

[WS00f]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     RGB_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(700)
...
array([ 0.0113577...,  0.004102 ,  0.      ])
```

### colour.colorimetry.RGB\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_10\_degree\_cmfs

colour.colorimetry.RGB\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_10\_degree\_cmfs(*wavelength*: ArrayLike) →  
NDArrayFloat

Convert *Stiles & Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs* colour matching functions into the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

**wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.

#### Returns

*CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* spectral tristimulus values.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- Data for the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* already exists, this definition is intended for educational purpose.

## References

[WS00j]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs(700)
...
array([ 0.0096432...,  0.0037526..., -0.0000041...])
```

**colour.colorimetry.RGB\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_LMS\_10\_degree\_cmfs**

`colour.colorimetry.RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_LMS_10_degree_cmfs(wavelength: ArrayLike) → NDArraryFloat`

Convert *Stiles & Burch 1959 10 Degree RGB CMFs* colour matching functions into the *Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals* spectral sensitivity functions.

**Parameters**

**wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.

**Returns**

*Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals* spectral tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

- Data for the *Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals* already exists, this definition is intended for educational purpose.

**References**

[CIET13606]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     RGB_10_degree_cmfs_to_LMS_10_degree_cmfs(700)
...
array([ 0.0052860...,  0.0003252...,  0.          ])
```

**colour.colorimetry.LMS\_2\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_2\_degree\_cmfs**

`colour.colorimetry.LMS_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(wavelength: ArrayLike) → NDArraryFloat`

Convert *Stockman & Sharpe 2 Degree Cone Fundamentals* colour matching functions into the *CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer* colour matching functions.

**Parameters**

**wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.

**Returns**

*CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer* spectral tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- Data for the *CIE 2015 2 Degree Standard Observer* already exists, this definition is intended for educational purpose.

## References

[CVRLg]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     LMS_2_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_2_degree_cmfs(700)
...
array([ 0.0109677...,  0.0041959...,  0.          ])
```

### colour.colorimetry.LMS\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_10\_degree\_cmfs

colour.colorimetry.LMS\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_10\_degree\_cmfs(*wavelength*: ArrayLike) →  
NDArrayFloat

Convert *Stockman & Sharpe 10 Degree Cone Fundamentals* colour matching functions into the *CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer* colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

**wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in nm.

#### Returns

*CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer* spectral tristimulus values.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- Data for the *CIE 2015 10 Degree Standard Observer* already exists, this definition is intended for educational purpose.

## References

[CVRLf]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     LMS_10_degree_cmfs_to_XYZ_10_degree_cmfs(700)
...
array([ 0.0098162...,  0.0037761...,  0.          ])
```

## Illuminants and Light Sources

### Dataset

colour

<code>CCS_ILLUMINANTS</code>	Chromaticity coordinates of the illuminants.
<code>SDS_ILLUMINANTS</code>	Spectral distributions of the illuminants.
<code>CCS_LIGHT_SOURCES</code>	Chromaticity coordinates of the light sources.
<code>SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES</code>	Spectral distributions of the light sources.
<code>TVS_ILLUMINANTS</code>	<i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values of the illuminants.
<code>TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB</code>	<i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values of the <i>HunterLab</i> illuminants.

### colour.CCS\_ILLUMINANTS

```
colour.CCS_ILLUMINANTS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ...})
```

Chromaticity coordinates of the illuminants.

**Warning:** *DCI-P3* illuminant has no associated spectral distribution. *DCI* has no official reference spectral measurement for this whitepoint. The closest matching spectral distribution is *Kinoton 75P* projector.

### Notes

*CIE Illuminant D Series D60* illuminant chromaticity coordinates were computed as follows:

```
CCT = 6000 * 1.4388 / 1.438
xy = colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(CCT)

sd = colour.sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series(xy)
colour.XYZ_to_xy(
    colour.sd_to_XYZ(
        sd, colour.MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer"]
    )
)
```

- *CIE Illuminant D Series D50* illuminant and *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65* chromaticity coordinates are rounded to 4 decimals as given in the typical RGB colourspaces literature. Their chromaticity coordinates as given in [CIET14804f] are (0.34567, 0.35851) and (0.31272, 0.32903) respectively.
- *CIE* illuminants with chromaticity coordinates not defined in the reference [Wikipedia06b] have been calculated using their correlated colour temperature and `colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_CIE_D()` `colour.sd_CIE_illuminant_D_series()` and / or `colour.sd_to_XYZ()` definitions.
- *ICC D50* chromaticity coordinates were computed with `colour.XYZ_to_xy()` definition from the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values as given by *ICC*: [96.42, 100.00, 82.49].



## References

[CIET14804f], [DigitalCInitiatives07], [InternationalOfStandardization02], [InternationalC-Consortium10], [PLASANAmerica15] [TheAoMPAAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESP-Subcommittee14b], [Wikipedia06b]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

## colour.SDS\_ILLUMINANTS

```
colour.SDS_ILLUMINANTS = LazyCanonicalMapping({'A': ..., 'B': ..., 'C': ..., 'D50': ...,
'D55': ..., 'D60': ..., 'D65': ..., 'D75': ..., 'E': ..., 'FL1': ..., 'FL2': ..., 'FL3':
..., 'FL4': ..., 'FL5': ..., 'FL6': ..., 'FL7': ..., 'FL8': ..., 'FL9': ..., 'FL10': ...,
'FL11': ..., 'FL12': ..., 'FL3.1': ..., 'FL3.2': ..., 'FL3.3': ..., 'FL3.4': ..., 'FL3.5':
..., 'FL3.6': ..., 'FL3.7': ..., 'FL3.8': ..., 'FL3.9': ..., 'FL3.10': ..., 'FL3.11': ...,
'FL3.12': ..., 'FL3.13': ..., 'FL3.14': ..., 'FL3.15': ..., 'HP1': ..., 'HP2': ..., 'HP3':
..., 'HP4': ..., 'HP5': ..., 'LED-B1': ..., 'LED-B2': ..., 'LED-B3': ..., 'LED-B4': ...,
'LED-B5': ..., 'LED-BH1': ..., 'LED-RGB1': ..., 'LED-V1': ..., 'LED-V2': ..., 'ID65': ...,
'ID50': ..., 'ISO 7589 Photographic Daylight': ..., 'ISO 7589 Sensitometric Daylight': ...,
'ISO 7589 Studio Tungsten': ..., 'ISO 7589 Sensitometric Studio Tungsten': ..., 'ISO 7589
Photoflood': ..., 'ISO 7589 Sensitometric Photoflood': ..., 'ISO 7589 Sensitometric
Printer': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the illuminants.

## Notes

- *CIE 15:2004* recommends using linear interpolation for *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series*, for consistency all the illuminants are using a linear interpolator.

## References

[CSH+18], [CIE04], [CIE], [InternationalOfStandardization02]

## colour.CCS\_LIGHT\_SOURCES

```
colour.CCS_LIGHT_SOURCES = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ...,
'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ...})
```

Chromaticity coordinates of the light sources.

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

## colour.SDS\_LIGHT\_SOURCES

```
colour.SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'Natural': ..., 'Philips TL-84': ...,
'SA': ..., 'SC': ..., 'T8 Luxline Plus White': ..., 'T8 Polylux 3000': ..., 'T8 Polylux
4000': ..., 'Thorn Kolor-rite': ..., 'Cool White FL': ..., 'Daylight FL': ..., 'HPS': ...,
'Incandescent': ..., 'LPS': ..., 'Mercury': ..., 'Metal Halide': ..., 'Neodimium
Incandescent': ..., 'Super HPS': ..., 'Triphosphor FL': ..., '3-LED-1 (457/540/605)': ...,
'3-LED-2 (473/545/616)': ..., '3-LED-2 Yellow': ..., '3-LED-3 (465/546/614)': ...,
'3-LED-4 (455/547/623)': ..., '4-LED No Yellow': ..., '4-LED Yellow': ..., '4-LED-1
(461/526/576/624)': ..., '4-LED-2 (447/512/573/627)': ..., 'Luxeon WW 2880': ...,
'PHOS-1': ..., 'PHOS-2': ..., 'PHOS-3': ..., 'PHOS-4': ..., 'Phosphor LED YAG': ..., '60
A/W (Soft White)': ..., 'C100S54 (HPS)': ..., 'C100S54C (HPS)': ..., 'F32T8/TL830
(Triphosphor)': ..., 'F32T8/TL835 (Triphosphor)': ..., 'F32T8/TL841 (Triphosphor)': ...,
'F32T8/TL850 (Triphosphor)': ..., 'F32T8/TL865/PLUS (Triphosphor)': ..., 'F34/CW/RS/EW
(Cool White FL)': ..., 'F34T12/LW/RS/EW': ..., 'F34T12WW/RS/EW (Warm White FL)': ...,
'F40/C50 (Broadband FL)': ..., 'F40/C75 (Broadband FL)': ..., 'F40/CWX (Broadband FL)':
..., 'F40/DX (Broadband FL)': ..., 'F40/DXTP (Delux FL)': ..., 'F40/N (Natural FL)': ...,
'H38HT-100 (Mercury)': ..., 'H38JA-100/DX (Mercury DX)': ..., 'MHC100/U/MP/3K': ...,
'MHC100/U/MP/4K': ..., 'SDW-T 100W/LV (Super HPS)': ..., 'Kinoton 75P': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the light sources.

### Notes

- *CIE 15:2004* recommends using linear interpolation for *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series*, for consistency all the illuminants are using a linear interpolator.

### References

[[Hou15](#)], [[OD08](#)], [[Poi80](#)]

## colour.TVS\_ILLUMINANTS

```
colour.TVS_ILLUMINANTS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE
1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ...})
```

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the illuminants.

### References

[[CSH+18](#)]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

## colour.TVS\_ILLUMINANTS\_HUNTERLAB

```
colour.TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_2_1931': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ...})
```

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the *HunterLab* illuminants.

### References

[HunterLab08a], [HunterLab08b]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

### Ancillary Objects

colour.colorimetry

SDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_CIE_ILLUMINANT_D_SERIES	<i>CIE Illuminant D Series <math>S_n(\lambda)</math> spectral distributions.</i>
---	--

## colour.colorimetry.SDS\_BASIS\_FUNCTIONS\_CIE\_ILLUMINANT\_D\_SERIES

```
colour.colorimetry.SDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_CIE_ILLUMINANT_D_SERIES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'S0': ..., 'S1': ..., 'S2': ...})
```

*CIE Illuminant D Series  $S_n(\lambda)$  spectral distributions.*

### References

[Lin07], [WS00k]

### Dominant Wavelength and Purity

colour

dominant_wavelength(xy, xy_n[, cmfs, inverse])	Return the <i>dominant wavelength</i> $\lambda_d$ for given colour stimulus $xy$ and the related $xy_wl$ first and $xy_{cw}$ second intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.
complementary_wavelength(xy, xy_n[, cmfs])	Return the <i>complementary wavelength</i> $\lambda_c$ for given colour stimulus $xy$ and the related $xy_wl$ first and $xy_{cw}$ second intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.
excitation_purity(xy, xy_n[, cmfs])	Return the <i>excitation purity</i> $P_e$ for given colour stimulus $xy$ .
colorimetric_purity(xy, xy_n[, cmfs])	Return the <i>colorimetric purity</i> $P_c$ for given colour stimulus $xy$ .

## colour.dominant\_wavelength

`colour.dominant_wavelength(xy: ArrayLike, xy_n: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, inverse: bool = False) → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]`

Return the *dominant wavelength*  $\lambda_d$  for given colour stimulus  $xy$  and the related  $xy_wl$  first and  $xy_{cw}$  second intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.

In the eventuality where the  $xy_wl$  first intersection coordinates are on the line of purples, the *complementary wavelength* will be computed in lieu.

The *complementary wavelength* is indicated by a negative sign and the  $xy_{cw}$  second intersection coordinates which are set by default to the same value as  $xy_wl$  first intersection coordinates will be set to the *complementary dominant wavelength* intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Colour stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **xy\_n** (ArrayLike) – Achromatic stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **inverse** (bool) – Inverse the computation direction to retrieve the *complementary wavelength*.

### Returns

*Dominant wavelength*, first intersection point *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates, second intersection point *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

tuple

## References

[CIET14804b], [Erdb]

## Examples

*Dominant wavelength* computation:

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_n = np.array([0.31270000, 0.32900000])
>>> pprint(dominant_wavelength(xy, xy_n, cmfs))
(array(616...),
 array([ 0.6835474...,  0.3162840...]),
 array([ 0.6835474...,  0.3162840...]))
```

*Complementary dominant wavelength* is returned if the first intersection is located on the line of purples:

```
>>> xy = np.array([0.37605506, 0.24452225])
>>> pprint(dominant_wavelength(xy, xy_n))
(array(-509.0),
 array([ 0.4572314...,  0.1362814...]),
 array([ 0.0104096...,  0.7320745...]))
```

## colour.complementary\_wavelength

`colour.complementary_wavelength(xy: ArrayLike, xy_n: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None) → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]`

Return the *complementary wavelength*  $\lambda_c$  for given colour stimulus  $xy$  and the related  $xy_wl$  first and  $xy_{cw}$  second intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.

In the eventuality where the  $xy_wl$  first intersection coordinates are on the line of purples, the *dominant wavelength* will be computed in lieu.

The *dominant wavelength* is indicated by a negative sign and the  $xy_{cw}$  second intersection coordinates which are set by default to the same value than  $xy_wl$  first intersection coordinates will be set to the *dominant wavelength* intersection coordinates with the spectral locus.

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Colour stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **xy\_n** (ArrayLike) – Achromatic stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*Complementary wavelength*, first intersection point *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates, second intersection point *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

tuple

### References

[CIET14804b], [Erdb]

### Examples

*Complementary wavelength* computation:

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> xy = np.array([0.37605506, 0.24452225])
>>> xy_n = np.array([0.31270000, 0.32900000])
>>> pprint(complementary_wavelength(xy, xy_n, cmfs))
(array(509.0),
 array([ 0.0104096...,  0.7320745...]),
 array([ 0.0104096...,  0.7320745...]))
```

*Dominant wavelength* is returned if the first intersection is located on the line of purples:

```
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> pprint(complementary_wavelength(xy, xy_n))
(array(492.0),
 array([ 0.0364795 ,  0.3384712...]),
 array([ 0.0364795 ,  0.3384712...]))
```

## colour.excitation\_purity

`colour.excitation_purity(xy: ArrayLike, xy_n: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *excitation purity*  $P_e$  for given colour stimulus  $xy$ .

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Colour stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **xy\_n** (ArrayLike) – Achromatic stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*Excitation purity*  $P_e$ .

### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

## References

[CIET14804b], [Erdb]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_n = np.array([0.31270000, 0.32900000])
>>> excitation_purity(xy, xy_n, cmfs)
0.6228856...
```

## colour.colorimetric\_purity

`colour.colorimetric_purity(xy: ArrayLike, xy_n: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *colorimetric purity*  $P_c$  for given colour stimulus  $xy$ .

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Colour stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **xy\_n** (ArrayLike) – Achromatic stimulus *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*Colorimetric purity*  $P_c$ .

### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

## References

[CIET14804b], [Erdb]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import MSDS_CMFS
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_n = np.array([0.31270000, 0.32900000])
>>> colorimetric_purity(xy, xy_n, cmfs)
0.6135828...
```

## Luminous Efficiency Functions

colour

<code>luminous_efficacy(sd[, lef])</code>	Return the <i>luminous efficacy</i> in $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ of given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.
<code>luminous_efficiency(sd[, lef])</code>	Return the <i>luminous efficiency</i> of given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.
<code>luminous_flux(sd[, lef, K_m])</code>	Return the <i>luminous flux</i> for given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.
<code>sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function(L_p)</code>	Return the mesopic luminous efficiency function $V_m(\lambda)$ for given photopic luminance $L_p$ .

### colour.luminous\_efficacy

`colour.luminous_efficacy(sd: SpectralDistribution, lef: SpectralDistribution | None = None) → float`

Return the *luminous efficacy* in  $lm \cdot W^{-1}$  of given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.

#### Parameters

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – test spectral distribution
- **lef** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) –  $V(\lambda)$  luminous efficiency function, default to the *CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer*.

#### Returns

Luminous efficacy in  $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ .

#### Return type

`float`

## References

[Wikipedia05b]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES
>>> sd = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
>>> luminous_efficiency(sd)
136.2170803...
```

## colour.luminous\_efficiency

colour.luminous\_efficiency(sd: SpectralDistribution, lef: SpectralDistribution | None = None) → float

Return the *luminous efficiency* of given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.

### Parameters

- **sd** (SpectralDistribution) – test spectral distribution
- **lef** (SpectralDistribution | None) –  $V(\lambda)$  luminous efficiency function, default to the *CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer*.

### Returns

Luminous efficiency.

### Return type

float

## References

[Wikipedia03b]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES
>>> sd = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
>>> luminous_efficiency(sd)
0.1994393...
```

## colour.luminous\_flux

colour.luminous\_flux(sd: SpectralDistribution, lef: SpectralDistribution | None = None, K\_m: float = CONSTANT\_K\_M) → float

Return the *luminous flux* for given spectral distribution using given luminous efficiency function.

### Parameters

- **sd** (SpectralDistribution) – test spectral distribution
- **lef** (SpectralDistribution | None) –  $V(\lambda)$  luminous efficiency function, default to the *CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer*.
- **K\_m** (float) –  $lm \cdot W^{-1}$  maximum photopic luminous efficiency.



**Returns**

Luminous flux.

**Return type**

float

**References**[\[Wikipedia03b\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES
>>> sd = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Neodimium Incandescent"]
>>> luminous_flux(sd)
23807.6555273...
```

**colour.sd\_mesopic\_luminous\_efficiency\_function**

**colour.sd\_mesopic\_luminous\_efficiency\_function**(*L\_p*: float, source: *Literal*['Blue Heavy', 'Red Heavy'] | *str* = 'Blue Heavy', method: *Literal*['MOVE', 'LRC'] | *str* = 'MOVE', photopic\_lef: *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, scotopic\_lef: *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Return the mesopic luminous efficiency function  $V_m(\lambda)$  for given photopic luminance  $L_p$ .

**Parameters**

- **L\_p** (float) – Photopic luminance  $L_p$ .
- **source** (*Literal*['Blue Heavy', 'Red Heavy'] | *str*) – Light source colour temperature.
- **method** (*Literal*['MOVE', 'LRC'] | *str*) – Method to calculate the weighting factor.
- **photopic\_lef** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) –  $V(\lambda)$  photopic luminous efficiency function, default to the *CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer*.
- **scotopic\_lef** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) –  $V'(\lambda)$  scotopic luminous efficiency function, default to the *CIE 1951 Scotopic Standard Observer*.

**Returns**Mesopic luminous efficiency function  $V_m(\lambda)$ .**Return type**

colour.SpectralDistribution

## References

[Wikipedia05c]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_mesopic_luminous_efficiency_function(0.2)
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.      ,  0.000424 ...],
                    [ 381.      ,  0.0004781...],
                    [ 382.      ,  0.0005399...],
                    [ 383.      ,  0.0006122...],
                    [ 384.      ,  0.0006961...],
                    [ 385.      ,  0.0007929...],
                    [ 386.      ,  0.000907 ...],
                    [ 387.      ,  0.0010389...],
                    [ 388.      ,  0.0011923...],
                    [ 389.      ,  0.0013703...],
                    [ 390.      ,  0.0015771...],
                    [ 391.      ,  0.0018167...],
                    [ 392.      ,  0.0020942...],
                    [ 393.      ,  0.0024160...],
                    [ 394.      ,  0.0027888...],
                    [ 395.      ,  0.0032196...],
                    [ 396.      ,  0.0037222...],
                    [ 397.      ,  0.0042957...],
                    [ 398.      ,  0.0049531...],
                    [ 399.      ,  0.0057143...],
                    [ 400.      ,  0.0065784...],
                    [ 401.      ,  0.0075658...],
                    [ 402.      ,  0.0086912...],
                    [ 403.      ,  0.0099638...],
                    [ 404.      ,  0.0114058...],
                    [ 405.      ,  0.0130401...],
                    [ 406.      ,  0.0148750...],
                    [ 407.      ,  0.0169310...],
                    [ 408.      ,  0.0192211...],
                    [ 409.      ,  0.0217511...],
                    [ 410.      ,  0.0245342...],
                    [ 411.      ,  0.0275773...],
                    [ 412.      ,  0.0309172...],
                    [ 413.      ,  0.0345149...],
                    [ 414.      ,  0.0383998...],
                    [ 415.      ,  0.0425744...],
                    [ 416.      ,  0.0471074...],
                    [ 417.      ,  0.0519322...],
                    [ 418.      ,  0.0570541...],
                    [ 419.      ,  0.0625466...],
                    [ 420.      ,  0.0683463...],
                    [ 421.      ,  0.0745255...],
                    [ 422.      ,  0.0809440...],
                    [ 423.      ,  0.0877344...],
                    [ 424.      ,  0.0948915...],
                    [ 425.      ,  0.1022731...],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 426.	,	0.109877 ...],
[ 427.	,	0.1178421...],
[ 428.	,	0.1260316...],
[ 429.	,	0.1343772...],
[ 430.	,	0.143017 ...],
[ 431.	,	0.1518128...],
[ 432.	,	0.1608328...],
[ 433.	,	0.1700088...],
[ 434.	,	0.1792726...],
[ 435.	,	0.1886934...],
[ 436.	,	0.1982041...],
[ 437.	,	0.2078032...],
[ 438.	,	0.2174184...],
[ 439.	,	0.2271147...],
[ 440.	,	0.2368196...],
[ 441.	,	0.2464623...],
[ 442.	,	0.2561153...],
[ 443.	,	0.2657160...],
[ 444.	,	0.2753387...],
[ 445.	,	0.2848520...],
[ 446.	,	0.2944648...],
[ 447.	,	0.3034902...],
[ 448.	,	0.3132347...],
[ 449.	,	0.3223257...],
[ 450.	,	0.3314513...],
[ 451.	,	0.3406129...],
[ 452.	,	0.3498117...],
[ 453.	,	0.3583617...],
[ 454.	,	0.3676377...],
[ 455.	,	0.3762670...],
[ 456.	,	0.3849392...],
[ 457.	,	0.3936540...],
[ 458.	,	0.4024077...],
[ 459.	,	0.4111965...],
[ 460.	,	0.4193298...],
[ 461.	,	0.4281803...],
[ 462.	,	0.4363804...],
[ 463.	,	0.4453117...],
[ 464.	,	0.4542949...],
[ 465.	,	0.4626509...],
[ 466.	,	0.4717570...],
[ 467.	,	0.4809300...],
[ 468.	,	0.4901776...],
[ 469.	,	0.4995075...],
[ 470.	,	0.5096145...],
[ 471.	,	0.5191293...],
[ 472.	,	0.5294259...],
[ 473.	,	0.5391316...],
[ 474.	,	0.5496217...],
[ 475.	,	0.5602103...],
[ 476.	,	0.5702197...],
[ 477.	,	0.5810207...],
[ 478.	,	0.5919093...],
[ 479.	,	0.6028683...],
[ 480.	,	0.6138806...],
[ 481.	,	0.6249373...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 482.      ,      0.6360619...],
[ 483.      ,      0.6465989...],
[ 484.      ,      0.6579538...],
[ 485.      ,      0.6687841...],
[ 486.      ,      0.6797939...],
[ 487.      ,      0.6909887...],
[ 488.      ,      0.7023827...],
[ 489.      ,      0.7133032...],
[ 490.      ,      0.7244513...],
[ 491.      ,      0.7358470...],
[ 492.      ,      0.7468118...],
[ 493.      ,      0.7580294...],
[ 494.      ,      0.7694964...],
[ 495.      ,      0.7805225...],
[ 496.      ,      0.7917805...],
[ 497.      ,      0.8026123...],
[ 498.      ,      0.8130793...],
[ 499.      ,      0.8239297...],
[ 500.      ,      0.8352251...],
[ 501.      ,      0.8456342...],
[ 502.      ,      0.8564818...],
[ 503.      ,      0.8676921...],
[ 504.      ,      0.8785021...],
[ 505.      ,      0.8881489...],
[ 506.      ,      0.8986405...],
[ 507.      ,      0.9079322...],
[ 508.      ,      0.9174255...],
[ 509.      ,      0.9257739...],
[ 510.      ,      0.9350656...],
[ 511.      ,      0.9432365...],
[ 512.      ,      0.9509063...],
[ 513.      ,      0.9586931...],
[ 514.      ,      0.9658413...],
[ 515.      ,      0.9722825...],
[ 516.      ,      0.9779924...],
[ 517.      ,      0.9836106...],
[ 518.      ,      0.9883465...],
[ 519.      ,      0.9920964...],
[ 520.      ,      0.9954436...],
[ 521.      ,      0.9976202...],
[ 522.      ,      0.9993457...],
[ 523.      ,      1.          ...],
[ 524.      ,      0.9996498...],
[ 525.      ,      0.9990487...],
[ 526.      ,      0.9975356...],
[ 527.      ,      0.9957615...],
[ 528.      ,      0.9930143...],
[ 529.      ,      0.9899559...],
[ 530.      ,      0.9858741...],
[ 531.      ,      0.9814453...],
[ 532.      ,      0.9766885...],
[ 533.      ,      0.9709363...],
[ 534.      ,      0.9648947...],
[ 535.      ,      0.9585832...],
[ 536.      ,      0.952012 ...],
[ 537.      ,      0.9444916...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 538.	,	0.9367089...],
[ 539.	,	0.9293506...],
[ 540.	,	0.9210429...],
[ 541.	,	0.9124772...],
[ 542.	,	0.9036604...],
[ 543.	,	0.8945958...],
[ 544.	,	0.8845999...],
[ 545.	,	0.8750500...],
[ 546.	,	0.8659457...],
[ 547.	,	0.8559224...],
[ 548.	,	0.8456846...],
[ 549.	,	0.8352499...],
[ 550.	,	0.8253229...],
[ 551.	,	0.8152079...],
[ 552.	,	0.8042205...],
[ 553.	,	0.7944209...],
[ 554.	,	0.7837466...],
[ 555.	,	0.7735680...],
[ 556.	,	0.7627808...],
[ 557.	,	0.7522710...],
[ 558.	,	0.7417549...],
[ 559.	,	0.7312909...],
[ 560.	,	0.7207983...],
[ 561.	,	0.7101939...],
[ 562.	,	0.6996362...],
[ 563.	,	0.6890656...],
[ 564.	,	0.6785599...],
[ 565.	,	0.6680593...],
[ 566.	,	0.6575697...],
[ 567.	,	0.6471578...],
[ 568.	,	0.6368208...],
[ 569.	,	0.6264871...],
[ 570.	,	0.6161541...],
[ 571.	,	0.6058896...],
[ 572.	,	0.5957000...],
[ 573.	,	0.5855937...],
[ 574.	,	0.5754412...],
[ 575.	,	0.5653883...],
[ 576.	,	0.5553742...],
[ 577.	,	0.5454680...],
[ 578.	,	0.5355972...],
[ 579.	,	0.5258267...],
[ 580.	,	0.5160152...],
[ 581.	,	0.5062322...],
[ 582.	,	0.4965595...],
[ 583.	,	0.4868746...],
[ 584.	,	0.4773299...],
[ 585.	,	0.4678028...],
[ 586.	,	0.4583704...],
[ 587.	,	0.4489722...],
[ 588.	,	0.4397606...],
[ 589.	,	0.4306131...],
[ 590.	,	0.4215446...],
[ 591.	,	0.4125681...],
[ 592.	,	0.4037550...],
[ 593.	,	0.3950359...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 594.	,	0.3864104...],
[ 595.	,	0.3778777...],
[ 596.	,	0.3694405...],
[ 597.	,	0.3611074...],
[ 598.	,	0.3528596...],
[ 599.	,	0.3447056...],
[ 600.	,	0.3366470...],
[ 601.	,	0.3286917...],
[ 602.	,	0.3208410...],
[ 603.	,	0.3130808...],
[ 604.	,	0.3054105...],
[ 605.	,	0.2978225...],
[ 606.	,	0.2903027...],
[ 607.	,	0.2828727...],
[ 608.	,	0.2755311...],
[ 609.	,	0.2682900...],
[ 610.	,	0.2611478...],
[ 611.	,	0.2541176...],
[ 612.	,	0.2471885...],
[ 613.	,	0.2403570...],
[ 614.	,	0.2336057...],
[ 615.	,	0.2269379...],
[ 616.	,	0.2203527...],
[ 617.	,	0.2138465...],
[ 618.	,	0.2073946...],
[ 619.	,	0.2009789...],
[ 620.	,	0.1945818...],
[ 621.	,	0.1881943...],
[ 622.	,	0.1818226...],
[ 623.	,	0.1754987...],
[ 624.	,	0.1692476...],
[ 625.	,	0.1630876...],
[ 626.	,	0.1570257...],
[ 627.	,	0.151071 ...],
[ 628.	,	0.1452469...],
[ 629.	,	0.1395845...],
[ 630.	,	0.1341087...],
[ 631.	,	0.1288408...],
[ 632.	,	0.1237666...],
[ 633.	,	0.1188631...],
[ 634.	,	0.1141075...],
[ 635.	,	0.1094766...],
[ 636.	,	0.1049613...],
[ 637.	,	0.1005679...],
[ 638.	,	0.0962924...],
[ 639.	,	0.0921296...],
[ 640.	,	0.0880778...],
[ 641.	,	0.0841306...],
[ 642.	,	0.0802887...],
[ 643.	,	0.0765559...],
[ 644.	,	0.0729367...],
[ 645.	,	0.0694345...],
[ 646.	,	0.0660491...],
[ 647.	,	0.0627792...],
[ 648.	,	0.0596278...],
[ 649.	,	0.0565970...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 650.	,	0.0536896...],
[ 651.	,	0.0509068...],
[ 652.	,	0.0482444...],
[ 653.	,	0.0456951...],
[ 654.	,	0.0432510...],
[ 655.	,	0.0409052...],
[ 656.	,	0.0386537...],
[ 657.	,	0.0364955...],
[ 658.	,	0.0344285...],
[ 659.	,	0.0324501...],
[ 660.	,	0.0305579...],
[ 661.	,	0.0287496...],
[ 662.	,	0.0270233...],
[ 663.	,	0.0253776...],
[ 664.	,	0.0238113...],
[ 665.	,	0.0223226...],
[ 666.	,	0.0209086...],
[ 667.	,	0.0195688...],
[ 668.	,	0.0183056...],
[ 669.	,	0.0171216...],
[ 670.	,	0.0160192...],
[ 671.	,	0.0149986...],
[ 672.	,	0.0140537...],
[ 673.	,	0.0131784...],
[ 674.	,	0.0123662...],
[ 675.	,	0.0116107...],
[ 676.	,	0.0109098...],
[ 677.	,	0.0102587...],
[ 678.	,	0.0096476...],
[ 679.	,	0.0090665...],
[ 680.	,	0.0085053...],
[ 681.	,	0.0079567...],
[ 682.	,	0.0074229...],
[ 683.	,	0.0069094...],
[ 684.	,	0.0064213...],
[ 685.	,	0.0059637...],
[ 686.	,	0.0055377...],
[ 687.	,	0.0051402...],
[ 688.	,	0.00477 ...],
[ 689.	,	0.0044263...],
[ 690.	,	0.0041081...],
[ 691.	,	0.0038149...],
[ 692.	,	0.0035456...],
[ 693.	,	0.0032984...],
[ 694.	,	0.0030718...],
[ 695.	,	0.0028639...],
[ 696.	,	0.0026738...],
[ 697.	,	0.0025000...],
[ 698.	,	0.0023401...],
[ 699.	,	0.0021918...],
[ 700.	,	0.0020526...],
[ 701.	,	0.0019207...],
[ 702.	,	0.001796 ...],
[ 703.	,	0.0016784...],
[ 704.	,	0.0015683...],
[ 705.	,	0.0014657...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 706.      ,      0.0013702...],
[ 707.      ,      0.001281 ...],
[ 708.      ,      0.0011976...],
[ 709.      ,      0.0011195...],
[ 710.      ,      0.0010464...],
[ 711.      ,      0.0009776...],
[ 712.      ,      0.0009131...],
[ 713.      ,      0.0008525...],
[ 714.      ,      0.0007958...],
[ 715.      ,      0.0007427...],
[ 716.      ,      0.0006929...],
[ 717.      ,      0.0006462...],
[ 718.      ,      0.0006026...],
[ 719.      ,      0.0005619...],
[ 720.      ,      0.0005240...],
[ 721.      ,      0.0004888...],
[ 722.      ,      0.0004561...],
[ 723.      ,      0.0004255...],
[ 724.      ,      0.0003971...],
[ 725.      ,      0.0003704...],
[ 726.      ,      0.0003455...],
[ 727.      ,      0.0003221...],
[ 728.      ,      0.0003001...],
[ 729.      ,      0.0002796...],
[ 730.      ,      0.0002604...],
[ 731.      ,      0.0002423...],
[ 732.      ,      0.0002254...],
[ 733.      ,      0.0002095...],
[ 734.      ,      0.0001947...],
[ 735.      ,      0.0001809...],
[ 736.      ,      0.0001680...],
[ 737.      ,      0.0001560...],
[ 738.      ,      0.0001449...],
[ 739.      ,      0.0001345...],
[ 740.      ,      0.0001249...],
[ 741.      ,      0.0001159...],
[ 742.      ,      0.0001076...],
[ 743.      ,      0.0000999...],
[ 744.      ,      0.0000927...],
[ 745.      ,      0.0000862...],
[ 746.      ,      0.0000801...],
[ 747.      ,      0.0000745...],
[ 748.      ,      0.0000693...],
[ 749.      ,      0.0000646...],
[ 750.      ,      0.0000602...],
[ 751.      ,      0.0000561...],
[ 752.      ,      0.0000523...],
[ 753.      ,      0.0000488...],
[ 754.      ,      0.0000456...],
[ 755.      ,      0.0000425...],
[ 756.      ,      0.0000397...],
[ 757.      ,      0.0000370...],
[ 758.      ,      0.0000346...],
[ 759.      ,      0.0000322...],
[ 760.      ,      0.0000301...],
[ 761.      ,      0.0000281...],

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 762.      , 0.0000262...],
[ 763.      , 0.0000244...],
[ 764.      , 0.0000228...],
[ 765.      , 0.0000213...],
[ 766.      , 0.0000198...],
[ 767.      , 0.0000185...],
[ 768.      , 0.0000173...],
[ 769.      , 0.0000161...],
[ 770.      , 0.0000150...],
[ 771.      , 0.0000140...],
[ 772.      , 0.0000131...],
[ 773.      , 0.0000122...],
[ 774.      , 0.0000114...],
[ 775.      , 0.0000106...],
[ 776.      , 0.0000099...],
[ 777.      , 0.0000092...],
[ 778.      , 0.0000086...],
[ 779.      , 0.0000080...],
[ 780.      , 0.0000075...]],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

**Dataset**

colour

<code>SDS_LEFS</code>	Spectral distributions of the luminous efficiency functions.
-----------------------	--

**colour.SDS\_LEFS**

```
colour.SDS_LEFS = LazyCanonicalMapping({'CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer': ..., 'Judd
Modified CIE 1951 Photopic Standard Observer': ..., 'Judd-Vos Modified CIE 1978 Photopic
Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 Photopic 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2008 2
Degree Physiologically Relevant LEF': ..., 'CIE 2008 10 Degree Physiologically Relevant
LEF': ..., 'cie_2_1924': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ..., 'CIE 1951 Scotopic Standard Observer':
..., 'cie_1951': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the luminous efficiency functions.

**References**

[CVRLa], [CVRLc], [Wikipedia05c]

**Ancillary Objects**

colour.colorimetry

<code>SDS_LEFS_PHOTOPIC</code>	Spectral distributions of the photopic luminous efficiency functions.
<code>SDS_LEFS_SCOTOPIC</code>	Spectral distributions of the scotopic luminous efficiency functions.

## colour.colorimetry.SDS\_LEFS\_PHOTOPIC

```
colour.colorimetry.SDS_LEFS_PHOTOPIC = LazyCanonicalMapping({'CIE 1924 Photopic Standard Observer': ..., 'Judd Modified CIE 1951 Photopic Standard Observer': ..., 'Judd-Vos Modified CIE 1978 Photopic Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 Photopic 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 2008 2 Degree Physiologically Relevant LEF': ..., 'CIE 2008 10 Degree Physiologically Relevant LEF': ..., 'cie_2_1924': ..., 'cie_10_1964': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the photopic luminous efficiency functions.

### References

[CVRLa], [CVRLc]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1924': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 Photopic 10 Degree Standard Observer'

## colour.colorimetry.SDS\_LEFS\_SCOTOPIC

```
colour.colorimetry.SDS_LEFS_SCOTOPIC = LazyCanonicalMapping({'CIE 1951 Scotopic Standard Observer': ..., 'cie_1951': ...})
```

Spectral distributions of the scotopic luminous efficiency functions.

### References

[CVRLc]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_1951': 'CIE 1951 Scotopic Standard Observer'

## Spectral Uniformity

colour

<code>spectral_uniformity(sds[, ...])</code>	Compute the <i>spectral uniformity</i> (or <i>spectral flatness</i> ) of given spectral distributions.
--	--

## colour.spectral\_uniformity

```
colour.spectral_uniformity(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions, use_second_order_derivatives: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat
```

Compute the *spectral uniformity* (or *spectral flatness*) of given spectral distributions.

Spectral uniformity  $(r')^2$  is computed as follows:

$$\text{mean}((r'_1)^2, (r'_2)^2, \dots, (r'_n)^2)$$

where  $(r'_i)^2$  is the first-order derivative, squared, of the reflectance  $r_i$  of a test sample.

### Parameters

- **sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to compute the spectral uniformity of. `sds` can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a List of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **use\_second\_order\_derivatives** (`bool`) – Whether to use the second-order derivatives in the computations.

**Returns**

Spectral uniformity.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The spectral distributions must have the same spectral shape.

**References**[\[DFH+15\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.quality.datasets import SDS_TCS
>>> spectral_uniformity(SDS_TCS.values())
array([[ 9.5514285...e-06,  1.1482142...e-05,  1.8784285...e-05,
         2.8711428...e-05,  3.1971428...e-05,  3.2342857...e-05,
         3.3850000...e-05,  3.9925714...e-05,  4.1333571...e-05,
         2.4002142...e-05,  5.7621428...e-06,  1.4757142...e-06,
         9.7928571...e-07,  2.0057142...e-06,  3.7157142...e-06,
         5.7678571...e-06,  7.5557142...e-06,  7.4635714...e-06,
         5.7492857...e-06,  3.8692857...e-06,  3.5407142...e-06,
         4.4742857...e-06,  5.6435714...e-06,  7.6371428...e-06,
         1.0171428...e-05,  1.2254285...e-05,  1.4810000...e-05,
         1.6517142...e-05,  1.5430714...e-05,  1.4536428...e-05,
         1.4037857...e-05,  1.1587857...e-05,  1.0743571...e-05,
         1.0979285...e-05,  1.0398571...e-05,  8.2971428...e-06,
         6.3057142...e-06,  5.0942857...e-06,  4.8500000...e-06,
         5.5371428...e-06,  6.4128571...e-06,  7.2592857...e-06,
         7.7750000...e-06,  7.1607142...e-06,  6.6635714...e-06,
         6.7328571...e-06,  7.5307142...e-06,  1.0733571...e-05,
         1.6234285...e-05,  2.2570714...e-05,  2.7056428...e-05,
         2.7781428...e-05,  2.5025714...e-05,  1.7966428...e-05,
         1.0505000...e-05,  5.9657142...e-06,  3.6421428...e-06,
         2.1664285...e-06,  1.2935714...e-06,  8.3642857...e-07,
         7.2500000...e-07,  6.3928571...e-07,  6.6285714...e-07,
         8.5571428...e-07,  1.4507142...e-06,  2.2542857...e-06,
         3.4142857...e-06,  4.9864285...e-06,  6.4907142...e-06,
         7.8928571...e-06,  9.1664285...e-06,  9.9521428...e-06,
         9.7664285...e-06,  9.3150000...e-06,  8.9092857...e-06,
         8.1578571...e-06,  6.8935714...e-06,  5.5721428...e-06,
         4.4592857...e-06,  3.4778571...e-06,  2.7650000...e-06,
         2.3114285...e-06,  1.7092857...e-06,  1.1771428...e-06,
         9.8428571...e-07,  8.8285714...e-07,  7.4142857...e-07,
         7.0142857...e-07,  7.0857142...e-07,  6.6642857...e-07])
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

7.5928571...e-07,	8.7000000...e-07,	8.2714285...e-07,
7.1714285...e-07,	6.6000000...e-07]]	

Lightness Computation

colour

<code>lightness(Y[, method])</code>	Return the <i>Lightness</i> $L$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using given method.
<code>LIGHTNESS_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Lightness</i> computation methods.

colour.lightness

`colour.lightness(Y: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Abebe 2017', 'CIE 1976', 'Glasser 1958', 'Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011', 'Wyszecki 1963'] | str = 'CIE 1976', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Lightness*  $L$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using given method.

Parameters

- **Y** (ArrayLike) – *Luminance*  $Y$ .
- **method** (*Literal*['Abebe 2017', 'CIE 1976', 'Glasser 1958', 'Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011', 'Wyszecki 1963'] | str) – Computation method.
- **Y<sub>n</sub>** – {`colour.colorimetry.lightness_Abebe2017()`, `colour.colorimetry.lightness_CIE1976()`}, White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .
- **epsilon** – {`colour.colorimetry.lightness_Fairchild2010()`, `colour.colorimetry.lightness_Fairchild2011()`},  $\epsilon$  exponent.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

Returns

*Lightness*  $L$ .

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[APLR17], [CIET14804h], [FW10], [FC11], [GMRS58], [Wikipedia07a], [Wys63], [WS001]

## Examples

```
>>> lightness(12.19722535)
41.5278758...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, Y_n=100)
41.5278758...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, Y_n=95)
42.5199307...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, method="Glasser 1958")
39.8351264...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, method="Wyszecki 1963")
40.5475745...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, epsilon=0.710, method="Fairchild 2011")
...
29.8295108...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, epsilon=0.710, method="Fairchild 2011")
...
29.8295108...
>>> lightness(12.19722535, method="Abebe 2017")
...
48.6955571...
```

## colour.LIGHTNESS\_METHODS

```
colour.LIGHTNESS_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Glasser 1958': ..., 'Wyszecki 1963': ...,
'CIE 1976': ..., 'Fairchild 2010': ..., 'Fairchild 2011': ..., 'Abebe 2017': ...,
'Lstar1976': ...})
```

Supported *Lightness* computation methods.

## References

[CIET14804h], [FW10], [FC11], [GMRS58], [Wys63], [WS001]

Aliases:

- 'Lstar1976': 'CIE 1976'

## Glasser, Mckinney, Reilly and Schnelle (1958)

colour.colorimetry

`lightness_Glasser1958(Y)`

Return the *Lightness*  $L$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Glasser et al. (1958)* method.

colour.colorimetry.lightness\_Glasser1958

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_Glasser1958**(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Return the *Lightness*  $L$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Glasser et al. (1958)* method.

**Parameters**  
Y (ArrayLike) – Luminance  $Y$ .

**Returns**  
*Lightness*  $L$ .

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

References

[GMRS58]

Examples

```
>>> lightness_Glasser1958(12.19722535)
39.8351264...
```

Wyszecki (1963)

colour.colorimetry

<code>lightness_Wyszecki1963(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Lightness</i> $W$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Wyszecki (1963)</i> method.
--	--

colour.colorimetry.lightness\_Wyszecki1963

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_Wyszecki1963**(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Return the *Lightness*  $W$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Wyszecki (1963)* method.

**Parameters**  
Y (ArrayLike) – Luminance  $Y$ .

**Returns**  
*Lightness*  $W$ .

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
W	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wys63]

## Examples

```
>>> lightness_Wyszecki1963(12.19722535)
40.5475745...
```

## CIE 1976

colour.colorimetry

<code>lightness_CIE1976(Y[, Y_n])</code>	Return the <i>Lightness</i> $L^*$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using given reference white <i>luminance</i> $Y_n$ as per CIE 1976 recommendation.
<code>intermediate_lightness_function_CIE1976(Y[, Y_n])</code>	Return the intermediate value $f(Y/Y_n)$ in the <i>Lightness</i> $L^*$ computation for given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using given reference white <i>luminance</i> $Y_n$ as per CIE 1976 recommendation.

## colour.colorimetry.lightness\_CIE1976

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_CIE1976**( $Y$ : ArrayLike,  $Y_n$ : ArrayLike = 100)  $\rightarrow$  NDArrayFloat

Return the *Lightness*  $L^*$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using given reference white *luminance*  $Y_n$  as per CIE 1976 recommendation.

## Parameters

- **Y** (ArrayLike) – *Luminance*  $Y$ .
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .

## Returns

*Lightness*  $L^*$ .

## Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L_star	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h], [WS00l]

## Examples

```
>>> lightness_CIE1976(12.19722535)
41.5278758...
```

## colour.colorimetry.intermediate\_lightness\_function\_CIE1976

colour.colorimetry.**intermediate\_lightness\_function\_CIE1976**(Y: ArrayLike, Y\_n: ArrayLike = 100)  
→ NDArraFloat

Return the intermediate value  $f(Y/Y_n)$  in the *Lightness*  $L^*$  computation for given *luminance*  $Y$  using given reference white *luminance*  $Y_n$  as per *CIE 1976* recommendation.

### Parameters

- **Y** (ArrayLike) – *Luminance*  $Y$ .
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .

### Returns

Intermediate value  $f(Y/Y_n)$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 100]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
f_Y_Y_n	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[CIET14804h], [WS00l]

## Examples

```
>>> intermediate_lightness_function_CIE1976(12.19722535)
...
0.4959299...
>>> intermediate_lightness_function_CIE1976(12.19722535, 95)
...
0.5044821...
```

## Fairchild and Wyble (2010)

colour.colorimetry

`lightness_Fairchild2010(Y[, epsilon])`

Compute *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Fairchild and Wyble (2010)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics.

## colour.colorimetry.lightness\_Fairchild2010

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_Fairchild2010**( $Y$ : ArrayLike,  $\epsilon$ : ArrayLike = 1.836) →  
NDArrayFloat

Compute *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Fairchild and Wyble (2010)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics.

### Parameters

- $Y$  (ArrayLike) – *Luminance*  $Y$ .
- **epsilon** (ArrayLike) –  $\epsilon$  exponent.

### Returns

*Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_{hdr}$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[FW10]

## Examples

```
>>> lightness_Fairchild2010(12.19722535 / 100)
31.9963902...
```

## Fairchild and Chen (2011)

colour.colorimetry

<code>lightness_Fairchild2011(Y[, epsilon, method])</code>	Compute <i>Lightness</i> $L_{hdr}$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Fairchild and Chen (2011)</i> method according to <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics.
--	---

## colour.colorimetry.lightness\_Fairchild2011

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_Fairchild2011**( $Y$ : ArrayLike,  $\epsilon$ : ArrayLike = 0.474,  $method$ : `Literal['hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT']` |  $str$  = 'hdr-CIELAB') → NDArrayFloat

Compute *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Fairchild and Chen (2011)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics.

### Parameters

- $Y$  (ArrayLike) – *Luminance*  $Y$ .
- $\epsilon$  (ArrayLike) –  $\epsilon$  exponent.
- $method$  (`Literal['hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT']` |  $str$ ) – *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  computation method.

### Returns

*Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_{hdr}$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[FC11]

## Examples

```
>>> lightness_Fairchild2011(12.19722535 / 100)
51.8529584...
>>> lightness_Fairchild2011(12.19722535 / 100, method="hdr-IPT")
...
51.6431084...
```

## Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017)

colour.colorimetry

<code>lightness_Abebe2017(Y[, Y_n, method])</code>	Compute <i>Lightness L</i> of given <i>luminance Y</i> using <i>Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017)</i> method according to <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics or <i>Stevens's Power Law</i> .
--	---

## colour.colorimetry.lightness\_Abebe2017

colour.colorimetry.**lightness\_Abebe2017**(Y: ArrayLike, Y\_n: ArrayLike = 100, method: *Literal*['Michaelis-Menten', 'Stevens'] | str = 'Michaelis-Menten') → NDArrayFloat

Compute *Lightness L* of given *luminance Y* using *Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics or *Stevens's Power Law*.

### Parameters

- **Y** (ArrayLike) – *Luminance Y* in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – Adapting luminance  $Y_n$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **method** (*Literal*['Michaelis-Menten', 'Stevens'] | str) – *Lightness L* computation method.

### Returns

*Lightness L*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *Abebe, Pouli, Larabi and Reinhard (2017)* method uses absolute luminance levels, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	UN	UN
Y_n	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	UN	UN

References

[APLR17]

Examples

```
>>> lightness_Abebe2017(12.19722535)
0.4869555...
>>> lightness_Abebe2017(12.19722535, method="Stevens")
...
0.4745447...
```

Luminance Computation

colour

<code>luminance(LV[, method])</code>	Return the <i>luminance</i> $Y$ of given <i>Lightness</i> $L^*$ or given <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ .
<code>LUMINANCE_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>luminance</i> computation methods.

colour.luminance

`colour.luminance(LV: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Abebe 2017', 'CIE 1976', 'Glasser 1958', 'Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011', 'Wyszecki 1963'] | str = 'CIE 1976', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *luminance*  $Y$  of given *Lightness*  $L^*$  or given *Munsell* value  $V$ .

Parameters

- **LV** (ArrayLike) – *Lightness*  $L^*$  or *Munsell* value  $V$ .
- **method** (*Literal*['Abebe 2017', 'CIE 1976', 'Glasser 1958', 'Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011', 'Wyszecki 1963'] | str) – Computation method.
- **Y<sub>n</sub>** – {`colour.colorimetry.luminance_Abebe2017()`, `colour.colorimetry.luminance_CIE1976()`}, White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .
- **epsilon** – {`colour.colorimetry.lightness_Fairchild2010()`, `colour.colorimetry.lightness_Fairchild2011()`},  $\epsilon$  exponent.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

Returns

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LV	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[APLR17], [ASTMInternational08], [CIET14804h], [FW10], [FC11], [NNJ43], [Wikipedia01c], [WS00]

## Examples

```
>>> luminance(41.527875844653451)
12.1972253...
>>> luminance(41.527875844653451, Y_n=100)
12.1972253...
>>> luminance(42.51993072812094, Y_n=95)
12.1972253...
>>> luminance(4.08244375 * 10, method="Newhall 1943")
...
12.5500788...
>>> luminance(4.08244375 * 10, method="ASTM D1535")
...
12.2363426...
>>> luminance(29.829510892279330, epsilon=0.710, method="Fairchild 2011")
...
12.1972253...
```

## colour.LUMINANCE\_METHODS

```
colour.LUMINANCE_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Newhall 1943': ..., 'ASTM D1535': ..., 'CIE
1976': ..., 'Fairchild 2010': ..., 'Fairchild 2011': ..., 'Abebe 2017': ..., 'astm2008':
..., 'cie1976': ...})
```

Supported *luminance* computation methods.

## References

[ASTMInternational08], [CIET14804h], [FW10], [FC11], [NNJ43], [WS00]

Aliases:

- 'astm2008': 'ASTM D1535'
- 'cie1976': 'CIE 1976'

## Newhall, Nickerson and Judd (1943)

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>luminance_Newhall1943(V)</code>	Return the <i>luminance</i> $R_Y$ of given <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ using <i>Newhall et al. (1943)</i> method.
---------------------------------------	--

### `colour.colorimetry.luminance_Newhall1943`

`colour.colorimetry.luminance_Newhall1943(V: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *luminance*  $R_Y$  of given *Munsell* value  $V$  using *Newhall et al. (1943)* method.

#### Parameters

$V$  (ArrayLike) – *Munsell* value  $V$ .

#### Returns

*Luminance*  $R_Y$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$R_Y$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

#### References

[NNJ43]

#### Examples

```
>>> luminance_Newhall1943(4.08244375)
12.5500788...
```

## CIE 1976

`colour.colorimetry`

<code>luminance_CIE1976(L_star[, Y_n])</code>	Return the <i>luminance</i> $Y$ of given <i>Lightness</i> $L^*$ with given reference white <i>luminance</i> $Y_n$ .
<code>intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976(f_Y[, Y_n])</code>	Return the <i>luminance</i> $Y$ in the <i>luminance</i> $Y$ computation for given intermediate value $f(Y/Y_n)$ using given reference white <i>luminance</i> $Y_n$ as per <i>CIE 1976</i> recommendation.

**colour.colorimetry.luminance\_CIE1976**

`colour.colorimetry.luminance_CIE1976(L_star: ArrayLike, Y_n: ArrayLike = 100) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *luminance*  $Y$  of given *Lightness*  $L^*$  with given reference white *luminance*  $Y_n$ .

**Parameters**

- **L\_star** (ArrayLike) – *Lightness*  $L^*$
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .

**Returns**

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_{star}$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[CIET14804h], [WS00l]

**Examples**

```
>>> luminance_CIE1976(41.527875844653451)
12.1972253...
>>> luminance_CIE1976(41.527875844653451, 95)
11.5873640...
```

**colour.colorimetry.intermediate\_luminance\_function\_CIE1976**

`colour.colorimetry.intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976(f_Y_Y_n: ArrayLike, Y_n: ArrayLike = 100) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *luminance*  $Y$  in the *luminance*  $Y$  computation for given intermediate value  $f(Y/Y_n)$  using given reference white *luminance*  $Y_n$  as per *CIE 1976* recommendation.

**Parameters**

- **f\_Y\_Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – Intermediate value  $f(Y/Y_n)$ .
- **Y\_n** (ArrayLike) – White reference *luminance*  $Y_n$ .

**Returns**

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
f_Y_Y_n	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 100]

References

[CIET14804h], [WS00l]

Examples

```
>>> intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976(0.495929964178047)
...
12.1972253...
>>> intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976(0.504482161449319, 95)
...
12.1972253...
```

ASTM D1535-08e1

colour.colorimetry

<code>luminance_ASTMD1535(V)</code>	Return the <i>luminance</i> <i>Y</i> of given <i>Munsell</i> value <i>V</i> using <i>ASTM D1535-08e1</i> method.
-------------------------------------	--

colour.colorimetry.luminance\_ASTMD1535

colour.colorimetry.**luminance\_ASTMD1535**(*V*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*  
Return the *luminance* *Y* of given *Munsell* value *V* using *ASTM D1535-08e1* method.

**Parameters**  
*V* (*ArrayLike*) – *Munsell* value *V*.

**Returns**  
*Luminance* *Y*.

**Return type**  
*numpy.ndarray*



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational08]

## Examples

```
>>> luminance_ASTMD1535(4.08244375)
12.2363426...
```

## Fairchild and Wyble (2010)

colour.colorimetry

<code>luminance_Fairchild2010(L_hdr[, epsilon])</code>	Compute <i>luminance</i> $Y$ of given <i>Lightness</i> $L_{hdr}$ using <i>Fairchild and Wyble (2010)</i> method according to <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics.
--	--

## colour.colorimetry.luminance\_Fairchild2010

colour.colorimetry.**luminance\_Fairchild2010**( $L_{hdr}$ : ArrayLike,  $\epsilon$ : ArrayLike = 1.836) → NDArrayFloat

Compute *luminance*  $Y$  of given *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  using *Fairchild and Wyble (2010)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics.

## Parameters

- **L\_hdr** (ArrayLike) – *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$ .
- **epsilon** (ArrayLike) –  $\epsilon$  exponent.

## Returns

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

## Return type

numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L_hdr	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[FW10]

Examples

```
>>> luminance_Fairchild2010(31.996390226262736, 1.836)
...
0.1219722...
```

Fairchild and Chen (2011)

colour.colorimetry

<code>luminance_Fairchild2011(L_hdr[, method])</code>	<code>epsilon</code> ,	Compute <i>luminance</i> $Y$ of given <i>Lightness</i> $L_{hdr}$ using <i>Fairchild and Chen (2011)</i> method according to <i>Michaelis-Menten</i> kinetics.
---	------------------------	---

colour.colorimetry.luminance\_Fairchild2011

`colour.colorimetry.luminance_Fairchild2011(L_hdr: ArrayLike, epsilon: ArrayLike = 0.474, method: Literal['hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str = 'hdr-CIELAB') → NDArrayFloat`

Compute *luminance*  $Y$  of given *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  using *Fairchild and Chen (2011)* method according to *Michaelis-Menten* kinetics.

Parameters

- **L\_hdr** (ArrayLike) – *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$ .
- **epsilon** (ArrayLike) –  $\epsilon$  exponent.
- **method** (Literal['hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str) – *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$  computation method.

Returns

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L_hdr	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[FC11]

## Examples

```
>>> luminance_Fairchild2011(51.852958445912506)
0.1219722...
>>> luminance_Fairchild2011(51.643108411718522, method="hdr-IPT")
...
0.1219722...
```

## Whiteness Computation

colour

<code>whiteness(XYZ, XYZ_0[, method])</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> $W$ using given method.
<code>WHITENESS_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>whiteness</i> computation methods.

### colour.whiteness

`colour.whiteness(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_0: ArrayLike, method: Literal['ASTM E313', 'CIE 2004', 'Berger 1959', 'Ganz 1979', 'Stensby 1968', 'Taube 1960'] | str = 'CIE 2004', **kwargs: Any)`  
→ NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness*  $W$  using given method.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the sample.
- **XYZ\_0** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the reference white.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['ASTM E313', 'CIE 2004', 'Berger 1959', 'Ganz 1979', 'Stensby 1968', 'Taube 1960'] | *str*) – Computation method.
- **observer** – {`colour.colorimetry.whiteness_CIE2004()`}, CIE Standard Observer used for computations, *tint*  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  value is dependent on viewing field angular subtense.
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) –

#### Returns

*Whiteness*  $W$ .

**Return type**`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_0	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
W	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**[\[CIET14804d\]](#), [\[WS00i\]](#), [\[XRitePantone12\]](#), [\[Wikipedia04c\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour.models import xyY_to_XYZ
>>> XYZ = xyY_to_XYZ(np.array([0.3167, 0.3334, 100]))
>>> XYZ_0 = xyY_to_XYZ(np.array([0.3139, 0.3311, 100]))
>>> whiteness(XYZ, XYZ_0)
array([ 93.85..., -1.305...])
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> XYZ_0 = np.array([94.80966767, 100.00000000, 107.30513595])
>>> whiteness(XYZ, XYZ_0, method="Taube 1960")
91.4071738...
```

**colour.WHITENESS\_METHODS**

```
colour.WHITENESS_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Berger 1959': ..., 'Taube 1960': ...,
'Stensby 1968': ..., 'ASTM E313': ..., 'Ganz 1979': ..., 'CIE 2004': ..., 'cie2004': ...})
```

Supported *whiteness* computation methods.

**References**[\[CIET14804d\]](#), [\[XRitePantone12\]](#)

Aliases:

- 'cie2004': 'CIE 2004'

## Berger (1959)

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness_Berger1959(XYZ, XYZ_0)</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> index <i>WI</i> of given sample CIE XYZ tristimulus values using <i>Berger (1959)</i> method.
---	---

### colour.colorimetry.whiteness\_Berger1959

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness\_Berger1959**(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ\_0: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness* index *WI* of given sample CIE XYZ tristimulus values using *Berger (1959)* method.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the sample.
- **XYZ\_0** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the reference white.

#### Returns

*Whiteness WI.*

#### Return type

np.float or `numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_0	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- *Whiteness WI* values larger than 33.33 indicate a bluish white and values smaller than 33.33 indicate a yellowish white.

#### References

[XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> XYZ_0 = np.array([94.80966767, 100.00000000, 107.30513595])
>>> whiteness_Berger1959(XYZ, XYZ_0)
30.3638017...
```

## Taube (1960)

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness-Taube1960(XYZ, XYZ_0)</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> index <i>WI</i> of given sample CIE XYZ tristimulus values using <i>Taube (1960)</i> method.
--	--

## colour.colorimetry.whiteness-Taube1960

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness-Taube1960**(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ\_0: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness* index *WI* of given sample CIE XYZ tristimulus values using *Taube (1960)* method.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the sample.
- **XYZ\_0** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the reference white.

### Returns

*Whiteness WI*.

### Return type

np.float or numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_0	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- *Whiteness WI* values larger than 100 indicate a bluish white and values smaller than 100 indicate a yellowish white.

## References

[XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> XYZ_0 = np.array([94.80966767, 100.00000000, 107.30513595])
>>> whiteness-Taube1960(XYZ, XYZ_0)
91.4071738...
```

## Stensby (1968)

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness_Stensby1968(Lab)</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> index <i>WI</i> of given sample <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace array using <i>Stensby (1968)</i> method.
---	---

## colour.colorimetry.whiteness\_Stensby1968

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness\_Stensby1968**(*Lab*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness* index *WI* of given sample *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array using *Stensby (1968)* method.

### Parameters

**Lab** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array of the sample.

### Returns

*Whiteness WI*.

### Return type

np.float or numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	a : [-100, 100]	a : [-1, 1]
	b : [-100, 100]	b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- *Whiteness WI* values larger than 100 indicate a bluish white and values smaller than 100 indicate a yellowish white.

References

[XRitePantone12]

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab = np.array([100.00000000, -2.46875131, -16.72486654])
>>> whiteness_Stensby1968(Lab)
142.7683456...
```

ASTM E313

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness_ASTME313(XYZ)</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> index <i>WI</i> of given sample <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using <i>ASTM E313</i> method.
--------------------------------------	--

colour.colorimetry.whiteness\_ASTME313

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness\_ASTME313**(XYZ: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Return the *whiteness* index *WI* of given sample *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using *ASTM E313* method.

Parameters

**XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the sample.

Returns

*Whiteness WI*.

Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]



## References

[XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> whiteness_ASTME313(XYZ)
55.740000...
```

## Ganz and Griesser (1979)

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness_Ganz1979(xy, Y)</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> index <i>W</i> and <i>tint</i> <i>T</i> of given sample <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates using <i>Ganz and Griesser (1979)</i> method.
--	--

### colour.colorimetry.whiteness\_Ganz1979

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness\_Ganz1979**(xy: ArrayLike, Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness* index *W* and *tint* *T* of given sample *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates using *Ganz and Griesser (1979)* method.

#### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinates *CIE xy* of the sample.
- **Y** (ArrayLike) – Tristimulus *Y* value of the sample.

#### Returns

*Whiteness W* and *tint T*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WT	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- The formula coefficients are valid for *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65* and *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer*.
- Positive output *tint T* values indicate a greener tint while negative values indicate a redder tint.

- Whiteness differences of less than 5 Ganz units appear to be indistinguishable to the human eye.
- Tint differences of less than 0.5 Ganz units appear to be indistinguishable to the human eye.

## References

[XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy = np.array([0.3167, 0.3334])
>>> whiteness_Ganz1979(xy, 100)
array([ 85.6003766...,  0.6789003...])
```

## CIE 2004

colour.colorimetry

<code>whiteness_CIE2004(xy, Y, xy_n[, observer])</code>	Return the <i>whiteness</i> $W$ or $W_{10}$ and <i>tint</i> $T$ or $T_{10}$ of given sample <i>CIE</i> $xy$ chromaticity coordinates using <i>CIE 2004</i> method.
---	--

### colour.colorimetry.whiteness\_CIE2004

colour.colorimetry.**whiteness\_CIE2004**(*xy*: ArrayLike, *Y*: ArrayLike, *xy\_n*: ArrayLike, *observer*: *Literal*['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer') → NDArrayFloat

Return the *whiteness*  $W$  or  $W_{10}$  and *tint*  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  of given sample *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates using *CIE 2004* method.

#### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinates *CIE*  $xy$  of the sample.
- **Y** (ArrayLike) – Tristimulus  $Y$  value of the sample.
- **xy\_n** (ArrayLike) – Chromaticity coordinates  $xy_n$  of a perfect diffuser.
- **observer** (*Literal*['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer']) – *CIE Standard Observer* used for computations, *tint*  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  value is dependent on viewing field angular subtense.

#### Returns

*Whiteness*  $W$  or  $W_{10}$  and *tint*  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  of given sample.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
WT	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- This method may be used only for samples whose values of  $W$  or  $W_{10}$  lie within the following limits: greater than 40 and less than 5Y - 280, or 5Y10 - 280.
- This method may be used only for samples whose values of  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  lie within the following limits: greater than -4 and less than +2.
- Output *whiteness*  $W$  or  $W_{10}$  values larger than 100 indicate a bluish white while values smaller than 100 indicate a yellowish white.
- Positive output *tint*  $T$  or  $T_{10}$  values indicate a greener tint while negative values indicate a redder tint.

## References

[CIET14804d]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy = np.array([0.3167, 0.3334])
>>> xy_n = np.array([0.3139, 0.3311])
>>> whiteness_CIE2004(xy, 100, xy_n)
array([ 93.85..., -1.305...])
```

## Yellowness Computation

colour

<code>yellowness(XYZ[, method])</code>	Return the <i>yellowness</i> $W$ using given method.
<code>YELLOWNESS_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>yellowness</i> computation methods.

## colour.yellowness

`colour.yellowness(XYZ: ArrayLike, method: Literal['ASTM D1925', 'ASTM E313', 'ASTM E313 Alternative'] | str = 'ASTM E313', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *yellowness*  $W$  using given method.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the sample.
- **method** (*Literal*['ASTM D1925', 'ASTM E313', 'ASTM E313 Alternative'] | *str*) – Computation method.

- **C\_XZ** – {`colour.colorimetry.yellowness_ASTME313()`}, Coefficients  $C_X$  and  $C_Z$  for the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer* and *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* and *CIE Illuminant C* and *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Returns**

*Yellowness Y*.

**Return type**

`np.float` or `numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

**References**

[[ASTMInternational15b](#)], [[XRitePantone12](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> yellowness(XYZ)
4.3400000...
>>> yellowness(XYZ, method="ASTM E313 Alternative")
11.0650000...
>>> yellowness(XYZ, method="ASTM D1925")
10.2999999...
```

**colour.YELLOWNESS\_METHODS**

```
colour.YELLOWNESS_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ASTM D1925': ..., 'ASTM E313 Alternative':
..., 'ASTM E313': ...})
```

Supported *yellowness* computation methods.

**References**

[[ASTMInternational15b](#)], [[XRitePantone12](#)]

## ASTM D1925

colour.colorimetry

<code>yellowness_ASTMD1925(XYZ)</code>	Return the <i>yellowness</i> index <i>YI</i> of given sample <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using <i>ASTM D1925</i> method.
--	--

### colour.colorimetry.yellowness\_ASTMD1925

colour.colorimetry.**yellowness\_ASTMD1925**(XYZ: *ArrayLike*) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *yellowness* index *YI* of given sample *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using *ASTM D1925* method.

ASTM D1925 has been specifically developed for the definition of the yellowness of homogeneous, non-fluorescent, almost neutral-transparent, white-scattering or opaque plastics as they will be reviewed under daylight condition. It can be other materials as well, as long as they fit into this description.

#### Parameters

**XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the sample.

#### Returns

*Yellowness YI*.

#### Return type

np.float or `numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Illuminant C*.

### References

[ASTMInternational15b], [XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> yellowness_ASTMD1925(XYZ)
10.2999999...
```

## ASTM E313

colour.colorimetry

<code>yellowness_ASTME313_alternative(XYZ)</code>	Return the <i>yellowness</i> index <i>YI</i> of given sample <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using the alternative <i>ASTM E313</i> method.
<code>YELLOWNESS_COEFFICIENTS_ASTME313</code>	Coefficients $C_X$ and $C_Z$ for the <i>ASTM E313</i> yellowness index <i>YI</i> computation method.
<code>yellowness_ASTME313(XYZ[, C_XZ])</code>	Return the <i>yellowness</i> index <i>YI</i> of given sample <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using <i>ASTM E313</i> method.

## colour.colorimetry.yellowness\_ASTME313\_alternative

colour.colorimetry.**yellowness\_ASTME313\_alternative**(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *yellowness* index *YI* of given sample *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using the alternative *ASTM E313* method.

In the original form of *Test Method E313*, an alternative equation was recommended for a *yellowness* index. In terms of colorimeter readings, it was  $YI = 100(1 - B/G)$  where *B* and *G* are, respectively, blue and green colorimeter readings. Its derivation assumed that, because of the limitation of the concept to yellow (or blue) colors, it was not necessary to take account of variations in the amber or red colorimeter reading *A*. This equation is no longer recommended.

**Parameters**

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the sample.

**Returns**

*Yellowness YI*.

**Return type**

np.float or numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Illuminant C*.

## References

[ASTMInternational15b], [XRitePantone12]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> yellowness_ASTME313_alternative(XYZ)
11.0650000...
```

### colour.colorimetry.YELLOWNESS\_COEFFICIENTS\_ASTME313

colour.colorimetry.YELLOWNESS\_COEFFICIENTS\_ASTME313 = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer': ..., 'cie\_2\_1931': ..., 'cie\_10\_1964': ...})

Coefficients  $C_X$  and  $C_Z$  for the *ASTM E313 yellowness index  $YI$*  computation method.

## References

[ASTMInternational15b]

Aliases:

- 'cie\_2\_1931': 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'
- 'cie\_10\_1964': 'CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer'

### colour.colorimetry.yellowness\_ASTME313

colour.colorimetry.yellowness\_ASTME313(*XYZ*: ArrayLike, *C\_XZ*: ArrayLike = YELLOWNESS\_COEFFICIENTS\_ASTME313['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *yellowness index  $YI$*  of given sample *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using *ASTM E313* method.

ASTM E313 has successfully been used for a variety of white or near white materials. This includes coatings, plastics, textiles.

## Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the sample.
- **C\_XZ** (ArrayLike) – Coefficients  $C_X$  and  $C_Z$  for the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer* and *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* and *CIE Illuminant C* and *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.

## Returns

*Yellowness  $YI$* .

## Return type

np.float or numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YI	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

References

[ASTMInternational15b]

Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([95.00000000, 100.00000000, 105.00000000])
>>> yellowness_ASTME313(XYZ)
4.3400000...
```

Constants

CIE

colour.constants

CONSTANT_K_M	Rounded maximum photopic luminous efficiency $K_m$ value in $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ .
CONSTANT_KP_M	Rounded maximum scotopic luminous efficiency $K'_m$ value in $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ .

colour.constants.CONSTANT\_K\_M

colour.constants.CONSTANT\_K\_M = 683.0  
Rounded maximum photopic luminous efficiency  $K_m$  value in  $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ .

Notes

- To be adequate for all practical applications the  $K_m$  value has been rounded from the original 683.002 value.



## References

[WS00d]

### `colour.constants.CONSTANT_KP_M`

`colour.constants.CONSTANT_KP_M = 1700.0`

Rounded maximum scotopic luminous efficiency  $K'_m$  value in  $lm \cdot W^{-1}$ .

## Notes

- To be adequate for all practical applications the  $K'_m$  value has been rounded from the original 1700.06 value.

## References

[WS00d]

## CODATA

`colour.constants`

<code>CONSTANT_AVOGADRO</code>	Avogadro constant.
<code>CONSTANT_BOLTZMANN</code>	Boltzmann constant.
<code>CONSTANT_LIGHT_SPEED</code>	Speed of light in vacuum.
<code>CONSTANT_PLANCK</code>	Planck constant.

### `colour.constants.CONSTANT_AVOGADRO`

`colour.constants.CONSTANT_AVOGADRO = 6.02214179e+23`

Avogadro constant.

### `colour.constants.CONSTANT_BOLTZMANN`

`colour.constants.CONSTANT_BOLTZMANN = 1.38065e-23`

Boltzmann constant.

### `colour.constants.CONSTANT_LIGHT_SPEED`

`colour.constants.CONSTANT_LIGHT_SPEED = 299792458.0`

Speed of light in vacuum.

**colour.constants.CONSTANT\_PLANCK**

`colour.constants.CONSTANT_PLANCK = 6.62607e-34`

Planck constant.

**Common**

`colour.constants`

<code>FLOATING_POINT_NUMBER_PATTERN</code>	<code>str(object=)</code> -> <code>str</code> <code>str(bytes_or_buffer[, encoding[, errors]])</code> -> <code>str</code>
<code>INTEGER_THRESHOLD</code>	int threshold value when checking if a float point number is almost an int.
<code>EPSILON</code>	Double-precision floating-point number type, compatible with Python <i>float</i> and C double.
<code>DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT</code>	alias of <code>int64</code>
<code>DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT</code>	alias of <code>float64</code>
<code>TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_DEFAULT</code>	Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.
<code>TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_DEFAULT</code>	Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.
<code>TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_TESTS</code>	Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.
<code>TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_TESTS</code>	Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

**colour.constants.FLOATING\_POINT\_NUMBER\_PATTERN**

`colour.constants.FLOATING_POINT_NUMBER_PATTERN = '[0-9]*\\.?[0-9]+([eE][-+]?[0-9]+)?'`

`str(object=)` -> `str` `str(bytes_or_buffer[, encoding[, errors]])` -> `str`

Create a new string object from the given object. If encoding or errors is specified, then the object must expose a data buffer that will be decoded using the given encoding and error handler. Otherwise, returns the result of `object.__str__()` (if defined) or `repr(object)`. encoding defaults to `sys.getdefaultencoding()`. errors defaults to 'strict'.

**colour.constants.INTEGER\_THRESHOLD**

`colour.constants.INTEGER_THRESHOLD = 0.001`

int threshold value when checking if a float point number is almost an int.

**colour.constants.EPSILON**

`colour.constants.EPSILON = 2.2204460492503131e-16`

Double-precision floating-point number type, compatible with Python *float* and C double.

**Character code**

`'d'`

**Canonical name**

`numpy.double`

**Alias**

`numpy.float_`

**Alias on this platform (Linux x86\_64)**

*numpy.float64*: 64-bit precision floating-point number type: sign bit, 11 bits exponent, 52 bits mantissa.

**colour.constants.DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT**

`colour.constants.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT`  
alias of `int64`

**colour.constants.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT**

`colour.constants.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT`  
alias of `float64`

**colour.constants.TOLERANCE\_ABSOLUTE\_DEFAULT**

`colour.constants.TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_DEFAULT = 1e-08`  
Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

**colour.constants.TOLERANCE\_RELATIVE\_DEFAULT**

`colour.constants.TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_DEFAULT = 1e-08`  
Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

**colour.constants.TOLERANCE\_ABSOLUTE\_TESTS**

`colour.constants.TOLERANCE_ABSOLUTE_TESTS = 1e-07`  
Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

**colour.constants.TOLERANCE\_RELATIVE\_TESTS**

`colour.constants.TOLERANCE_RELATIVE_TESTS = 1e-07`  
Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

**Contrast Sensitivity****Contrast Sensitivity**

`colour`

<code>contrast_sensitivity_function([method])</code>	Return the contrast sensitivity $S$ of the human eye according to the contrast sensitivity function (CSF) described by given method.
<code>CONTRAST_SENSITIVITY_METHODS</code>	Supported contrast sensitivity methods.

## colour.contrast\_sensitivity\_function

`colour.contrast_sensitivity_function(method: Literal['Barten 1999'] | str = 'Barten 1999',  
**kwargs) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the contrast sensitivity  $S$  of the human eye according to the contrast sensitivity function (CSF) described by given method.

### Parameters

- **method** (*Literal*['Barten 1999'] | str) – Computation method.
- **E** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Retinal illuminance  $E$  in Trolands.
- **k** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio  $k$ .
- **n** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Quantum efficiency of the eye  $n$ .
- **N\_max** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Maximum number of cycles  $N_{max}$  over which the eye can integrate the information.
- **p** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Photon conversion factor  $p$  in  $photons \div seconds \div degrees^2 \div Trolands$  that depends on the light source.
- **phi\_0** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Spectral density  $\phi_0$  in  $secondsdegrees^2$  of the neural noise.
- **sigma** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Standard deviation  $\sigma$  of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process.
- **T** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Integration time  $T$  in seconds of the eye.
- **u** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Spatial frequency  $u$ , the cycles per degree.
- **u\_0** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Spatial frequency  $u_0$  in  $cycles \div degrees$  above which the lateral inhibition ceases.
- **X\_0** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Angular size  $X_0$  in degrees of the object in the x direction.
- **Y\_0** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Angular size  $Y_0$  in degrees of the object in the y direction.
- **X\_max** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Maximum angular size  $X_{max}$  in degrees of the integration area in the x direction.
- **Y\_max** – {`colour.contrast.contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999()`}, Maximum angular size  $Y_{max}$  in degrees of the integration area in the y direction.

### Returns

Contrast sensitivity  $S$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Examples

```
>>> contrast_sensitivity_function(u=4)
360.8691122...
>>> contrast_sensitivity_function("Barten 1999", u=4)
360.8691122...
```

## colour.CONTRAST\_SENSITIVITY\_METHODS

colour.CONTRAST\_SENSITIVITY\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Barten 1999': ...})

Supported contrast sensitivity methods.

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Barten (1999) Contrast Sensitivity Function

colour.contrast

<code>contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999(u)</code>	Return the contrast sensitivity $S$ of the human eye according to the contrast sensitivity function (CSF) described by <i>Barten (1999)</i> .
--	---

## colour.contrast.contrast\_sensitivity\_function\_Barten1999

colour.contrast.contrast\_sensitivity\_function\_Barten1999(*u*: ArrayLike, *sigma*: ArrayLike = *sigma\_Barten1999*(0.5 / 60, 0.08 / 60, 2.1), *k*: ArrayLike = 3.0, *T*: ArrayLike = 0.1, *X\_0*: ArrayLike = 60, *Y\_0*: ArrayLike | None = None, *X\_max*: ArrayLike = 12, *Y\_max*: ArrayLike | None = None, *N\_max*: ArrayLike = 15, *n*: ArrayLike = 0.03, *p*: ArrayLike = 1.2274 \* 10\*\*6, *E*: ArrayLike = *retinal\_illuminance\_Barten1999*(20, 2.1), *phi\_0*: ArrayLike = 3 \* 10\*\*-8, *u\_0*: ArrayLike = 7) → NDArrayFloat

Return the contrast sensitivity  $S$  of the human eye according to the contrast sensitivity function (CSF) described by *Barten (1999)*.

Contrast sensitivity is defined as the inverse of the modulation threshold of a sinusoidal luminance pattern. The modulation threshold of this pattern is generally defined by 50% probability of detection. The contrast sensitivity function or CSF gives the contrast sensitivity as a function of spatial frequency. In the CSF, the spatial frequency is expressed in angular units with respect to the eye. It reaches a maximum between 1 and 10 cycles per degree with a fall off at higher and lower spatial frequencies.

### Parameters

- **u** (ArrayLike) – Spatial frequency  $u$ , the cycles per degree.
- **sigma** (ArrayLike) – Standard deviation  $\sigma$  of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process.
- **k** (ArrayLike) – Signal-to-noise (SNR) ratio  $k$ .
- **T** (ArrayLike) – Integration time  $T$  in seconds of the eye.
- **X\_0** (ArrayLike) – Angular size  $X_0$  in degrees of the object in the x direction.
- **Y\_0** (ArrayLike | None) – Angular size  $Y_0$  in degrees of the object in the y direction.
- **X\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum angular size  $X_{max}$  in degrees of the integration area in the x direction.
- **Y\_max** (ArrayLike | None) – Maximum angular size  $Y_{max}$  in degrees of the integration area in the y direction.
- **N\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum number of cycles  $N_{max}$  over which the eye can integrate the information.
- **n** (ArrayLike) – Quantum efficiency of the eye  $n$ .
- **p** (ArrayLike) – Photon conversion factor  $p$  in  $photons \div seconds \div degrees^2 \div Trolands$  that depends on the light source.
- **E** (ArrayLike) – Retinal illuminance  $E$  in Trolands.
- **phi\_0** (ArrayLike) – Spectral density  $\phi_0$  in  $secondsdegrees^2$  of the neural noise.
- **u\_0** (ArrayLike) – Spatial frequency  $u_0$  in  $cycles \div degrees$  above which the lateral inhibition ceases.

### Returns

Contrast sensitivity  $S$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** This definition expects  $\sigma_0$  and  $C_{ab}$  used in the computation of  $\sigma$  to be given in degrees and  $degrees \div mm$  respectively. However, in the literature, the values for  $\sigma_0$  and  $C_{ab}$  are usually given in  $arcmin$  and  $arcmin \div mm$  respectively, thus they need to be divided by 60.

### Notes

- The formula holds for bilateral viewing and for equal dimensions of the object in x and y direction. For monocular vision, the contrast sensitivity is a factor  $\sqrt{2}$  smaller.
- *Barten (1999)* CSF default values for the  $k$ ,  $\sigma_0$ ,  $C_{ab}$ ,  $T$ ,  $X_{max}$ ,  $N_{max}$ ,  $n$ ,  $\phi_0$  and  $u_0$  constants are valid for a standard observer with good vision and with an age between 20 and 30 years.
- The other constants have been filled using reference data from *Figure 31* in [International-Union15c] but must be adapted to the current use case.
- The product of  $u$ , the cycles per degree, and  $X_0$ , the number of degrees, gives the number of cycles  $P_c$  in a pattern. Therefore,  $X_0$  can be made a variable dependent on  $u$  such as  $X_0 = P_c/u$ .

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Examples

```
>>> contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999(4)
360.8691122...
```

Reproducing *Figure 31* in [InternationalTUnion15c] illustrating the minimum detectable contrast according to *Barten (1999)* model with the assumed conditions for UHDTV applications. The minimum detectable contrast *MDC* is then defined as follows:

```
:math:`MDC = 1 / CSF * 2 * (1 / 1.27)`
```

where 2 is used for the conversion from modulation to contrast and 1/1.27 is used for the conversion from sinusoidal to rectangular waves.

```
>>> from scipy.optimize import fmin
>>> settings_BT2246 = {
...     "k": 3.0,
...     "T": 0.1,
...     "X_max": 12,
...     "N_max": 15,
...     "n": 0.03,
...     "p": 1.2274 * 10**6,
...     "phi_0": 3 * 10**-8,
...     "u_0": 7,
... }
>>>
>>> def maximise_spatial_frequency(L):
...     maximised_spatial_frequency = []
...     for L_v in L:
...         X_0 = 60
...         d = pupil_diameter_Barten1999(L_v, X_0)
...         sigma = sigma_Barten1999(0.5 / 60, 0.08 / 60, d)
...         E = retinal_illuminance_Barten1999(L_v, d, True)
...         maximised_spatial_frequency.append(
...             fmin(
...                 lambda x: (
...                     -contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999(
...                         u=x,
...                         sigma=sigma,
...                         X_0=X_0,
...                         E=E,
...                         **settings_BT2246
...                     )
...                 ),
...                 0,
...                 disp=False,
...             )[0]
...         )
...     return as_float(np.array(maximised_spatial_frequency))
>>>
>>> L = np.logspace(np.log10(0.01), np.log10(100), 10)
>>> X_0 = Y_0 = 60
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

>>> d = pupil_diameter_Barten1999(L, X_0, Y_0)
>>> sigma = sigma_Barten1999(0.5 / 60, 0.08 / 60, d)
>>> E = retinal_illuminance_Barten1999(L, d)
>>> u = maximise_spatial_frequency(L)
>>> (
...     1
...     / contrast_sensitivity_function_Barten1999(
...         u=u, sigma=sigma, E=E, X_0=X_0, Y_0=Y_0, **settings_BT2246
...     )
...     * 2
...     * (1 / 1.27)
... )
...
array([ 0.0218764...,  0.0141848...,  0.0095244...,  0.0066805...,  0.0049246...,
        0.0038228...,  0.0031188...,  0.0026627...,  0.0023674...,  0.0021814...])

```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.contrast

<code>optical_MTF_Barten1999(u[, sigma])</code>	Return the optical modulation transfer function (MTF) $M_{opt}$ of the eye using <i>Barten (1999)</i> method.
<code>pupil_diameter_Barten1999(L, X_0, Y_0)</code>	Return the pupil diameter for given luminance and object or stimulus angular size using <i>Barten (1999)</i> method.
<code>sigma_Barten1999([sigma_0, C_ab, d])</code>	Return the standard deviation $\sigma$ of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process using <i>Barten (1999)</i> method.
<code>retinal_illuminance_Barten1999(L, d, ...)</code>	Return the retinal illuminance $E$ in Trolands for given average luminance $L$ and pupil diameter $d$ using <i>Barten (1999)</i> method.
<code>maximum_angular_size_Barten1999(u[, X_0, ...])</code>	Return the maximum angular size $X$ of the object considered using <i>Barten (1999)</i> method.

## colour.contrast.optical\_MTF\_Barten1999

colour.contrast.**optical\_MTF\_Barten1999**(*u*: ArrayLike, *sigma*: ArrayLike = 0.01) → NDArrayFloat

Return the optical modulation transfer function (MTF)  $M_{opt}$  of the eye using *Barten (1999)* method.

### Parameters

- **u** (ArrayLike) – Spatial frequency  $u$ , the cycles per degree.
- **sigma** (ArrayLike) – Standard deviation  $\sigma$  of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process.

### Returns

Optical modulation transfer function (MTF)  $M_{opt}$  of the eye.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray



## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Examples

```
>>> optical_MTF_Barten1999(4, 0.01)
0.9689107...
```

### colour.contrast.pupil\_diameter\_Barten1999

colour.contrast.**pupil\_diameter\_Barten1999**(*L*: ArrayLike, *X\_0*: ArrayLike = 60, *Y\_0*: ArrayLike | *None* = *None*) → NDArrayFloat

Return the pupil diameter for given luminance and object or stimulus angular size using *Barten (1999)* method.

#### Parameters

- **L** (ArrayLike) – Average luminance  $L$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **X\_0** (ArrayLike) – Angular size of the object  $X_0$  in degrees in the x direction.
- **Y\_0** (ArrayLike | *None*) – Angular size of the object  $X_0$  in degrees in the y direction.

#### Returns

Pupil diameter.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c], [WY12]

## Notes

- The *Log* function is using base 10 as indicated by [WY12].

## Examples

```
>>> pupil_diameter_Barten1999(100, 60, 60)
2.7931307...
```

### colour.contrast.sigma\_Barten1999

colour.contrast.**sigma\_Barten1999**(*sigma\_0*: ArrayLike = 0.5 / 60, *C\_ab*: ArrayLike = 0.08 / 60, *d*: ArrayLike = 2.1) → NDArrayFloat

Return the standard deviation  $\sigma$  of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process using *Barten (1999)* method.

The  $\sigma$  quantity depends on the pupil diameter  $d$  of the eye lens. For very small pupil diameters,  $\sigma$  increases inversely proportionally with pupil size because of diffraction, and for large pupil diameters,  $\sigma$  increases about linearly with pupil size because of chromatic aberration and others aberrations.

**Parameters**

- **sigma\_0** (ArrayLike) – Constant  $\sigma_0$  in degrees.
- **C\_ab** (ArrayLike) – Spherical aberration of the eye  $C_{ab}$  in *degrees ÷ mm*.
- **d** (ArrayLike) – Pupil diameter  $d$  in millimeters.

**Returns**

Standard deviation  $\sigma$  of the line-spread function resulting from the convolution of the different elements of the convolution process.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** This definition expects  $\sigma_0$  and  $C_{ab}$  to be given in degrees and *degrees ÷ mm* respectively. However, in the literature, the values for  $\sigma_0$  and  $C_{ab}$  are usually given in *arcmin* and *arcmin ÷ mm* respectively, thus they need to be divided by 60.

**References**

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

**Examples**

```
>>> sigma_Barten1999(0.5 / 60, 0.08 / 60, 2.1)
0.0087911...
```

**colour.contrast.retinal\_illuminance\_Barten1999**

`colour.contrast.retinal_illuminance_Barten1999`( $L$ : ArrayLike,  $d$ : ArrayLike = 2.1,   
 `apply_stiles_crawford_effect_correction`: bool =   
 True) → NDArrayFloat

Return the retinal illuminance  $E$  in Trolands for given average luminance  $L$  and pupil diameter  $d$  using *Barten (1999)* method.

**Parameters**

- **L** (ArrayLike) – Average luminance  $L$  in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **d** (ArrayLike) – Pupil diameter  $d$  in millimeters.
- **apply\_stiles\_crawford\_effect\_correction** (bool) – Whether to apply the correction for *Stiles-Crawford* effect.

**Returns**

Retinal illuminance  $E$  in Trolands.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- This definition is for use with photopic viewing conditions and thus corrects for the Stiles-Crawford effect by default, i.e. directional sensitivity of the cone cells with lower response of cone cells receiving light from the edge of the pupil.

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Examples

```
>>> retinal_illuminance_Barten1999(100, 2.1)
330.4115803...
>>> retinal_illuminance_Barten1999(100, 2.1, False)
346.3605900...
```

## colour.contrast.maximum\_angular\_size\_Barten1999

`colour.contrast.maximum_angular_size_Barten1999(u: ArrayLike, X_0: ArrayLike = 60, X_max: ArrayLike = 12, N_max: ArrayLike = 15) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the maximum angular size  $X$  of the object considered using *Barten (1999)* method.

### Parameters

- **u** (ArrayLike) – Spatial frequency  $u$ , the cycles per degree.
- **X\_0** (ArrayLike) – Angular size  $X_0$  in degrees of the object in the x direction.
- **X\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum angular size  $X_{max}$  in degrees of the integration area in the x direction.
- **N\_max** (ArrayLike) – Maximum number of cycles  $N_{max}$  over which the eye can integrate the information.

### Returns

Maximum angular size  $X$  of the object considered.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Bar99], [Bar03], [CKMW04], [InternationalTUnion15c],

## Examples

```
>>> maximum_angular_size_Barten1999(4)
3.5729480...
```

## Continuous Signal

### Continuous Signal

`colour.continuous`

<code>AbstractContinuousFunction([name])</code>	Define the base class for abstract continuous function.
<code>Signal([data, domain])</code>	Define the base class for continuous signal.
<code>MultiSignals([data, domain, labels])</code>	Define the base class for multi-continuous signals, a container for multiple <code>colour.continuous.Signal</code> sub-class instances.

#### `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

**class** `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction(name: str | None = None)`

Bases: `ABC`, `MixinCallback`

Define the base class for abstract continuous function.

This is an `ABCMeta` abstract class that must be inherited by sub-classes.

The sub-classes are expected to implement the `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction.function()` method so that evaluating the function for any independent domain variable  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  returns a corresponding range variable  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ . A conventional implementation adopts an interpolating function encapsulated inside an extrapolating function. The resulting function independent domain, stored as discrete values in the `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction.domain` attribute corresponds with the function dependent and already known range stored in the `colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction.range` property.

##### Parameters

**name** (`str` | `None`) – Continuous function name.

##### Attributes

- `name`
- `dtype`
- `domain`
- `range`
- `interpolator`
- `interpolator_kwargs`
- `extrapolator`
- `extrapolator_kwargs`
- `function`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__hash__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `__iadd__()`
- `__add__()`
- `__isub__()`
- `__sub__()`
- `__imul__()`
- `__mul__()`
- `__idiv__()`
- `__div__()`
- `__ipow__()`
- `__pow__()`
- `arithmetical_operation()`
- `fill_nan()`
- `domain_distance()`
- `is_uniform()`
- `copy()`

`__init__(name: str | None = None) → None`

### Parameters

**name** (*str* | *None*) –

### Return type

*None*

**property name:** *str*

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function name.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function name with.

### Returns

Abstract continuous function name.

### Return type

*str*

**abstract property dtype: `Type[DTypeFloat]`**

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function dtype, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function dtype with.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function dtype.

**Return type**

`Type[DTypeFloat]`

**abstract property domain: `NDArrayFloat`**

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function independent domain variable  $x$ , must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function independent domain variable  $x$  with.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**abstract property range: `NDArrayFloat`**

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function corresponding range variable  $y$ , must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function corresponding range variable  $y$  with.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function corresponding range variable  $y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**abstract property interpolator: `Type[ProtocolInterpolator]`**

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function interpolator type, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function interpolator type with.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function interpolator type.

**Return type**

`Type[ProtocolInterpolator]`

**abstract property interpolator\_kwargs: `dict`**

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function interpolator instantiation time arguments, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function interpolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function interpolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**abstract property extrapolator:** `Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function extrapolator type, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function extrapolator type with.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function extrapolator type.

**Return type**

`Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

**abstract property extrapolator\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the abstract continuous function extrapolator instantiation time arguments, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the abstract continuous function extrapolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function extrapolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**abstract property function:** `Callable`

Getter property for the abstract continuous function callable, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function callable.

**Return type**

`Callable`

**abstract \_\_str\_\_() → str**

Return a formatted string representation of the abstract continuous function, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**abstract \_\_repr\_\_() → str**

Return an evaluable string representation of the abstract continuous function, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**abstract \_\_hash\_\_() → int**

Return the abstract continuous function hash.

**Returns**

Object hash.

**Return type**

`int`

**abstract** `__getitem__(x: ArrayLike | slice) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the corresponding range variable  $y$  for independent domain variable  $x$ , must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

$x$  (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Returns**

Variable  $y$  range value.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**abstract** `__setitem__(x: ArrayLike | slice, y: ArrayLike)`

Set the corresponding range variable  $y$  for independent domain variable  $x$ , must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

- $x$  (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .
- $y$  (ArrayLike) – Corresponding range variable  $y$ .

**abstract** `__contains__(x: ArrayLike | slice) → bool`

Return whether the abstract continuous function contains given independent domain variable  $x$ , must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

$x$  (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Returns**

Whether  $x$  domain value is contained.

**Return type**

`bool`

`__iter__() → Generator`

Return a generator for the abstract continuous function.

**Yields**

Generator – Abstract continuous function generator.

**Return type**

`Generator`

`__len__() → int`

Return the abstract continuous function independent domain  $x$  variable elements count.

**Returns**

Independent domain variable  $x$  elements count.

**Return type**

`int`

**abstract** `__eq__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the abstract continuous function is equal to given other object, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is equal to the abstract continuous function.

**Returns**

Whether given object is equal to the abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`bool`



**abstract** `__ne__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the abstract continuous function is not equal to given other object, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the abstract continuous function.

**Returns**

Whether given object is not equal to the abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

bool

**\_\_add\_\_**(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for addition.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to add.

**Returns**

Variable added abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**\_\_iadd\_\_**(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for in-place addition.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to add in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable added abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**\_\_sub\_\_**(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for subtraction.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to subtract.

**Returns**

Variable subtracted abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**\_\_isub\_\_**(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for in-place subtraction.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to subtract in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable subtracted abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**\_\_mul\_\_**(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for multiplication.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to multiply by.

**Returns**

Variable multiplied abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

`__imul__(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self`

Implement support for in-place multiplication.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to multiply by in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable multiplied abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

`__div__(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self`

Implement support for division.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to divide by.

**Returns**

Variable divided abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

`__idiv__(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self`

Implement support for in-place division.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to divide by in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable divided abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

`__itruediv__(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self`

Implement support for in-place division.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to divide by in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable divided abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`__truediv__(a: ArrayLike | Self) → Self`

Implement support for division.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to divide by.

**Returns**

Variable divided abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

**\_\_pow\_\_**(*a*: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for exponentiation.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to exponentiate by.

**Returns**

Variable exponentiated abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**\_\_ipow\_\_**(*a*: ArrayLike | Self) → Self

Implement support for in-place exponentiation.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Variable *a* to exponentiate by in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable exponentiated abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**abstract arithmetical\_operation**(*a*: ArrayLike | Self, *operation*: Literal['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*'], *in\_place*: bool = False) → Self

Perform given arithmetical operation with operand *a*, the operation can be either performed on a copy or in-place, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike | Self) – Operand *a*.
- **operation** (Literal['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*']) – Operation to perform.
- **in\_place** (bool) – Operation happens in place.

**Returns**

Abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**abstract fill\_nan**(*method*: Literal['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | str = 'Interpolation', *default*: Real = 0) → Self

Fill NaNs in independent domain variable *x* and corresponding range variable *y* using given method, must be reimplemented by sub-classes.

**Parameters**

- **method** (Literal['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | str) – *Interpolation* method linearly interpolates through the NaNs, *Constant* method replaces NaNs with default.
- **default** (Real) – Value to use with the *Constant* method.

**Returns**

NaNs filled abstract continuous function.

**Return type**

colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction

**domain\_distance**(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the euclidean distance between given array and independent domain *x* closest element.

#### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Variable  $a$  to compute the euclidean distance with independent domain variable  $x$ .

#### Returns

Euclidean distance between independent domain variable  $x$  and given variable  $a$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

`is_uniform()` → `bool`

Return if independent domain variable  $x$  is uniform.

#### Returns

Is independent domain variable  $x$  uniform.

#### Return type

`bool`

`copy()` → `Self`

Return a copy of the sub-class instance.

#### Returns

Abstract continuous function copy.

#### Return type

`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction`

### `colour.continuous.Signal`

**class** `colour.continuous.Signal`(*data*: ArrayLike | *dict* | *Self* | *Series* | *None* = *None*, *domain*: ArrayLike | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: Any)

Bases: `AbstractContinuousFunction`

Define the base class for continuous signal.

The class implements the `Signal.function()` method so that evaluating the function for any independent domain variable  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  returns a corresponding range variable  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ . It adopts an interpolating function encapsulated inside an extrapolating function. The resulting function independent domain, stored as discrete values in the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` property corresponds with the function dependent and already known range stored in the `colour.continuous.Signal.range` property.

---

**Important:** Specific documentation about getting, setting, indexing and slicing the continuous signal values is available in the *Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal* section.

---

#### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | `dict` | `Self` | `Series` | `None`) – Data to be stored in the continuous signal.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | `None`) – Values to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` property.
- **dtype** – float point data type.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.

- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **name** – Continuous signal name.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Attributes

- dtype
- domain
- range
- interpolator
- interpolator\_kwargs
- extrapolator
- extrapolator\_kwargs
- function

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__hash__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `arithmetical_operation()`
- `signal_unpack_data()`
- `fill_nan()`
- `to_series()`

### Examples

Instantiation with implicit *domain*:

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> print(Signal(range_))
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 7.  80.]
[ 8.  90.]
[ 9. 100.]
```

Instantiation with explicit *domain*:

```
>>> domain = np.arange(100, 1100, 100)
>>> print(Signal(range_, domain))
[[ 100.  10.]
 [ 200.  20.]
 [ 300.  30.]
 [ 400.  40.]
 [ 500.  50.]
 [ 600.  60.]
 [ 700.  70.]
 [ 800.  80.]
 [ 900.  90.]
 [1000. 100.]]
```

Instantiation with a *dict*:

```
>>> print(Signal(dict(zip(domain, range_))))
[[ 100.  10.]
 [ 200.  20.]
 [ 300.  30.]
 [ 400.  40.]
 [ 500.  50.]
 [ 600.  60.]
 [ 700.  70.]
 [ 800.  80.]
 [ 900.  90.]
 [1000. 100.]]
```

Instantiation with a *Pandas pandas.Series*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import Series
...
...     print(Signal(Series(dict(zip(domain, range_)))))
...
[[ 100.  10.]
 [ 200.  20.]
 [ 300.  30.]
 [ 400.  40.]
 [ 500.  50.]
 [ 600.  60.]
 [ 700.  70.]
 [ 800.  80.]
 [ 900.  90.]
 [1000. 100.]]
```

Retrieving domain *y* variable for arbitrary range *x* variable:

```
>>> x = 150
>>> range_ = np.sin(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))
>>> Signal(range_, domain)[x]
0.0359701...
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> x = np.linspace(100, 1000, 3)
>>> Signal(range_, domain)[x]
array([ ...,  4.7669395...e-01,  8.4147098...e-01])
```

Using an alternative interpolating function:

```
>>> x = 150
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> Signal(range_, domain, interpolator=CubicSplineInterpolator)[
...     x
... ]
0.0555274...
>>> x = np.linspace(100, 1000, 3)
>>> Signal(range_, domain, interpolator=CubicSplineInterpolator)[
...     x
... ]
array([ 0.          ,  0.4794253...,  0.8414709...])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*data*: ArrayLike | dict | Self | Series | None = None, *domain*: ArrayLike | None = None, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → None

#### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | dict | Self | Series | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

**property dtype**: Type[DTypeFloat]

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal dtype.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal dtype with.

#### Returns

Continuous signal dtype.

#### Return type

DTypeFloat

**property domain**: NDArrayFloat

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal independent domain variable *x*.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal independent domain variable *x* with.

#### Returns

Continuous signal independent domain variable *x*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**property range**: NDArrayFloat

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal corresponding range variable *y*.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal corresponding range *y* variable with.

#### Returns

Continuous signal corresponding range variable *y*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property interpolator:** `Type[ProtocolInterpolator]`

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal interpolator type.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal interpolator type with.

**Returns**

Continuous signal interpolator type.

**Return type**

`Type[ProtocolInterpolator]`

**property interpolator\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal interpolator instantiation time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal interpolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

Continuous signal interpolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property extrapolator:** `Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal extrapolator type.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal extrapolator type with.

**Returns**

Continuous signal extrapolator type.

**Return type**

`Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

**property extrapolator\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal extrapolator instantiation time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal extrapolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

Continuous signal extrapolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property function:** `Callable`

Getter property for the continuous signal callable.

**Returns**

Continuous signal callable.

**Return type**

`Callable`

**\_\_str\_\_()** → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the continuous signal.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.



**Return type**`str`**Examples**

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> print(Signal(range_))
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
```

`__repr__() → str`

Return an evaluable string representation of the continuous signal.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**`str`**Examples**

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> Signal(range_)
Signal([[ 0., 10.],
 [ 1., 20.],
 [ 2., 30.],
 [ 3., 40.],
 [ 4., 50.],
 [ 5., 60.],
 [ 6., 70.],
 [ 7., 80.],
 [ 8., 90.],
 [ 9., 100.]],
KernelInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': nan, 'right': nan})
```

`__hash__() → int`

Return the abstract continuous function hash.

**Returns**

Object hash.

**Return type**`int``__getitem__(x: ArrayLike | slice) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the corresponding range variable  $y$  for independent domain variable  $x$ .

### Parameters

**x** (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .

### Returns

Variable  $y$  range value.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal = Signal(range_)
>>> print(signal)
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
>>> signal[0]
10.0
>>> signal[np.array([0, 1, 2])]
array([ 10.,  20.,  30.])
>>> signal[0:3]
array([ 10.,  20.,  30.])
>>> signal[np.linspace(0, 5, 5)]
array([ 10.          , 22.8348902..., 34.8004492..., 47.5535392..., 60.
↪])
```

**\_\_setitem\_\_(x: ArrayLike | slice, y: ArrayLike)**

Set the corresponding range variable  $y$  for independent domain variable  $x$ .

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .
- **y** (ArrayLike) – Corresponding range variable  $y$ .

### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal = Signal(range_)
>>> print(signal)
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

>>> signal[0] = 20
>>> signal[0]
20.0
>>> signal[np.array([0, 1, 2])] = 30
>>> signal[np.array([0, 1, 2])]
array([ 30.,  30.,  30.])
>>> signal[0:3] = 40
>>> signal[0:3]
array([ 40.,  40.,  40.])
>>> signal[np.linspace(0, 5, 5)] = 50
>>> print(signal)
[[ 0.   50. ]
 [ 1.   40. ]
 [ 1.25 50. ]
 [ 2.   40. ]
 [ 2.5  50. ]
 [ 3.   40. ]
 [ 3.75 50. ]
 [ 4.   50. ]
 [ 5.   50. ]
 [ 6.   70. ]
 [ 7.   80. ]
 [ 8.   90. ]
 [ 9.  100. ]]
>>> signal[np.array([0, 1, 2])] = np.array([10, 20, 30])
>>> print(signal)
[[ 0.   10. ]
 [ 1.   20. ]
 [ 1.25 50. ]
 [ 2.   30. ]
 [ 2.5  50. ]
 [ 3.   40. ]
 [ 3.75 50. ]
 [ 4.   50. ]
 [ 5.   50. ]
 [ 6.   70. ]
 [ 7.   80. ]
 [ 8.   90. ]
 [ 9.  100. ]]

```

**\_\_contains\_\_**(*x*: *ArrayLike* | *slice*) → *bool*

Return whether the continuous signal contains given independent domain variable *x*.

**Parameters**

*x* (*ArrayLike* | *slice*) – Independent domain variable *x*.

**Returns**

Whether *x* domain value is contained.

**Return type**

*bool*

### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal = Signal(range_)
>>> 0 in signal
True
>>> 0.5 in signal
True
>>> 1000 in signal
False
```

**\_\_eq\_\_**(*other*: Any) → bool

Return whether the continuous signal is equal to given other object.

**Parameters**

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is equal to the continuous signal.

**Returns**

Whether given object is equal to the continuous signal.

**Return type**

bool

### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal_1 = Signal(range_)
>>> signal_2 = Signal(range_)
>>> signal_1 == signal_2
True
>>> signal_2[0] = 20
>>> signal_1 == signal_2
False
>>> signal_2[0] = 10
>>> signal_1 == signal_2
True
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> signal_2.interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> signal_1 == signal_2
False
```

**\_\_ne\_\_**(*other*: Any) → bool

Return whether the continuous signal is not equal to given other object.

**Parameters**

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the continuous signal.

**Returns**

Whether given object is not equal to the continuous signal.

**Return type**

bool

## Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal_1 = Signal(range_)
>>> signal_2 = Signal(range_)
>>> signal_1 != signal_2
False
>>> signal_2[0] = 20
>>> signal_1 != signal_2
True
>>> signal_2[0] = 10
>>> signal_1 != signal_2
False
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> signal_2.interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> signal_1 != signal_2
True
```

**arithmetical\_operation**(*a*: *ArrayLike* | *AbstractContinuousFunction*, *operation*: *Literal*['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*'], *in\_place*: *bool* = *False*) → *AbstractContinuousFunction*

Perform given arithmetical operation with operand *a*, the operation can be either performed on a copy or in-place.

### Parameters

- **a** (*ArrayLike* | *AbstractContinuousFunction*) – Operand *a*.
- **operation** (*Literal*['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*']) – Operation to perform.
- **in\_place** (*bool*) – Operation happens in place.

### Returns

Continuous signal.

### Return type

`colour.continuous.Signal`

## Examples

Adding a single *numeric* variable:

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal_1 = Signal(range_)
>>> print(signal_1)
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
>>> print(signal_1.arithmetical_operation(10, "+", True))
[[ 0.  20.]
 [ 1.  30.]
 [ 2.  40.]
 [ 3.  50.]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 4.  60.]
[ 5.  70.]
[ 6.  80.]
[ 7.  90.]
[ 8. 100.]
[ 9. 110.]]
```

Adding an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> a = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> print(signal_1.arithmetical_operation(a, "+", True))
[[ 0.  30.]
 [ 1.  50.]
 [ 2.  70.]
 [ 3.  90.]
 [ 4. 110.]
 [ 5. 130.]
 [ 6. 150.]
 [ 7. 170.]
 [ 8. 190.]
 [ 9. 210.]]
```

Adding a `colour.continuous.Signal` class:

```
>>> signal_2 = Signal(range_)
>>> print(signal_1.arithmetical_operation(signal_2, "+", True))
[[ 0.  40.]
 [ 1.  70.]
 [ 2. 100.]
 [ 3. 130.]
 [ 4. 160.]
 [ 5. 190.]
 [ 6. 220.]
 [ 7. 250.]
 [ 8. 280.]
 [ 9. 310.]]
```

**static** `signal_unpack_data`(*data*=Optional[Union[ArrayLike, dict, Series, 'Signal']], *domain*: ArrayLike | None = None, *dtype*: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → tuple

Unpack given data for continuous signal instantiation.

#### Parameters

- **data** – Data to unpack for continuous signal instantiation.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – Values to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` property.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – float point data type.

#### Returns

Independent domain variable *x* and corresponding range variable *y* unpacked for continuous signal instantiation.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

Unpacking using implicit *domain*:

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> domain, range_ = Signal.signal_unpack_data(range_)
>>> print(domain)
[ 0.  1.  2.  3.  4.  5.  6.  7.  8.  9.]
>>> print(range_)
[ 10.  20.  30.  40.  50.  60.  70.  80.  90. 100.]
```

Unpacking using explicit *domain*:

```
>>> domain = np.arange(100, 1100, 100)
>>> domain, range_ = Signal.signal_unpack_data(range_, domain)
>>> print(domain)
[ 100.  200.  300.  400.  500.  600.  700.  800.  900. 1000.]
>>> print(range_)
[ 10.  20.  30.  40.  50.  60.  70.  80.  90. 100.]
```

Unpacking using a *dict*:

```
>>> domain, range_ = Signal.signal_unpack_data(
...     dict(zip(domain, range_))
... )
>>> print(domain)
[ 100.  200.  300.  400.  500.  600.  700.  800.  900. 1000.]
>>> print(range_)
[ 10.  20.  30.  40.  50.  60.  70.  80.  90. 100.]
```

Unpacking using a *Pandas pandas.Series*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import Series
...
...     domain, range_ = Signal.signal_unpack_data(
...         Series(dict(zip(domain, range_)))
...     )
...
...
>>> print(domain)
[ 100.  200.  300.  400.  500.  600.  700.  800.  900. 1000.]
>>> print(range_)
[ 10.  20.  30.  40.  50.  60.  70.  80.  90. 100.]
```

Unpacking using a *colour.continuous.Signal* class:

```
>>> domain, range_ = Signal.signal_unpack_data(Signal(range_, domain))
>>> print(domain)
[ 100.  200.  300.  400.  500.  600.  700.  800.  900. 1000.]
>>> print(range_)
[ 10.  20.  30.  40.  50.  60.  70.  80.  90. 100.]
```

**fill\_nan**(method: *Literal*['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | str = 'Interpolation', default: Real = 0) → *Signal*

Fill NaNs in independent domain variable  $x$  and corresponding range variable  $y$  using given method.

### Parameters

- **method** ([Literal](#)['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | str) – *Interpolation* method linearly interpolates through the NaNs, *Constant* method replaces NaNs with default.
- **default** (Real) – Value to use with the *Constant* method.

**Returns**

NaNs filled continuous signal.

**Return type**

[colour.continuous.Signal](#)

**Examples**

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signal = Signal(range_)
>>> signal[3:7] = np.nan
>>> print(signal)
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  nan]
 [ 4.  nan]
 [ 5.  nan]
 [ 6.  nan]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
>>> print(signal.fill_nan())
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
>>> signal[3:7] = np.nan
>>> print(signal.fill_nan(method="Constant"))
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.   0.]
 [ 4.   0.]
 [ 5.   0.]
 [ 6.   0.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
```

**to\_series()** → [Series](#)

Convert the continuous signal to a *Pandas* [pandas.Series](#) class instance.

**Returns**

Continuous signal as a *Pandas* [pandas.Series](#) class instance.

**Return type**

[pandas.Series](#)



## Examples

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
...     signal = Signal(range_)
...     print(signal.to_series())
...
0.0    10.0
1.0    20.0
2.0    30.0
3.0    40.0
4.0    50.0
5.0    60.0
6.0    70.0
7.0    80.0
8.0    90.0
9.0   100.0
Name: Signal (...), dtype: float64
```

## colour.continuous.MultiSignals

**class** colour.continuous.MultiSignals(*data*: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | Self | Sequence | Series | Signal | None = None, *domain*: ArrayLike | None = None, *labels*: Sequence | None = None, *\*\*kwargs*: Any)

Bases: AbstractContinuousFunction

Define the base class for multi-continuous signals, a container for multiple colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.

---

**Important:** Specific documentation about getting, setting, indexing and slicing the multi-continuous signals values is available in the *Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal* section.

---

## Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | Self | Sequence | Series | Signal | None) – Data to be stored in the multi-continuous signals.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – Values to initialise the multiple colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances colour.continuous.Signal.domain attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the colour.continuous.Signal.domain attribute.
- **labels** (Sequence | None) – Names to use for the colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.
- **dtype** – float point data type.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the colour.continuous.Signal sub-class instances.

- **name** – multi-continuous signals name.
- **signal\_type** – The `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class type used for instances.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Attributes

- `dtype`
- `domain`
- `range`
- `interpolator`
- `interpolator_kwargs`
- `extrapolator`
- `extrapolator_kwargs`
- `function`
- `signals`
- `labels`
- `signal_type`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__hash__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `arithmetical_operation()`
- `multi_signals_unpack_data()`
- `fill_nan()`
- `to_dataframe()`

## Examples

Instantiation with implicit *domain* and a single signal:

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> print(MultiSignals(range_))
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
```

Instantiation with explicit *domain* and a single signal:

```
>>> domain = np.arange(100, 1100, 100)
>>> print(MultiSignals(range_, domain))
[[ 100.  10.]
 [ 200.  20.]
 [ 300.  30.]
 [ 400.  40.]
 [ 500.  50.]
 [ 600.  60.]
 [ 700.  70.]
 [ 800.  80.]
 [ 900.  90.]
 [1000. 100.]]
```

Instantiation with multiple signals:

```
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> print(MultiSignals(range_, domain))
[[ 100.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 200.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 300.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 400.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 500.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 600.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 700.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 800.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 900.  90. 100. 110.]
 [1000. 100. 110. 120.]]
```

Instantiation with a *dict*:

```
>>> print(MultiSignals(dict(zip(domain, range_))))
[[ 100.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 200.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 300.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 400.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 500.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 600.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 700.  70.  80.  90.]]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 800.    80.    90.   100.]
[ 900.    90.   100.   110.]
[1000.   100.   110.   120.]]
```

Instantiation using a *Signal* sub-class:

```
>>> class NotSignal(Signal):
...     pass
... 
```

```
>>> multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_, domain, signal_type=NotSignal)
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 100.    10.    20.    30.]
 [ 200.    20.    30.    40.]
 [ 300.    30.    40.    50.]
 [ 400.    40.    50.    60.]
 [ 500.    50.    60.    70.]
 [ 600.    60.    70.    80.]
 [ 700.    70.    80.    90.]
 [ 800.    80.    90.   100.]
 [ 900.    90.   100.   110.]
 [1000.   100.   110.   120.]]
>>> type(multi_signals.signals[0])
<class 'multi_signals.NotSignal'>
```

Instantiation with a *Pandas Series*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import Series
...
...     print(
...         MultiSignals(
...             Series(dict(zip(domain, np.linspace(10, 100, 10))))
...         )
...     )
...
[[ 100.    10.]
 [ 200.    20.]
 [ 300.    30.]
 [ 400.    40.]
 [ 500.    50.]
 [ 600.    60.]
 [ 700.    70.]
 [ 800.    80.]
 [ 900.    90.]
 [1000.   100.]]
```

Instantiation with a *Pandas pandas.DataFrame*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import DataFrame
...
...     data = dict(zip(["a", "b", "c"], tsplit(range_)))
...     print(MultiSignals(DataFrame(data, domain)))
...
[[ 100.    10.    20.    30.]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 200.  20.  30.  40.]
[ 300.  30.  40.  50.]
[ 400.  40.  50.  60.]
[ 500.  50.  60.  70.]
[ 600.  60.  70.  80.]
[ 700.  70.  80.  90.]
[ 800.  80.  90. 100.]
[ 900.  90. 100. 110.]
[1000. 100. 110. 120.]
```

Retrieving domain y variable for arbitrary range x variable:

```
>>> x = 150
>>> range_ = tstack([np.sin(np.linspace(0, 1, 10))]) * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0.0, 0.25, 0.5])
>>> MultiSignals(range_, domain)[x]
array([ 0.0359701...,  0.2845447...,  0.5331193...])
>>> x = np.linspace(100, 1000, 3)
>>> MultiSignals(range_, domain)[x]
array([[ 4.4085384...e-20,  2.5000000...e-01,  5.0000000...e-01],
       [ 4.7669395...e-01,  7.2526859...e-01,  9.7384323...e-01],
       [ 8.4147098...e-01,  1.0914709...e+00,  1.3414709...e+00]])
```

Using an alternative interpolating function:

```
>>> x = 150
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> MultiSignals(range_, domain, interpolator=CubicSplineInterpolator)[
...     x
... ]
array([ 0.0555274...,  0.3055274...,  0.5555274...])
>>> x = np.linspace(100, 1000, 3)
>>> MultiSignals(range_, domain, interpolator=CubicSplineInterpolator)[
...     x
... ]
array([[ 0.         ...,  0.25         ...,  0.5         ...],
       [ 0.4794253...,  0.7294253...,  0.9794253...],
       [ 0.8414709...,  1.0914709...,  1.3414709...]])
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*data*: *ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *Self* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *None* = *None*, *domain*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *labels*: *Sequence* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- **data** (*ArrayLike* | *DataFrame* | *dict* | *Self* | *Sequence* | *Series* | *Signal* | *None*) –
- **domain** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) –
- **labels** (*Sequence* | *None*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

#### Return type

*None*

**property dtype**: *Type*[*DTypeFloat*]

Getter and setter property for the continuous signal dtype.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the continuous signal dtype with.

**Returns**

Continuous signal dtype.

**Return type**

Type[DTypeFloat]

**property domain: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances independent domain variable  $x$  with.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property range: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances corresponding range variable  $y$ .

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances corresponding range variable  $y$  with.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances corresponding range variable  $y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property interpolator: Type[ProtocolInterpolator]**

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator type.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator type with.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator type.

**Return type**

Type[`ProtocolInterpolator`]

**property interpolator\_kwargs: dict**

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator instantiation time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances interpolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property extrapolator:** `Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator type.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator type with.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator type.

**Return type**

`Type[ProtocolExtrapolator]`

**property extrapolator\_kwargs:** `dict`

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator instantiation time arguments.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator instantiation time arguments to.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances extrapolator instantiation time arguments.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property function:** `Callable`

Getter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances callable.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances callable.

**Return type**

`Callable`

**property signals:** `Dict[str, Signal]`

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.

**Parameters**

**value** – Attribute value.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.

**Return type**

`dict`

**property labels:** `List[str]`

Getter and setter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instance names.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instance names.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instance names.

**Return type**

`list`

**property signal\_type:** `Type[Signal]`

Getter property for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances type.

**Returns**

`colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances type.

**Return type**

Type[[Signal](#)]

`--str--()` → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the multi-continuous signals.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> print(MultiSignals(range_))
[[ 0.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 1.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 2.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 3.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 4.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 5.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 6.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 7.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 8.  90. 100. 110.]
 [ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
```

`--repr--()` → `str`

Return an evaluable string representation of the multi-continuous signals.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> MultiSignals(range_)
MultiSignals([[ 0.,  10.,  20.,  30.],
               [ 1.,  20.,  30.,  40.],
               [ 2.,  30.,  40.,  50.],
               [ 3.,  40.,  50.,  60.],
               [ 4.,  50.,  60.,  70.],
               [ 5.,  60.,  70.,  80.],
               [ 6.,  70.,  80.,  90.],
               [ 7.,  80.,  90., 100.],
               [ 8.,  90., 100., 110.],
               [ 9., 100., 110., 120.]],
              ['0', '1', '2'],
              KernelInterpolator,
              {})
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': nan, 'right': nan})
```

`__hash__()` → `int`

Return the abstract continuous function hash.

**Returns**

Object hash.

**Return type**

`int`

`__getitem__(x: ArrayLike | slice)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Return the corresponding range variable  $y$  for independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Parameters**

$x$  (`ArrayLike` | *slice*) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .

**Returns**

Variable  $y$  range value.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 1.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 2.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 3.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 4.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 5.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 6.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 7.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 8.  90. 100. 110.]
 [ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
>>> multi_signals[0]
array([ 10.,  20.,  30.])
>>> multi_signals[np.array([0, 1, 2])]
array([[ 10.,  20.,  30.],
       [ 20.,  30.,  40.],
       [ 30.,  40.,  50.]])
>>> multi_signals[np.linspace(0, 5, 5)]
array([[ 10.         ...,  20.         ...,  30.         ...],
       [ 22.8348902...,  32.8046056...,  42.774321 ...],
       [ 34.8004492...,  44.7434347...,  54.6864201...],
       [ 47.5535392...,  57.5232546...,  67.4929700...],
       [ 60.         ...,  70.         ...,  80.         ...]])
>>> multi_signals[0:3]
array([[ 10.,  20.,  30.],
       [ 20.,  30.,  40.],
       [ 30.,  40.,  50.]])
>>> multi_signals[:, 0:2]
array([[ 10.,  20.]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 20.,  30.],
[ 30.,  40.],
[ 40.,  50.],
[ 50.,  60.],
[ 60.,  70.],
[ 70.,  80.],
[ 80.,  90.],
[ 90., 100.],
[100., 110.])

```

**\_\_setitem\_\_**(*x*: ArrayLike | *slice*, *y*: ArrayLike)

Set the corresponding range variable *y* for independent domain variable *x*.

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike | *slice*) – Independent domain variable *x*.
- **y** (ArrayLike) – Corresponding range variable *y*.

#### Examples

```

>>> domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 1.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 2.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 3.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 4.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 5.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 6.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 7.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 8.  90. 100. 110.]
 [ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
>>> multi_signals[0] = 20
>>> multi_signals[0]
array([ 20.,  20.,  20.])
>>> multi_signals[np.array([0, 1, 2])] = 30
>>> multi_signals[np.array([0, 1, 2])]
array([[ 30.,  30.,  30.],
       [ 30.,  30.,  30.],
       [ 30.,  30.,  30.]])
>>> multi_signals[np.linspace(0, 5, 5)] = 50
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.  50.  50.  50. ]
 [ 1.  30.  30.  30. ]
 [ 1.25 50.  50.  50. ]
 [ 2.  30.  30.  30. ]
 [ 2.5 50.  50.  50. ]
 [ 3.  40.  50.  60. ]
 [ 3.75 50.  50.  50. ]
 [ 4.  50.  60.  70. ]
 [ 5.  50.  50.  50. ]
 [ 6.  70.  80.  90. ]

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 7.   80.   90.  100. ]
[ 8.   90.  100.  110. ]
[ 9.  100.  110.  120. ]]
>>> multi_signals[np.array([0, 1, 2])] = np.array([10, 20, 30])
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.   10.   20.   30. ]
 [ 1.   10.   20.   30. ]
 [ 1.25  50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 2.   10.   20.   30. ]
 [ 2.5   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 3.   40.   50.   60. ]
 [ 3.75  50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 4.   50.   60.   70. ]
 [ 5.   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 6.   70.   80.   90. ]
 [ 7.   80.   90.  100. ]
 [ 8.   90.  100.  110. ]
 [ 9.  100.  110.  120. ]]
>>> y = np.arange(1, 10, 1).reshape(3, 3)
>>> multi_signals[np.array([0, 1, 2])] = y
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.    1.    2.    3. ]
 [ 1.    4.    5.    6. ]
 [ 1.25  50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 2.    7.    8.    9. ]
 [ 2.5   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 3.   40.   50.   60. ]
 [ 3.75  50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 4.   50.   60.   70. ]
 [ 5.   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 6.   70.   80.   90. ]
 [ 7.   80.   90.  100. ]
 [ 8.   90.  100.  110. ]
 [ 9.  100.  110.  120. ]]
>>> multi_signals[0:3] = 40
>>> multi_signals[0:3]
array([[ 40.,  40.,  40.],
       [ 40.,  40.,  40.],
       [ 40.,  40.,  40.]])
>>> multi_signals[:, 0:2] = 50
>>> print(multi_signals)
[[ 0.   50.   50.   40. ]
 [ 1.   50.   50.   40. ]
 [ 1.25  50.   50.   40. ]
 [ 2.   50.   50.    9. ]
 [ 2.5   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 3.   50.   50.   60. ]
 [ 3.75  50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 4.   50.   50.   70. ]
 [ 5.   50.   50.   50. ]
 [ 6.   50.   50.   90. ]
 [ 7.   50.   50.  100. ]
 [ 8.   50.   50.  110. ]
 [ 9.   50.   50.  120. ]]

```

**\_\_contains\_\_**(*x*: *ArrayLike* | *slice*) → boolReturn whether the multi-continuous signals contains given independent domain variable *x*.

#### Parameters

**x** (ArrayLike | slice) – Independent domain variable  $x$ .

#### Returns

Whether  $x$  domain value is contained.

#### Return type

bool

#### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> 0 in multi_signals
True
>>> 0.5 in multi_signals
True
>>> 1000 in multi_signals
False
```

`__eq__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the multi-continuous signals is equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is equal to the multi-continuous signals.

#### Returns

Whether given object is equal to the multi-continuous signals.

#### Return type

bool

#### Examples

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> multi_signals_1 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> multi_signals_2 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> multi_signals_1 == multi_signals_2
True
>>> multi_signals_2[0] = 20
>>> multi_signals_1 == multi_signals_2
False
>>> multi_signals_2[0] = 10
>>> multi_signals_1 == multi_signals_2
True
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> multi_signals_2.interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> multi_signals_1 == multi_signals_2
False
```

`__ne__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the multi-continuous signals is not equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the multi-continuous signals.

#### Returns

Whether given object is not equal to the multi-continuous signals.

**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> multi_signals_1 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> multi_signals_2 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> multi_signals_1 != multi_signals_2
False
>>> multi_signals_2[0] = 20
>>> multi_signals_1 != multi_signals_2
True
>>> multi_signals_2[0] = 10
>>> multi_signals_1 != multi_signals_2
False
>>> from colour.algebra import CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> multi_signals_2.interpolator = CubicSplineInterpolator
>>> multi_signals_1 != multi_signals_2
True
```

**arithmetical\_operation**(*a*: *ArrayLike* | *AbstractContinuousFunction*, *operation*: *Literal*['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*'], *in\_place*: *bool* = *False*) → *MultiSignals*

Perform given arithmetical operation with operand *a*, the operation can be either performed on a copy or in-place.

**Parameters**

- **a** (*ArrayLike* | *AbstractContinuousFunction*) – Operand *a*.
- **operation** (*Literal*['+', '-', '\*', '/', '\*\*']) – Operation to perform.
- **in\_place** (*bool*) – Operation happens in place.

**Returns**

multi-continuous signals.

**Return type**`colour.continuous.MultiSignals`**Examples**

Adding a single *numeric* variable:

```
>>> domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> multi_signals_1 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> print(multi_signals_1)
[[ 0.  10.  20.  30.]
 [ 1.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 2.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 3.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 4.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 5.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 6.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 7.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 8.  90. 100. 110.]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
>>> print(multi_signals_1.arithmetical_operation(10, "+", True))
[[ 0.  20.  30.  40.]
 [ 1.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 2.  40.  50.  60.]
 [ 3.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 4.  60.  70.  80.]
 [ 5.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 6.  80.  90. 100.]
 [ 7.  90. 100. 110.]
 [ 8. 100. 110. 120.]
 [ 9. 110. 120. 130.]]
```

Adding an *ArrayLike* variable:

```
>>> a = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> print(multi_signals_1.arithmetical_operation(a, "+", True))
[[ 0.  30.  40.  50.]
 [ 1.  50.  60.  70.]
 [ 2.  70.  80.  90.]
 [ 3.  90. 100. 110.]
 [ 4. 110. 120. 130.]
 [ 5. 130. 140. 150.]
 [ 6. 150. 160. 170.]
 [ 7. 170. 180. 190.]
 [ 8. 190. 200. 210.]
 [ 9. 210. 220. 230.]]
```

```
>>> a = np.array([[10, 20, 30]])
>>> print(multi_signals_1.arithmetical_operation(a, "+", True))
[[ 0.  40.  60.  80.]
 [ 1.  60.  80. 100.]
 [ 2.  80. 100. 120.]
 [ 3. 100. 120. 140.]
 [ 4. 120. 140. 160.]
 [ 5. 140. 160. 180.]
 [ 6. 160. 180. 200.]
 [ 7. 180. 200. 220.]
 [ 8. 200. 220. 240.]
 [ 9. 220. 240. 260.]]
```

```
>>> a = np.arange(0, 30, 1).reshape([10, 3])
>>> print(multi_signals_1.arithmetical_operation(a, "+", True))
[[ 0.  40.  61.  82.]
 [ 1.  63.  84. 105.]
 [ 2.  86. 107. 128.]
 [ 3. 109. 130. 151.]
 [ 4. 132. 153. 174.]
 [ 5. 155. 176. 197.]
 [ 6. 178. 199. 220.]
 [ 7. 201. 222. 243.]
 [ 8. 224. 245. 266.]
 [ 9. 247. 268. 289.]]
```

Adding a `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class:

```

>>> multi_signals_2 = MultiSignals(range_)
>>> print(
...     multi_signals_1.arithmetical_operation(
...         multi_signals_2, "+", True
...     )
... )
[[ 0.  50.  81. 112.]
 [ 1.  83. 114. 145.]
 [ 2. 116. 147. 178.]
 [ 3. 149. 180. 211.]
 [ 4. 182. 213. 244.]
 [ 5. 215. 246. 277.]
 [ 6. 248. 279. 310.]
 [ 7. 281. 312. 343.]
 [ 8. 314. 345. 376.]
 [ 9. 347. 378. 409.]]

```

```

static multi_signals_unpack_data(data: ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals |
                                Sequence | Series | Signal | None = None, domain:
                                ArrayLike | None = None, labels: Sequence | None = None,
                                dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None, signal_type:
                                Type[Signal] = Signal, **kwargs: Any) → Dict[str, Signal]

```

Unpack given data for multi-continuous signals instantiation.

#### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike | DataFrame | dict | MultiSignals | Sequence | Series | Signal | None) – Data to unpack for multi-continuous signals instantiation.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.domain` property.
- **labels** (Sequence | None) – Names to use for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – float point data type.
- **signal\_type** (Type[Signal]) – A `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class type.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.
- **name** – multi-continuous signals name.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Mapping of labeled `colour.continuous.Signal` sub-class instances.

#### Return type

dict

## Examples

Unpacking using implicit *domain* and data for a single signal:

```
>>> range_ = np.linspace(10, 100, 10)
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(range_)
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0']
>>> print(signals["0"])
[[ 0.  10.]
 [ 1.  20.]
 [ 2.  30.]
 [ 3.  40.]
 [ 4.  50.]
 [ 5.  60.]
 [ 6.  70.]
 [ 7.  80.]
 [ 8.  90.]
 [ 9. 100.]]
```

Unpacking using explicit *domain* and data for a single signal:

```
>>> domain = np.arange(100, 1100, 100)
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(range_, domain)
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0']
>>> print(signals["0"])
[[ 100.  10.]
 [ 200.  20.]
 [ 300.  30.]
 [ 400.  40.]
 [ 500.  50.]
 [ 600.  60.]
 [ 700.  70.]
 [ 800.  80.]
 [ 900.  90.]
 [1000. 100.]]
```

Unpacking using data for multiple signals:

```
>>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
>>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(range_, domain)
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0', '1', '2']
>>> print(signals["2"])
[[ 100.  30.]
 [ 200.  40.]
 [ 300.  50.]
 [ 400.  60.]
 [ 500.  70.]
 [ 600.  80.]
 [ 700.  90.]
 [ 800. 100.]
 [ 900. 110.]
 [1000. 120.]]
```

Unpacking using a *dict*:



```
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(
...     dict(zip(domain, range_))
... )
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0', '1', '2']
>>> print(signals["2"])
[[ 100.   30.]
 [ 200.   40.]
 [ 300.   50.]
 [ 400.   60.]
 [ 500.   70.]
 [ 600.   80.]
 [ 700.   90.]
 [ 800.  100.]
 [ 900.  110.]
 [1000.  120.]]
```

Unpacking using a sequence of *Signal* instances, note how the keys are `str` instances because the *Signal* names are used:

```
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(
...     dict(zip(domain, range_))
... ).values()
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(signals)
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0', '1', '2']
>>> print(signals["2"])
[[ 100.   30.]
 [ 200.   40.]
 [ 300.   50.]
 [ 400.   60.]
 [ 500.   70.]
 [ 600.   80.]
 [ 700.   90.]
 [ 800.  100.]
 [ 900.  110.]
 [1000.  120.]]
```

Unpacking using *MultiSignals.multi\_signals\_unpack\_data* method output:

```
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(
...     dict(zip(domain, range_))
... )
>>> signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(signals)
>>> list(signals.keys())
['0', '1', '2']
>>> print(signals["2"])
[[ 100.   30.]
 [ 200.   40.]
 [ 300.   50.]
 [ 400.   60.]
 [ 500.   70.]
 [ 600.   80.]
 [ 700.   90.]
 [ 800.  100.]
 [ 900.  110.]
 [1000.  120.]]
```

Unpacking using a *Pandas Series*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import Series
...
...     signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(
...         Series(dict(zip(domain, np.linspace(10, 100, 10))))
...     )
...     print(signals[0])
...
[[ 100.   10.]
 [ 200.   20.]
 [ 300.   30.]
 [ 400.   40.]
 [ 500.   50.]
 [ 600.   60.]
 [ 700.   70.]
 [ 800.   80.]
 [ 900.   90.]
 [1000.  100.]]
```

Unpacking using a *Pandas pandas.DataFrame*:

```
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import DataFrame
...
...     data = dict(zip(["a", "b", "c"], tsplit(range_)))
...     signals = MultiSignals.multi_signals_unpack_data(
...         DataFrame(data, domain)
...     )
...     print(signals["c"])
...
[[ 100.   30.]
 [ 200.   40.]
 [ 300.   50.]
 [ 400.   60.]
 [ 500.   70.]
 [ 600.   80.]
 [ 700.   90.]
 [ 800.  100.]
 [ 900.  110.]
 [1000.  120.]]
```

**fill\_nan**(*method*: *Literal*['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | *str* = 'Interpolation', *default*: *Real* = 0) → *MultiSignals*

Fill NaNs in independent domain variable  $x$  and corresponding range variable  $y$  using given method.

#### Parameters

- **method** (*Literal*['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | *str*) – *Interpolation* method linearly interpolates through the NaNs, *Constant* method replaces NaNs with default.
- **default** (*Real*) – Value to use with the *Constant* method.

#### Returns

- *colour.continuous.MultiSignals* – NaNs filled multi-continuous signals.
- `>>> domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)`

```

• >>> range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
• >>> range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
• >>> multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_)
• >>> multi_signals[3 (7)] = np.nan
• >>> print(multi_signals)
• [[ 0. 10. 20. 30.] - [ 1. 20. 30. 40.] [ 2. 30. 40. 50.] [ 3. nan nan nan] [ 4.
  nan nan nan] [ 5. nan nan nan] [ 6. nan nan nan] [ 7. 80. 90. 100.] [ 8. 90.
  100. 110.] [ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
• >>> print(multi_signals.fill_nan())
• [[ 0. 10. 20. 30.] - [ 1. 20. 30. 40.] [ 2. 30. 40. 50.] [ 3. 40. 50. 60.] [ 4.
  50. 60. 70.] [ 5. 60. 70. 80.] [ 6. 70. 80. 90.] [ 7. 80. 90. 100.] [ 8. 90. 100.
  110.] [ 9. 100. 110. 120.]]
• >>> multi_signals[3 (7)] = np.nan
• >>> print(multi_signals.fill_nan(method="Constant"))
• [[ 0. 10. 20. 30.] - [ 1. 20. 30. 40.] [ 2. 30. 40. 50.] [ 3. 0. 0. 0.] [ 4. 0. 0.
  0.] [ 5. 0. 0. 0.] [ 6. 0. 0. 0.] [ 7. 80. 90. 100.] [ 8. 90. 100. 110.] [ 9. 100.
  110. 120.]]

```

**Return type**[MultiSignals](#)**to\_dataframe()** → [DataFrame](#)Convert the continuous signal to a *Pandas* [pandas.DataFrame](#) class instance.**Returns**Continuous signal as a *Pandas* [pandas.DataFrame](#) class instance.**Return type**[pandas.DataFrame](#)**Examples**

```

>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     domain = np.arange(0, 10, 1)
...     range_ = tstack([np.linspace(10, 100, 10)] * 3)
...     range_ += np.array([0, 10, 20])
...     multi_signals = MultiSignals(range_)
...     print(multi_signals.to_dataframe())
...
      0      1      2
0.0  10.0  20.0  30.0
1.0  20.0  30.0  40.0
2.0  30.0  40.0  50.0
3.0  40.0  50.0  60.0
4.0  50.0  60.0  70.0
5.0  60.0  70.0  80.0
6.0  70.0  80.0  90.0
7.0  80.0  90.0  100.0
8.0  90.0  100.0  110.0
9.0  100.0  110.0  120.0

```

## Corresponding Chromaticities

### Prediction

colour

<code>corresponding_chromaticities_prediction(...)</code>	Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for given chromatic adaptation model.
<code>CORRESPONDING_CHROMATICITIES_PREDICTION_MODE</code>	Aggregated corresponding chromaticities prediction models.
<code>CorrespondingColourDataset(name, XYZ_r, ...)</code>	Define a corresponding colour dataset.
<code>CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction(name, ...)</code>	Define a chromatic adaptation model prediction.

### colour.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction

```
colour.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction(experiment: Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] |  
                                              CorrespondingColourDataset = 1, model:  
                                              Literal['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990',  
                                              'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | str = 'Von Kries',  
                                              **kwargs: Any) →  
                                              Tuple[CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction, ...]
```

Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for given chromatic adaptation model.

#### Parameters

- **experiment** (*Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] | *~colour.corresponding.prediction.CorrespondingColourDataset*) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or *colour.CorrespondingColourDataset* class instance.
- **model** (*Literal*['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | str) – Chromatic adaptation model.
- **D\_b** – {*colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Zhai2018()*}, Degree of adaptation  $D_\beta$  of input illuminant  $\beta$ .
- **D\_d** – {*colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Zhai2018()*}, Degree of adaptation  $D_\delta$  of output illuminant  $\delta$ .
- **transform** – {*colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_VonKries()*, *colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Zhai2018()*}, Chromatic adaptation transform.
- **XYZ\_wo** – {*colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Zhai2018()*}, Baseline illuminant ( $BI$ )  $o$ .
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

#### Returns

Corresponding chromaticities prediction.

#### Return type

*tuple*

## References

[Bre87], [CIET13294], [Fai91], [Fai13f], [Fai13a], [LLRH02], [WRC12d], [ZL18]

## Examples

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pr = corresponding_chromaticities_prediction(2, "CMCCAT2000")
>>> pr = [(p.uv_m, p.uv_p) for p in pr]
>>> pprint(pr)
[((0.207, 0.486), (0.2083210..., 0.4727168...)),
 ((0.449, 0.511), (0.4459270..., 0.5077735...)),
 ((0.263, 0.505), (0.2640262..., 0.4955361...)),
 ((0.322, 0.545), (0.3316884..., 0.5431580...)),
 ((0.316, 0.537), (0.3222624..., 0.5357624...)),
 ((0.265, 0.553), (0.2710705..., 0.5501997...)),
 ((0.221, 0.538), (0.2261826..., 0.5294740...)),
 ((0.135, 0.532), (0.1439693..., 0.5190984...)),
 ((0.145, 0.472), (0.1494835..., 0.4556760...)),
 ((0.163, 0.331), (0.1563172..., 0.3164151...)),
 ((0.176, 0.431), (0.1763199..., 0.4127589...)),
 ((0.244, 0.349), (0.2287638..., 0.3499324...))]
```

## colour.CORRESPONDING\_CHROMATICITIES\_PREDICTION\_MODELS

```
colour.CORRESPONDING_CHROMATICITIES_PREDICTION_MODELS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1994': ...,
'CMCCAT2000': ..., 'Fairchild 1990': ..., 'Von Kries': ..., 'Zhai 2018': ..., 'vonkries':
...})
```

Aggregated corresponding chromaticities prediction models.

## References

[Bre87], [CIET13294], [Fai91], [Fai13f], [Fai13a], [LLRH02], [WRC12d], [ZL18]

Aliases:

- ‘vonkries’: ‘Von Kries’

## colour.CorrespondingColourDataset

```
class colour.CorrespondingColourDataset(name, XYZ_r, XYZ_t, XYZ_cr, XYZ_ct, Y_r, Y_t, B_r, B_t,
                                         metadata)
```

Define a corresponding colour dataset.

### Parameters

- **name** – Corresponding colour dataset name.
- **XYZ\_r** – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the reference illuminant.
- **XYZ\_t** – CIE XYZ tristimulus values of the test illuminant.
- **XYZ\_cr** – Corresponding CIE XYZ tristimulus values under the reference illuminant.
- **XYZ\_ct** – Corresponding CIE XYZ tristimulus values under the test illuminant.
- **Y\_r** – Reference white luminance  $Y_r$  in  $cd/m^2$ .

- **Y\_t** – Test white luminance  $Y_t$  in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **B\_r** – Luminance factor  $B_r$  of reference achromatic background as percentage.
- **B\_t** – Luminance factor  $B_t$  of test achromatic background as percentage.
- **metadata** – Dataset metadata.

### Notes

- This class is compatible with *Luo and Rhodes (1999) Corresponding-Colour Datasets* datasets.

### References

[LR99]

Create new instance of `CorrespondingColourDataset(name, XYZ_r, XYZ_t, XYZ_cr, XYZ_ct, Y_r, Y_t, B_r, B_t, metadata)`

`__init__()`

### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>count(value, /)</code>	Return number of occurrences of value.
<code>index(value[, start, stop])</code>	Return first index of value.

### Attributes

<code>B_r</code>	Alias for field number 7
<code>B_t</code>	Alias for field number 8
<code>XYZ_cr</code>	Alias for field number 3
<code>XYZ_ct</code>	Alias for field number 4
<code>XYZ_r</code>	Alias for field number 1
<code>XYZ_t</code>	Alias for field number 2
<code>Y_r</code>	Alias for field number 5
<code>Y_t</code>	Alias for field number 6
<code>metadata</code>	Alias for field number 9
<code>name</code>	Alias for field number 0

## colour.CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction

**class** `colour.CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction(name, uv_t, uv_m, uv_p)`

Define a chromatic adaptation model prediction.

#### Parameters

- **name** – Test colour name.
- **uv\_t** – Chromaticity coordinates  $uv_t^p$  of test colour.
- **uv\_m** – Chromaticity coordinates  $uv_m^p$  of matching colour.
- **uv\_p** – Chromaticity coordinates  $uv_p^p$  of predicted colour.

Create new instance of `CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction(name, uv_t, uv_m, uv_p)`

`__init__()`

## Methods

`__init__()`

`count(value, /)` Return number of occurrences of value.

`index(value[, start, stop])` Return first index of value.

## Attributes

`name` Alias for field number 0

`uv_m` Alias for field number 2

`uv_p` Alias for field number 3

`uv_t` Alias for field number 1

## Dataset

`colour`

`BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENTS` *Breneman (1987) experiments.*

`BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENT_PRIMARIES_CHROMATICITIES` *Breneman (1987) experiments primaries chromaticities.*

`colour.BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENTS`





*Breneman (1987) experiments.*

## References

[Bre87]

### colour.BRENEMAN\_EXPERIMENT\_PRIMARIES\_CHROMATICITIES

```
colour.BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENT_PRIMARIES_CHROMATICITIES = {1: (1, array(['A', 'D65'],
dtype='<U3'), array(1500), array([ 0.671, 0.519]), array([-0.586, 0.627]), array([ 0.253,
0.016])), 2: (2, array(['Projector', 'D55'], dtype='<U9'), array(1500), array([ 0.675,
0.523]), array([-0.466, 0.617]), array([ 0.255, 0.018])), 3: (3, array(['Projector',
'D55'], dtype='<U9'), array(75), array([ 0.664, 0.51 ]), array([-0.256, 0.729]), array([
0.244, 0.003])), 4: (4, array(['A', 'D65'], dtype='<U3'), array(75), array([ 0.674,
0.524]), array([-0.172, 0.628]), array([ 0.218, -0.026])), 6: (6, array(['A', 'D55'],
dtype='<U3'), array(11100), array([ 0.659, 0.506]), array([-0.141, 0.615]), array([ 0.249,
0.009])), 8: (8, array(['A', 'D65'], dtype='<U3'), array(350), array([ 0.659, 0.505]),
array([-0.246, 0.672]), array([ 0.235, -0.006])), 9: (9, array(['A', 'D65'], dtype='<U3'),
array(15), array([ 0.693, 0.546]), array([-0.446, 0.773]), array([ 0.221, -0.023])), 11:
(11, array(['D55', 'green'], dtype='<U5'), array(1560), array([ 0.68 , 0.529]), array([
0.018, 0.576]), array([ 0.307, 0.08 ])), 12: (12, array(['D55', 'green'], dtype='<U5'),
array(75), array([ 0.661, 0.505]), array([ 0.039, 0.598]), array([ 0.345, 0.127]))}
```

*Breneman (1987) experiments primaries chromaticities.*

## References

[Bre87]

BRENEMAN\_EXPERIMENT\_PRIMARIES\_CHROMATICITIES : dict

### Fairchild (1990)

colour.corresponding

<code>corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_Fair</code>	Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for <i>Fairchild (1990)</i> chromatic adaptation model.
---	--

### colour.corresponding.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Fairchild1990

```
colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_Fairchild1990(experiment:
    Literal[1, 2, 3, 4,
    6, 8, 9, 11, 12] |
    Corresponding-
    ColourDataset =
    1) → Tuple[CorrespondingChromaticitiesPr
    ...]
```

Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for *Fairchild (1990)* chromatic adaptation model.

**Parameters**

**experiment** (`Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12]` | `~colour.corresponding.prediction.CorrespondingColourDataset`) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or `colour.CorrespondingColourDataset` class instance.

**Returns**

Corresponding chromaticities prediction.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**References**

[Bre87], [Fai91], [Fai13f]

**Examples**

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pr = corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_Fairchild1990(2)
>>> pr = [(p.uv_m, p.uv_p) for p in pr]
>>> pprint(pr)
[(array([ 0.207,  0.486]), array([ 0.2089528...,  0.4724034...])),
 (array([ 0.449,  0.511]), array([ 0.4375652...,  0.5121030...])),
 (array([ 0.263,  0.505]), array([ 0.2621362...,  0.4972538...])),
 (array([ 0.322,  0.545]), array([ 0.3235312...,  0.5475665...])),
 (array([ 0.316,  0.537]), array([ 0.3151391...,  0.5398333...])),
 (array([ 0.265,  0.553]), array([ 0.2634745...,  0.5544335...])),
 (array([ 0.221,  0.538]), array([ 0.2211595...,  0.5324470...])),
 (array([ 0.135,  0.532]), array([ 0.1396949...,  0.5207234...])),
 (array([ 0.145,  0.472]), array([ 0.1512288...,  0.4533041...])),
 (array([ 0.163,  0.331]), array([ 0.1715691...,  0.3026264...])),
 (array([ 0.176,  0.431]), array([ 0.1825792...,  0.4077892...])),
 (array([ 0.244,  0.349]), array([ 0.2418905...,  0.3413401...]))]
```

**CIE 1994**

`colour.corresponding`

<code>corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CIE1</code> Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for <i>CIE 1994</i> chromatic adaptation model.
--

**`colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CIE1994`**

`colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CIE1994(experiment: Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] | CorrespondingColourDataset = 1) → Tuple[CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction...]`

Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for *CIE 1994* chromatic adaptation model.

**Parameters**

**experiment** (`Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12]` | `~colour.corresponding.prediction.CorrespondingColourDataset`) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or `colour.CorrespondingColourDataset` class instance.

**Returns**

Corresponding chromaticities prediction.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**References**

[Bre87], [CIET13294]

**Examples**

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pr = corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CIE1994(2)
>>> pr = [(p.uv_m, p.uv_p) for p in pr]
>>> pprint(pr)
[(array([ 0.207,  0.486]), array([ 0.2273130...,  0.5267609...])),
 (array([ 0.449,  0.511]), array([ 0.4612181...,  0.5191849...])),
 (array([ 0.263,  0.505]), array([ 0.2872404...,  0.5306938...])),
 (array([ 0.322,  0.545]), array([ 0.3489822...,  0.5454398...])),
 (array([ 0.316,  0.537]), array([ 0.3371612...,  0.5421567...])),
 (array([ 0.265,  0.553]), array([ 0.2889416...,  0.5534074...])),
 (array([ 0.221,  0.538]), array([ 0.2412195...,  0.5464301...])),
 (array([ 0.135,  0.532]), array([ 0.1530344...,  0.5488239...])),
 (array([ 0.145,  0.472]), array([ 0.1568709...,  0.5258835...])),
 (array([ 0.163,  0.331]), array([ 0.1499762...,  0.4401747...])),
 (array([ 0.176,  0.431]), array([ 0.1876711...,  0.5039627...])),
 (array([ 0.244,  0.349]), array([ 0.2560012...,  0.4546263...]))]
```

**CMCCAT2000**

`colour.corresponding`

`corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CMCC` Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for *CMCCAT2000* chromatic adaptation model.

**`colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CMCCAT2000`**

`colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CMCCAT2000`(*experiment*: `Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12]` | `CorrespondingColourDataset` = 1) → `Tuple[CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction, ...]`

Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for *CMCCAT2000* chromatic adaptation model.

**Parameters**

**experiment** (`Literal[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12]` | `~colour.corresponding.prediction.CorrespondingColourDataset`) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or `colour.CorrespondingColourDataset` class instance.

**Returns**

Corresponding chromaticities prediction.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**References**

[Bre87], [LLRH02], [WRC12d]

**Examples**

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pr = corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_CMCCAT2000(2)
>>> pr = [(p.uv_m, p.uv_p) for p in pr]
>>> pprint(pr)
[(array([ 0.207,  0.486]), array([ 0.2083210...,  0.4727168...])),
 (array([ 0.449,  0.511]), array([ 0.4459270...,  0.5077735...])),
 (array([ 0.263,  0.505]), array([ 0.2640262...,  0.4955361...])),
 (array([ 0.322,  0.545]), array([ 0.3316884...,  0.5431580...])),
 (array([ 0.316,  0.537]), array([ 0.3222624...,  0.5357624...])),
 (array([ 0.265,  0.553]), array([ 0.2710705...,  0.5501997...])),
 (array([ 0.221,  0.538]), array([ 0.2261826...,  0.5294740...])),
 (array([ 0.135,  0.532]), array([ 0.1439693...,  0.5190984...])),
 (array([ 0.145,  0.472]), array([ 0.1494835...,  0.4556760...])),
 (array([ 0.163,  0.331]), array([ 0.1563172...,  0.3164151...])),
 (array([ 0.176,  0.431]), array([ 0.1763199...,  0.4127589...])),
 (array([ 0.244,  0.349]), array([ 0.2287638...,  0.3499324...]))]
```

**Von Kries**

`colour.corresponding`

<code>corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_VonK</code>	Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for <i>Von Kries</i> chromatic adaptation model using given transform.
---	---

`colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_VonKries`

```
colour.corresponding.corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_VonKries(experiment: Literal[1,
2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12]
| CorrespondingColourDataset = 1,
transform:
Literal['Bianco 2010',
'Bianco PC 2010',
'Bradford', 'CAT02',
'CAT02 Brill 2008',
'CAT16',
'CMCCAT2000',
'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild',
'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ
Scaling'] | str =
'CAT02') → Tuple[CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction
...]
```

Return the corresponding chromaticities prediction for *Von Kries* chromatic adaptation model using given transform.

#### Parameters

- **experiment** (*Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] | ~colour.corresponding.prediction.*CorrespondingColourDataset*) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or *colour.CorrespondingColourDataset* class instance.
- **transform** (*Literal*['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | *str*) – Chromatic adaptation transform.

#### Returns

Corresponding chromaticities prediction.

#### Return type

*tuple*

#### References

[Bre87], [Fai13a]

#### Examples

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> pr = corresponding_chromaticities_prediction_VonKries(2, "Bradford")
>>> pr = [(p.uv_m, p.uv_p) for p in pr]
>>> pprint(pr)
[(array([ 0.207,  0.486]), array([ 0.2082014...,  0.4722922...])),
 (array([ 0.449,  0.511]), array([ 0.4489102...,  0.5071602...])),
 (array([ 0.263,  0.505]), array([ 0.2643545...,  0.4959631...])),
 (array([ 0.322,  0.545]), array([ 0.3348730...,  0.5471220...])),
 (array([ 0.316,  0.537]), array([ 0.3248758...,  0.5390589...])),
 (array([ 0.265,  0.553]), array([ 0.2733105...,  0.5555028...])),
 (array([ 0.221,  0.538]), array([ 0.227148 ...,  0.5331318...])),
 (array([ 0.135,  0.532]), array([ 0.1442730...,  0.5226804...])),
 (array([ 0.145,  0.472]), array([ 0.1498745...,  0.4550785...])),
 (array([ 0.163,  0.331]), array([ 0.1564975...,  0.3148796...])),
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
(array([ 0.176,  0.431]), array([ 0.1760593...,  0.4103772...])),
(array([ 0.244,  0.349]), array([ 0.2259805...,  0.3465291...]))]
```

## Colour Difference

### Delta E

colour

<code>delta_E(a, b[, method])</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{ab}$ between two given CIE $L^*a^*b^*$ , $IC_T C_P$ , or $J'a'b'$ colourspace arrays using given method.
<code>DELTA_E_METHODS</code>	Supported $\Delta E_{ab}$ computation methods.

### colour.delta\_E

`colour.delta_E(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike, method: Literal['CIE 1976', 'CIE 1994', 'CIE 2000', 'CMC', 'ITP', 'CAM02-LCD', 'CAM02-SCD', 'CAM02-UCS', 'CAM16-LCD', 'CAM16-SCD', 'CAM16-UCS', 'DIN99'] | str = 'CIE 2000', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{ab}$  between two given CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$ ,  $IC_T C_P$ , or  $J'a'b'$  colourspace arrays using given method.

#### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$ ,  $IC_T C_P$ , or  $J'a'b'$  colourspace array *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$ ,  $IC_T C_P$ , or  $J'a'b'$  colourspace array *b*.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['CIE 1976', 'CIE 1994', 'CIE 2000', 'CMC', 'ITP', 'CAM02-LCD', 'CAM02-SCD', 'CAM02-UCS', 'CAM16-LCD', 'CAM16-SCD', 'CAM16-UCS', 'DIN99'] | str) – Computation method.
- **c** – {`colour.difference.delta_E_CIE2000()`}, Chroma weighting factor.
- **l** – {`colour.difference.delta_E_CIE2000()`}, Lightness weighting factor.
- **textiles** – {`colour.difference.delta_E_CIE1994()`, `colour.difference.delta_E_CIE2000()`, `colour.difference.delta_E_DIN99()`}, Textiles application specific parametric factors  $k_L = 2$ ,  $k_C = k_H = 1$ ,  $k_1 = 0.048$ ,  $k_2 = 0.014$ ,  $k_E = 2$ ,  $k_{CH} = 0.5$  weights are used instead of  $k_L = k_C = k_H = 1$ ,  $k_1 = 0.045$ ,  $k_2 = 0.015$ ,  $k_E = k_{CH} = 1.0$ .
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) –

#### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{ab}$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[ASTMInternational07], [InternationalTUnion19], [LLW+17], [Lin03a], [Lin11], [Lin09b], [LCL06], [Mel13], [Wikipedia08a]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> a = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> b = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E(a, b)
94.0356490...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CIE 2000")
94.0356490...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CIE 1976")
451.7133019...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CIE 1994")
83.7792255...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CIE 1994", textiles=False)
...
83.7792255...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="DIN99")
66.1119282...
>>> a = np.array([0.4885468072, -0.04739350675, 0.07475401302])
>>> b = np.array([0.4899203231, -0.04567508203, 0.07361341775])
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="ITP")
1.42657228...
>>> a = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08450395, -0.06854831])
>>> b = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08442362, -0.06848314])
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CAM02-UCS")
0.0001034...
>>> delta_E(a, b, method="CAM16-LCD")
0.0001034...
```

## colour.DELTA\_E\_METHODS

```
colour.DELTA_E_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1976': ..., 'CIE 1994': ..., 'CIE 2000': ...,
..., 'CMC': ..., 'ITP': ..., 'CAM02-LCD': ..., 'CAM02-SCD': ..., 'CAM02-UCS': ...,
'CAM16-LCD': ..., 'CAM16-SCD': ..., 'CAM16-UCS': ..., 'DIN99': ..., 'cie1976': ...,
'cie1994': ..., 'cie2000': ...})
```

Supported  $\Delta E_{ab}$  computation methods.

## References

[ASTMInternational07], [LLW+17], [Lin03a], [Lin11], [Lin09b], [LCL06], [Mel13], [Wikipedia08a]

Aliases:

- 'cie1976': 'CIE 1976'
- 'cie1994': 'CIE 1994'
- 'cie2000': 'CIE 2000'

## CIE 1976

`colour.difference`

<code>JND_CIE1976</code>	Just Noticeable Difference (JND) according to <i>CIE 1976</i> colour difference formula, i.e. Euclidean distance in <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace.
<code>delta_E_CIE1976(Lab_1, Lab_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{76}$ between two given <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace arrays using <i>CIE 1976</i> recommendation.

### `colour.difference.JND_CIE1976`

`colour.difference.JND_CIE1976 = 2.3`

Just Noticeable Difference (JND) according to *CIE 1976* colour difference formula, i.e. Euclidean distance in *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace.

#### Notes

A standard observer sees the difference in colour as follows:

- $0 < \Delta E_{ab}^* < 1$  : Observer does not notice the difference.
- $1 < \Delta E_{ab}^* < 2$  : Only experienced observer can notice the difference.
- $2 < \Delta E_{ab}^* < 3.5$  : Unexperienced observer also notices the difference.
- $3.5 < \Delta E_{ab}^* < 5$  : Clear difference in colour is noticed.
- $5 < \Delta E_{ab}^*$  : Observer notices two different colours.

#### References

[MT11]

### `colour.difference.delta_E_CIE1976`

`colour.difference.delta_E_CIE1976(Lab_1: ArrayLike, Lab_2: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{76}$  between two given *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace arrays using *CIE 1976* recommendation.

#### Parameters

- **Lab\_1** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array 1.
- **Lab\_2** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array 2.

#### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{76}$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_1	L_1 : [0, 100] a_1 : [-100, 100] b_1 : [-100, 100]	L_1 : [0, 1] a_1 : [-1, 1] b_1 : [-1, 1]
Lab_2	L_2 : [0, 100] a_2 : [-100, 100] b_2 : [-100, 100]	L_2 : [0, 1] a_2 : [-1, 1] b_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[Lin03a]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab_1 = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E_CIE1976(Lab_1, Lab_2)
451.7133019...
```

## CIE 1994

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_CIE1994(Lab_1, Lab_2[, textiles])</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{94}$ between two given CIE $L^*a^*b^*$ colourspace arrays using CIE 1994 recommendation.
--	---

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_CIE1994

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_CIE1994**(Lab\_1: ArrayLike, Lab\_2: ArrayLike, textiles: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{94}$  between two given CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace arrays using CIE 1994 recommendation.

## Parameters

- **Lab\_1** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 1.
- **Lab\_2** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 2.
- **textiles** (bool) – Textiles application specific parametric factors,  $k_L = 2$ ,  $k_C = k_H = 1$ ,  $k_1 = 0.048$ ,  $k_2 = 0.014$  weights are used instead of  $k_L = k_C = k_H = 1$ ,  $k_1 = 0.045$ ,  $k_2 = 0.015$ .

## Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{94}$ .

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_1	L_1 : [0, 100] a_1 : [-100, 100] b_1 : [-100, 100]	L_1 : [0, 1] a_1 : [-1, 1] b_1 : [-1, 1]
Lab_2	L_2 : [0, 100] a_2 : [-100, 100] b_2 : [-100, 100]	L_2 : [0, 1] a_2 : [-1, 1] b_2 : [-1, 1]

- *CIE 1994* colour differences are not symmetrical: difference between Lab\_1 and Lab\_2 may not be the same as difference between Lab\_2 and Lab\_1 thus one colour must be understood to be the reference against which a sample colour is compared.

## References

[Lin11]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab_1 = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E_CIE1994(Lab_1, Lab_2)
83.7792255...
>>> delta_E_CIE1994(Lab_1, Lab_2, textiles=True)
88.3355530...
```

## CIE 2000

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_CIE2000(Lab_1, Lab_2[, textiles])</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{00}$ between two given <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace arrays using <i>CIE 2000</i> recommendation.
--	--

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_CIE2000

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_CIE2000**(Lab\_1: ArrayLike, Lab\_2: ArrayLike, textiles: *bool* = False) → NDArrayFloat

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{00}$  between two given *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace arrays using *CIE 2000* recommendation.

## Parameters

- **Lab\_1** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array 1.
- **Lab\_2** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array 2.
- **textiles** (*bool*) – Textiles application specific parametric factors.  $k_L = 2$ ,  $k_C = k_H = 1$  weights are used instead of  $k_L = k_C = k_H = 1$ .

**Returns**Colour difference  $\Delta E_{00}$ .**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_1	L_1 : [0, 100]	L_1 : [0, 1]
	a_1 : [-100, 100]	a_1 : [-1, 1]
	b_1 : [-100, 100]	b_1 : [-1, 1]
Lab_2	L_2 : [0, 100]	L_2 : [0, 1]
	a_2 : [-100, 100]	a_2 : [-1, 1]
	b_2 : [-100, 100]	b_2 : [-1, 1]

- Parametric factors  $k_L = k_C = k_H = 1$  weights under *reference conditions*:
  - Illumination: D65 source
  - Illuminance: 1000 lx
  - Observer: Normal colour vision
  - Background field: Uniform, neutral gray with  $L^* = 50$
  - Viewing mode: Object
  - Sample size: Greater than 4 degrees
  - Sample separation: Direct edge contact
  - Sample colour-difference magnitude: Lower than 5.0  $\Delta E_{00}$
  - Sample structure: Homogeneous (without texture)

**References**[\[Mel13\]](#), [\[SWD05\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> Lab_1 = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E_CIE2000(Lab_1, Lab_2)
94.0356490...
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([50.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E_CIE2000(Lab_1, Lab_2)
100.8779470...
>>> delta_E_CIE2000(Lab_1, Lab_2, textiles=True)
95.7920535...
```

## CMC

colour.difference

`delta_E_CMC(Lab_1, Lab_2[, l, c])`

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{CMC}$  between two given CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace arrays using *Colour Measurement Committee* recommendation.

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_CMC

`colour.difference.delta_E_CMC(Lab_1: ArrayLike, Lab_2: ArrayLike, l: float = 2, c: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{CMC}$  between two given CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace arrays using *Colour Measurement Committee* recommendation.

The quasimetric has two parameters: *Lightness* (l) and *chroma* (c), allowing the users to weight the difference based on the ratio of l:c. Commonly used values are 2:1 for acceptability and 1:1 for the threshold of imperceptibility.

## Parameters

- **Lab\_1** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 1.
- **Lab\_2** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 2.
- **l** (float) – Lightness weighting factor.
- **c** (float) – Chroma weighting factor.

## Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{CMC}$ .

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_1	L_1 : [0, 100]	L_1 : [0, 1]
	a_1 : [-100, 100]	a_1 : [-1, 1]
	b_1 : [-100, 100]	b_1 : [-1, 1]
Lab_2	L_2 : [0, 100]	L_2 : [0, 1]
	a_2 : [-100, 100]	a_2 : [-1, 1]
	b_2 : [-100, 100]	b_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[Lin09b]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab_1 = np.array([100.00000000, 21.57210357, 272.22819350])
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([100.00000000, 426.67945353, 72.39590835])
>>> delta_E_CMC(Lab_1, Lab_2)
172.7047712...
```

## ITP

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_ITP(ICtCp_1, ICtCp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{ITP}$ between two given $IC_TC_P$ colour encoding arrays using <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2124</i> .
--	---

### colour.difference.delta\_E\_ITP

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_ITP**(*ICtCp\_1*: ArrayLike, *ICtCp\_2*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{ITP}$  between two given  $IC_TC_P$  colour encoding arrays using *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2124*.

#### Parameters

- **ICtCp\_1** (ArrayLike) –  $IC_TC_P$  colour encoding array 1.
- **ICtCp\_2** (ArrayLike) –  $IC_TC_P$  colour encoding array 2.

#### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{ITP}$ .

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- A value of 1 is equivalent to a just noticeable difference when viewed in the most critical adaptation state.

## References

[InternationalTUnion19]

## Examples

```
>>> ICtCp_1 = np.array([0.4885468072, -0.04739350675, 0.07475401302])
>>> ICtCp_2 = np.array([0.4899203231, -0.04567508203, 0.07361341775])
>>> delta_E_ITP(ICtCp_1, ICtCp_2)
1.42657228...
```

## Luo, Cui and Li (2006)

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_CAM02LCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.
<code>delta_E_CAM02SCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.
<code>delta_E_CAM02UCS(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM02LCD

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_CAM02LCD**(*Jpapbp\_1*: ArrayLike, *Jpapbp\_2*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

## Parameters

- **Jpapbp\_1** (ArrayLike) – Standard / reference *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** (ArrayLike) – Sample / test *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

## Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD*, *CAM02-SCD*, or *CAM02-UCS* colourspace and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colourspace.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpapbp_1 = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08450395, -0.06854831])
>>> Jpapbp_2 = np.array([54.80352754, -3.96940084, -13.57591013])
>>> delta_E_CAM02LCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)
14.0555464...
```

**colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM02SCD**

`colour.difference.delta_E_CAM02SCD(Jpapbp_1: ArrayLike, Jpapbp_2: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

**Parameters**

- **Jpapbp\_1** (ArrayLike) – Standard / reference *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** (ArrayLike) – Sample / test *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

**Returns**

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD*, *CAM02-SCD*, or *CAM02-UCS* colourspace and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colourspace.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpapbp_1 = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08450395, -0.06854831])
>>> Jpapbp_2 = np.array([54.80352754, -3.96940084, -13.57591013])
>>> delta_E_CAM02SCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)
14.0551718...
```

**colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM02UCS**

`colour.difference.delta_E_CAM02UCS(Jpapbp_1: ArrayLike, Jpapbp_2: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

**Parameters**

- **Jpapbp\_1** (ArrayLike) – Standard / reference *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** (ArrayLike) – Sample / test *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

**Returns**

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD*, *CAM02-SCD*, or *CAM02-UCS* colourspace and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colourpace.



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpapbp_1 = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08450395, -0.06854831])
>>> Jpapbp_2 = np.array([54.80352754, -3.96940084, -13.57591013])
>>> delta_E_CAM02UCS(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)
14.0552982...
```

Li, Li, Wang, Zu, Luo, Cui, Melgosa, Brill and Pointer (2017)

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_CAM16LCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.
<code>delta_E_CAM16SCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.
<code>delta_E_CAM16UCS(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E'$ between two given <i>Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS</i> colourspaces $J'a'b'$ arrays.

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM16LCD

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_CAM16LCD**(*Jpapbp\_1*, *Jpapbp\_2*)

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

## Parameters

- **Jpapbp\_1** – Standard / reference *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** – Sample / test *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

## Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD*, *CAM16-SCD*, or *CAM16-UCS* colour space and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colour space.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM16SCD

`colour.difference.delta_E_CAM16SCD(Jpapbp_1, Jpapbp_2)`

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colour spaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

#### Parameters

- **Jpapbp\_1** – Standard / reference *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colour spaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** – Sample / test *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colour spaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD*, *CAM16-SCD*, or *CAM16-UCS* colour space and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colour space.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.difference.delta\_E\_CAM16UCS

colour.difference.**delta\_E\_CAM16UCS**(*Jpapbp\_1*, *Jpapbp\_2*)

Return the difference  $\Delta E'$  between two given *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  arrays.

#### Parameters

- **Jpapbp\_1** – Standard / reference *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **Jpapbp\_2** – Sample / test *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspaces  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E'$ .

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The  $J'a'b'$  array should have been computed with a *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD*, *CAM16-SCD*, or *CAM16-UCS* colourspace and not with the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  colourspace.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp_1	Jp_1 : [0, 100]	Jp_1 : [0, 1]
	ap_1 : [-100, 100]	ap_1 : [-1, 1]
	bp_1 : [-100, 100]	bp_1 : [-1, 1]
Jpapbp_2	Jp_2 : [0, 100]	Jp_2 : [0, 1]
	ap_2 : [-100, 100]	ap_2 : [-1, 1]
	bp_2 : [-100, 100]	bp_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### DIN99

colour.difference

<code>delta_E_DIN99(Lab_1, Lab_2[, textiles])</code>	Return the difference $\Delta E_{DIN99}$ between two given <i>CIE <math>L^*a^*b^*</math></i> colourspace arrays using <i>DIN99</i> formula.
--	---

## colour.difference.delta\_E\_DIN99

`colour.difference.delta_E_DIN99(Lab_1: ArrayLike, Lab_2: ArrayLike, textiles: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the difference  $\Delta E_{DIN99}$  between two given CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace arrays using DIN99 formula.

### Parameters

- **Lab\_1** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 1.
- **Lab\_2** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array 2.
- **textiles** (bool) – Textiles application specific parametric factors,  $k_E = 2$ ,  $k_{CH} = 0.5$  weights are used instead of  $k_E = 1$ ,  $k_{CH} = 1$ .

### Returns

Colour difference  $\Delta E_{DIN99}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_1	L_1 : [0, 100]	L_1 : [0, 1]
	a_1 : [-100, 100]	a_1 : [-1, 1]
	b_1 : [-100, 100]	b_1 : [-1, 1]
Lab_2	L_2 : [0, 100]	L_2 : [0, 1]
	a_2 : [-100, 100]	a_2 : [-1, 1]
	b_2 : [-100, 100]	b_2 : [-1, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational07]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab_1 = np.array([60.2574, -34.0099, 36.2677])
>>> Lab_2 = np.array([60.4626, -34.1751, 39.4387])
>>> delta_E_DIN99(Lab_1, Lab_2)
1.1772166...
```

## Standardized Residual Sum of Squares (STRESS) Index

colour

<code>index_stress(d_E, d_V[, method])</code>	Compute the <i>Kruskal's Standardized Residual Sum of Squares</i> (:math: `STRESS` ) index according to given method.
<code>INDEX_STRESS_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>STRESS</i> index computation methods.

### colour.index\_stress

`colour.index_stress(d_E: ArrayLike, d_V: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Garcia 2007'] | str = 'Garcia 2007') → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the *Kruskal's Standardized Residual Sum of Squares* (:math: `STRESS` ) index according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **d\_E** (ArrayLike) – Computed colour difference array  $\Delta E$ .
- **d\_V** (ArrayLike) – Computed colour difference array  $\Delta V$ .
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Garcia 2007'] | str) – Computation method.

#### Returns

*STRESS* index.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[[GarciaHMC07](#)]

### Examples

```
>>> d_E = np.array([2.0425, 2.8615, 3.4412])
>>> d_V = np.array([1.2644, 1.2630, 1.8731])
>>> index_stress(d_E, d_V)
0.1211709...
```

### colour.INDEX\_STRESS\_METHODS

`colour.INDEX_STRESS_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Garcia 2007': ...})`

Supported *STRESS* index computation methods.

## References

[GarciaHMC07]

`colour.difference`

<code>index_stress_Garcia2007(d_E, d_V)</code>	Compute the <i>Kruskal's Standardized Residual Sum of Squares</i> ( <i>math: `STRESS`</i> ) index according to <i>García, Huertas, Melgosa and Cui (2007)</i> method.
--	---

## `colour.difference.index_stress_Garcia2007`

`colour.difference.index_stress_Garcia2007(d_E: ArrayLike, d_V: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the *Kruskal's Standardized Residual Sum of Squares* (*math: `STRESS`*) index according to *García, Huertas, Melgosa and Cui (2007)* method.

### Parameters

- **d\_E** (ArrayLike) – Computed colour difference array  $\Delta E$ .
- **d\_V** (ArrayLike) – Computed colour difference array  $\Delta V$ .

### Returns

*STRESS* index.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[GarciaHMC07]

## Examples

```
>>> d_E = np.array([2.0425, 2.8615, 3.4412])
>>> d_V = np.array([1.2644, 1.2630, 1.8731])
>>> index_stress_Garcia2007(d_E, d_V)
0.1211709...
```

## Huang et al. (2015) Power-Functions

`colour.difference`

<code>power_function_Huang2015(d_E[, coefficients])</code>	Improve the performance of the $\Delta E$ value for given coefficients using <i>Huang, Cui, Melgosa, Sanchez-Maranon, Li, Luo and Liu (2015)</i> power-function: $d'_E = a * d_E^b$ .
--	---

## colour.difference.power\_function\_Huang2015

`colour.difference.power_function_Huang2015(d_E: ArrayLike, coefficients: Literal['CIE 1976', 'CIE 1994', 'CIE 2000', 'CMC', 'CAM02-LCD', 'CAM02-SCD', 'CAM16-UCS', 'DIN99d', 'OSA', 'OSA-GP-Euclidean', 'ULAB'] | str = 'CIE 2000') → NDArrayFloat`

Improve the performance of the  $\Delta E$  value for given coefficients using *Huang, Cui, Melgosa, Sanchez-Maranon, Li, Luo and Liu (2015)* power-function:  $d'_E = a * d_{E^b}$ .

### Parameters

- **d\_E** (ArrayLike) – Computed colour difference array  $\Delta E$ .
- **coefficients** (*Literal*['CIE 1976', 'CIE 1994', 'CIE 2000', 'CMC', 'CAM02-LCD', 'CAM02-SCD', 'CAM16-UCS', 'DIN99d', 'OSA', 'OSA-GP-Euclidean', 'ULAB'] | str) – Coefficients for the power-function.

### Returns

Improved math: *Delta E* value.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[HCM+15], [LLW+17]

### Examples

```
>>> d_E = np.array([2.0425, 2.8615, 3.4412])
>>> power_function_Huang2015(d_E)
array([ 2.3574879...,  2.9850503...,  3.3965106...])
```

## Geometry Computations

### Ellipse

`colour.geometry`

<code>ellipse_coefficients_general_form(coefficients)</code>	Return the general form ellipse coefficients from given canonical form ellipse coefficients.
<code>ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form(coefficients)</code>	Return the canonical form ellipse coefficients from given general form ellipse coefficients.
<code>point_at_angle_on_ellipse(phi, coefficients)</code>	Return the coordinates of the point at angle $\phi$ in degrees on the ellipse with given canonical form coefficients.
<code>ELLIPSE_FITTING_METHODS</code>	Supported ellipse fitting methods.
<code>ellipse_fitting(a[, method])</code>	Return the coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array <i>a</i> using given method.

### colour.geometry.ellipse\_coefficients\_general\_form

colour.geometry.ellipse\_coefficients\_general\_form(coefficients: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the general form ellipse coefficients from given canonical form ellipse coefficients.

The canonical form ellipse coefficients are as follows: the center coordinates  $x_c$  and  $y_c$ , semi-major axis length  $a_a$ , semi-minor axis length  $a_b$  and rotation angle  $\theta$  in degrees of its semi-major axis  $a_a$ .

#### Parameters

**coefficients** (ArrayLike) – Canonical form ellipse coefficients.

#### Returns

General form ellipse coefficients.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### References

[Wikipedia]

#### Examples

```
>>> coefficients = np.array([0.5, 0.5, 2, 1, 45])
>>> ellipse_coefficients_general_form(coefficients)
array([ 2.5, -3. ,  2.5, -1. , -1. , -3.5])
```

### colour.geometry.ellipse\_coefficients\_canonical\_form

colour.geometry.ellipse\_coefficients\_canonical\_form(coefficients: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the canonical form ellipse coefficients from given general form ellipse coefficients.

The general form ellipse coefficients are the coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve expressed as follows:

$$F(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

with an ellipse-specific constraint such as  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  and where  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  are coefficients of the ellipse and  $F(x, y)$  are coordinates of points lying on it.

#### Parameters

**coefficients** (ArrayLike) – General form ellipse coefficients.

#### Returns

Canonical form ellipse coefficients.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray



## References

[Wikipedia]

## Examples

```
>>> coefficients = np.array([2.5, -3.0, 2.5, -1.0, -1.0, -3.5])
>>> ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form(coefficients)
array([ 0.5,  0.5,  2. ,  1. , 45. ])
```

## colour.geometry.point\_at\_angle\_on\_ellipse

colour.geometry.**point\_at\_angle\_on\_ellipse**(*phi*: ArrayLike, *coefficients*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the coordinates of the point at angle  $\phi$  in degrees on the ellipse with given canonical form coefficients.

### Parameters

- **phi** (ArrayLike) – Point at angle  $\phi$  in degrees to retrieve the coordinates of.
- **coefficients** (ArrayLike) – General form ellipse coefficients as follows: the center coordinates  $x_c$  and  $y_c$ , semi-major axis length  $a_a$ , semi-minor axis length  $a_b$  and rotation angle  $\theta$  in degrees of its semi-major axis  $a_a$ .

### Returns

Coordinates of the point at angle  $\phi$

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> coefficients = np.array([0.5, 0.5, 2, 1, 45])
>>> point_at_angle_on_ellipse(45, coefficients)
array([ 1.,  2.] )
```

## colour.geometry.ELLIPSE\_FITTING\_METHODS

colour.geometry.ELLIPSE\_FITTING\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Halir 1998': ...})

Supported ellipse fitting methods.

## References

[HF98]

## colour.geometry.ellipse\_fitting

`colour.geometry.ellipse_fitting(a: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Halir 1998'] | str = 'Halir 1998') → NDAarrayFloat`

Return the coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array *a* using given method.

The implicit second-order polynomial is expressed as follows:

$$F(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

with an ellipse-specific constraint such as  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  and where  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  are coefficients of the ellipse and  $F(x, y)$  are coordinates of points lying on it.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Point array *a* to be fitted.
- **method** (*Literal*['Halir 1998'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

Coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array *a*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[HF98]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([[2, 0], [0, 1], [-2, 0], [0, -1]])
>>> ellipse_fitting(a)
array([ 0.2425356...,  0.          ,  0.9701425...,  0.          ,  0.          ,
        -0.9701425...])
>>> ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form(ellipse_fitting(a))
array([-0., -0.,  2.,  1.,  0.])
```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.geometry`

`ellipse_fitting_Halir1998(a)`

Return the coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array *a* using *Halir and Flusser (1998)* method.

## colour.geometry.ellipse\_fitting\_Halir1998

colour.geometry.ellipse\_fitting\_Halir1998(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array *a* using *Halir and Flusser (1998)* method.

The implicit second-order polynomial is expressed as follows:

$$F(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

with an ellipse-specific constraint such as  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  and where  $a, b, c, d, e, f$  are coefficients of the ellipse and  $F(x, y)$  are coordinates of points lying on it.

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Point array *a* to be fitted.

### Returns

Coefficients of the implicit second-order polynomial/quadratic curve that fits given point array *a*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[HF98]

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([[2, 0], [0, 1], [-2, 0], [0, -1]])
>>> ellipse_fitting_Halir1998(a)
array([ 0.2425356...,  0.          ,  0.9701425...,  0.          ,  0.          ,
        -0.9701425...])
>>> ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form(ellipse_fitting_Halir1998(a))
array([-0., -0.,  2.,  1.,  0.])
```

## Intersection

colour.geometry

<code>extend_line_segment(a, b[, distance])</code>	Extend the line segment defined by point arrays <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> by given distance and return the new end point.
<code>intersect_line_segments(l_1, l_2)</code>	Compute $l_1$ line segments intersections with $l_2$ line segments.

## colour.geometry.extend\_line\_segment

colour.geometry.**extend\_line\_segment**(*a*: ArrayLike, *b*: ArrayLike, *distance*: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat

Extend the line segment defined by point arrays *a* and *b* by given distance and return the new end point.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Point array *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Point array *b*.
- **distance** (float) – Distance to extend the line segment.

### Returns

New end point.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Saeedn]

## Notes

- Input line segment points coordinates are 2d coordinates.

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.95694934, 0.13720932])
>>> b = np.array([0.28382835, 0.60608318])
>>> extend_line_segment(a, b)
array([-0.5367248..., 1.1776534...])
```

## colour.geometry.intersect\_line\_segments

colour.geometry.**intersect\_line\_segments**(*l\_1*: ArrayLike, *l\_2*: ArrayLike) → *LineSegmentsIntersections\_Specification*

Compute  $l_1$  line segments intersections with  $l_2$  line segments.

### Parameters

- **l\_1** (ArrayLike) –  $l_1$  line segments array, each row is a line segment such as  $(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2)$  where  $(x_1, y_1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$  are respectively the start and end points of  $l_1$  line segments.
- **l\_2** (ArrayLike) –  $l_2$  line segments array, each row is a line segment such as  $(x_3, y_3, x_4, y_4)$  where  $(x_3, y_3)$  and  $(x_4, y_4)$  are respectively the start and end points of  $l_2$  line segments.

### Returns

Line segments intersections specification.

### Return type

colour.algebra.LineSegmentsIntersections\_Specification

## References

[Boua], [Erda]

## Notes

- Input line segments points coordinates are 2d coordinates.

## Examples

```
>>> l_1 = np.array(
...     [
...         [[0.15416284, 0.7400497], [0.26331502, 0.53373939]],
...         [[0.01457496, 0.91874701], [0.90071485, 0.03342143]],
...     ]
... )
>>> l_2 = np.array(
...     [
...         [[0.95694934, 0.13720932], [0.28382835, 0.60608318]],
...         [[0.94422514, 0.85273554], [0.00225923, 0.52122603]],
...         [[0.55203763, 0.48537741], [0.76813415, 0.16071675]],
...     ]
... )
>>> s = intersect_line_segments(l_1, l_2)
>>> s.xy
array([[ [ nan, nan],
        [ 0.2279184..., 0.6006430...],
        [ nan, nan]],
       [[ 0.4281451..., 0.5055568...],
        [ 0.3056055..., 0.6279838...],
        [ 0.7578749..., 0.1761301...]])
>>> s.intersect
array([[False,  True,  False],
       [ True,  True,  True]], dtype=bool)
>>> s.parallel
array([[False,  False,  False],
       [False,  False,  False]], dtype=bool)
>>> s.coincident
array([[False,  False,  False],
       [False,  False,  False]], dtype=bool)
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.geometry

<code>LineSegmentsIntersections_Specification(xy, ...)</code>	Define the specification for intersection of line segments $l_1$ and $l_2$ returned by <code>colour.algebra.intersect_line_segments()</code> definition.
---	--

## colour.geometry.LineSegmentsIntersections\_Specification

```
class colour.geometry.LineSegmentsIntersections_Specification(xy: NDArrayFloat, intersect:
                                                                NDArrayFloat, parallel:
                                                                NDArrayFloat, coincident:
                                                                NDArrayFloat)
```

Define the specification for intersection of line segments  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  returned by `colour.algebra.intersect_line_segments()` definition.

### Parameters

- **xy** (NDArrayFloat) – Array of  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  line segments intersections coordinates. Non existing segments intersections coordinates are set with `np.nan`.
- **intersect** (NDArrayFloat) – Array of `bool` indicating if line segments  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  intersect.
- **parallel** (NDArrayFloat) – Array of `bool` indicating if line segments  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are parallel.
- **coincident** (NDArrayFloat) – Array of `bool` indicating if line segments  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  are coincident.

```
--init__(xy: NDArrayFloat, intersect: NDArrayFloat, parallel: NDArrayFloat, coincident:
          NDArrayFloat) → None
```

### Parameters

- **xy** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **intersect** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **parallel** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **coincident** (NDArrayFloat) –

**Return type**  
None

## Methods

```
--init__(xy, intersect, parallel, coincident)
```

## Attributes

xy
intersect
parallel
coincident

## Primitives

colour

PRIMITIVE_METHODS	Supported geometry primitive generation methods.
primitive([method])	Return a geometry primitive using given method.

### colour.PRIMITIVE\_METHODS

colour.PRIMITIVE\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Grid': ..., 'Cube': ...})  
Supported geometry primitive generation methods.

### colour.primitive

colour.primitive(method: *Literal*['Cube', 'Grid'] | str = 'Cube', \*\*kwargs: Any) → Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]], ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]], ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]]

Return a geometry primitive using given method.

#### Parameters

- **method** (*Literal*['Cube', 'Grid'] | str) – Generation method.
- **axis** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid()}, Axis the primitive will be normal to, or plane the primitive will be co-planar with.
- **depth** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive depth.
- **depth\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive segments count along the depth.
- **dtype\_indexes** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, numpy.dtype to use for the grid indexes, default to the numpy.dtype defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT attribute.
- **dtype\_vertices** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, numpy.dtype to use for the grid vertices, default to the numpy.dtype defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.
- **height** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive height.
- **planes** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Included grid primitives in the cube construction.
- **width** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive width.
- **width\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive segments count along the width.
- **height\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_grid(), colour.geometry.primitive\_cube()}, Primitive segments count along the height.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Tuple of primitive vertices, face indexes to produce a filled primitive and outline indexes to produce an outline of the faces of the primitive.

**Return type**

tuple

**References**

[Cab]

**Examples**

```

>>> vertices, faces, outline = primitive()
>>> print(vertices)
[([-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [0., 1.], [-0., -0., -1.], [0., 1., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [1., 1.], [-0., -0., -1.], [1., 1., 0., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [0., 0.], [-0., -0., -1.], [0., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [1., 0.], [-0., -0., -1.], [1., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [0., 1.], [0., 0., 1.], [0., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [1., 1.], [0., 0., 1.], [1., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [0., 0.], [0., 0., 1.], [0., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [1., 0.], [0., 0., 1.], [1., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [0., 1.], [-0., -1., -0.], [1., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [1., 1.], [-0., -1., -0.], [1., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [0., 0.], [-0., -1., -0.], [0., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [1., 0.], [-0., -1., -0.], [0., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [0., 1.], [0., 1., 0.], [1., 1., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [1., 1.], [0., 1., 0.], [1., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [0., 0.], [0., 1., 0.], [0., 1., 0., 1.])
 ([-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [1., 0.], [0., 1., 0.], [0., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [0., 1.], [-1., -0., -0.], [0., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [1., 1.], [-1., -0., -0.], [0., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [0., 0.], [-1., -0., -0.], [0., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [1., 0.], [-1., -0., -0.], [0., 1., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [0., 1.], [1., 0., 0.], [1., 0., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [1., 1.], [1., 0., 0.], [1., 1., 1., 1.])
 ([0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [0., 0.], [1., 0., 0.], [1., 0., 0., 1.])
 ([0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [1., 0.], [1., 0., 0.], [1., 1., 0., 1.])]
>>> print(faces)
[[ 1  2  0]
 [ 1  3  2]
 [ 4  6  5]
 [ 6  7  5]
 [ 9 10  8]
 [ 9 11 10]
 [12 14 13]
 [14 15 13]
 [17 18 16]
 [17 19 18]
 [20 22 21]
 [22 23 21]]
>>> print(outline)
[[ 0  2]
 [ 2  3]
 [ 3  1]
 [ 1  0]
 [ 4  6]
 [ 6  7]
 [ 7  5]

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

[ 5  4]
[ 8 10]
[10 11]
[11  9]
[ 9  8]
[12 14]
[14 15]
[15 13]
[13 12]
[16 18]
[18 19]
[19 17]
[17 16]
[20 22]
[22 23]
[23 21]
[21 20]]
>>> vertices, faces, outline = primitive("Grid")
>>> print(vertices)
[([-0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  1.])
 ([ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  1.])
 ([-0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.])
 ([ 0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.])]
>>> print(faces)
[[0 2 1]
 [2 3 1]]
>>> print(outline)
[[0 2]
 [2 3]
 [3 1]
 [1 0]]

```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.geometry

MAPPING_PLANE_TO_AXIS	Plane to axis mapping.
primitive_grid([width, height, ...])	Generate vertices and indexes for a filled and out-lined grid primitive.
primitive_cube([width, height, depth, ...])	Generate vertices and indexes for a filled and out-lined cube primitive.

## colour.geometry.MAPPING\_PLANE\_TO\_AXIS

`colour.geometry.MAPPING_PLANE_TO_AXIS = CanonicalMapping({'yz': ..., 'zy': ..., 'xz': ..., 'zx': ..., 'xy': ..., 'yx': ...})`

Plane to axis mapping.

## colour.geometry.primitive\_grid

`colour.geometry.primitive_grid(width: float = 1, height: float = 1, width_segments: int = 1, height_segments: int = 1, axis: Literal['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'] = '+z', dtype_vertices: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None, dtype_indexes: Type[DTypeInt] | None = None) → Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]], ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]], ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]]`

Generate vertices and indexes for a filled and outlined grid primitive.

### Parameters

- **width** (`float`) – Grid width.
- **height** (`float`) – Grid height.
- **width\_segments** (`int`) – Grid segments count along the width.
- **height\_segments** (`int`) – Grid segments count along the height.
- **axis** (`Literal['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy']`) – Axis the primitive will be normal to, or plane the primitive will be co-planar with.
- **dtype\_vertices** (`Type[DTypeFloat] | None`) – `numpy.dtype` to use for the grid vertices, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.
- **dtype\_indexes** (`Type[DTypeInt] | None`) – `numpy.dtype` to use for the grid indexes, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

Tuple of grid vertices, face indexes to produce a filled grid and outline indexes to produce an outline of the faces of the grid.

### Return type

`tuple`

## References

[Cab]

## Examples

```
>>> vertices, faces, outline = primitive_grid()
>>> print(vertices)
[[-0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  1.]]
[ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 0.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5,  0. ], [ 1.,  0.], [ 0.,  0.,  1.], [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.]]]
>>> print(faces)
[[0 2 1]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[2 3 1]]
>>> print(outline)
[[0 2]
 [2 3]
 [3 1]
 [1 0]]
```

### colour.geometry.primitive\_cube

`colour.geometry.primitive_cube`(width: *float* = 1, height: *float* = 1, depth: *float* = 1, width\_segments: *int* = 1, height\_segments: *int* = 1, depth\_segments: *int* = 1, planes: *Literal*['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'] | *None* = *None*, dtype\_vertices: *Type*[*DTypeFloat*] | *None* = *None*, dtype\_indexes: *Type*[*DTypeInt*] | *None* = *None*) → *Tuple*[*ndarray*[*Any*, *dtype*[\_ScalarType\_co]], *ndarray*[*Any*, *dtype*[\_ScalarType\_co]], *ndarray*[*Any*, *dtype*[\_ScalarType\_co]]]

Generate vertices and indexes for a filled and outlined cube primitive.

#### Parameters

- **width** (*float*) – Cube width.
- **height** (*float*) – Cube height.
- **depth** (*float*) – Cube depth.
- **width\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the width.
- **height\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the height.
- **depth\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the depth.
- **planes** (*Literal*['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'] | *None*) – Grid primitives to include in the cube construction.
- **dtype\_vertices** (*Type*[*DTypeFloat*] | *None*) – *numpy.dtype* to use for the grid vertices, default to the *numpy.dtype* defined by the *colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT* attribute.
- **dtype\_indexes** (*Type*[*DTypeInt*] | *None*) – *numpy.dtype* to use for the grid indexes, default to the *numpy.dtype* defined by the *colour.constant.DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT* attribute.

#### Returns

Tuple of cube vertices, face indexes to produce a filled cube and outline indexes to produce an outline of the faces of the cube.

#### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```

>>> vertices, faces, outline = primitive_cube()
>>> print(vertices)
[[-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 1.], [-0., -0., -1.], [ 0., 1., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 1., 1.], [-0., -0., -1.], [ 1., 1., 0., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 0.], [-0., -0., -1.], [ 0., 0., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 1., 0.], [-0., -0., -1.], [ 1., 0., 0., 1.]]
[-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 0., 1.], [ 0., 0., 1.], [ 0., 1., 1., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 1.], [ 0., 0., 1.], [ 1., 1., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 0., 0.], [ 0., 0., 1.], [ 0., 0., 1., 1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 0.], [ 0., 0., 1.], [ 1., 0., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 1.], [-0., -1., -0.], [ 1., 0., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 1.], [-0., -1., -0.], [ 1., 0., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 0.], [-0., -1., -0.], [ 0., 0., 0., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 0.], [-0., -1., -0.], [ 0., 0., 1., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 1.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 1., 1., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 1.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 1., 1., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0., 1.]]
[-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 0., 1., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 0., 1.], [-1., -0., -0.], [ 0., 0., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 1.], [-1., -0., -0.], [ 0., 1., 1., 1.]]
[-0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 0.], [-1., -0., -0.], [ 0., 0., 0., 1.]]
[-0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 1., 0.], [-1., -0., -0.], [ 0., 1., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5, 0.5], [ 0., 1.], [ 1., 0., 0.], [ 1., 0., 1., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, 0.5], [ 1., 1.], [ 1., 0., 0.], [ 1., 1., 1., 1.]]
[ 0.5, -0.5, -0.5], [ 0., 0.], [ 1., 0., 0.], [ 1., 0., 0., 1.]]
[ 0.5, 0.5, -0.5], [ 1., 0.], [ 1., 0., 0.], [ 1., 1., 0., 1.]]]
>>> print(faces)
[[ 1 2 0]
 [ 1 3 2]
 [ 4 6 5]
 [ 6 7 5]
 [ 9 10 8]
 [ 9 11 10]
 [12 14 13]
 [14 15 13]
 [17 18 16]
 [17 19 18]
 [20 22 21]
 [22 23 21]]
>>> print(outline)
[[ 0 2]
 [ 2 3]
 [ 3 1]
 [ 1 0]
 [ 4 6]
 [ 6 7]
 [ 7 5]
 [ 5 4]
 [ 8 10]
 [10 11]
 [11 9]
 [ 9 8]
 [12 14]
 [14 15]
 [15 13]]

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[13 12]
[16 18]
[18 19]
[19 17]
[17 16]
[20 22]
[22 23]
[23 21]
[21 20]]
```

## Primitive Vertices

colour

<code>PRIMITIVE_VERTICES_METHODS</code>	Supported geometry primitive vertices generation methods.
<code>primitive_vertices([method])</code>	Return the vertices of a geometry primitive using given method.

## colour.PRIMITIVE\_VERTICES\_METHODS

```
colour.PRIMITIVE_VERTICES_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Quad MPL': ..., 'Grid MPL': ...,
'Cube MPL': ..., 'Sphere': ...})
```

Supported geometry primitive vertices generation methods.

## colour.primitive\_vertices

```
colour.primitive_vertices(method: Literal['Cube MPL', 'Quad MPL', 'Grid MPL', 'Sphere'] | str = 'Cube
MPL', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat
```

Return the vertices of a geometry primitive using given method.

### Parameters

- **method** (*Literal*['Cube MPL', 'Quad MPL', 'Grid MPL', 'Sphere'] | str) – Vertices generation method.
- **axis** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere()}, {'+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'}, Axis the primitive will be normal to, or plane the primitive will be co-planar with.
- **depth** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive depth.
- **depth\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive depth segments, quad primitive counts along the depth.
- **height** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive height.

- **height\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive height segments, quad primitive counts along the height.
- **intermediate** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere()}, Whether to generate the sphere vertices at the center of the faces outlined by the segments of a regular sphere generated without the intermediate argument set to *True*. The resulting sphere is inscribed on the regular sphere faces but possesses the same poles.
- **origin** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere()}, Primitive origin on the construction plane.
- **planes** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, {'-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'}, Included grid primitives in the cube construction.
- **radius** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere()}, Sphere radius.
- **segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere()}, Latitude-longitude segments, if the intermediate argument is *True*, then the sphere will have one less segment along its longitude.
- **width** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive width.
- **width\_segments** – {colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl(), colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl()}, Primitive width segments, quad primitive counts along the width.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Returns**

Primitive vertices.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**Examples**

```
>>> primitive_vertices()
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.]],

      [[ 0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.]],

      [[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]],

      [[ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.]])
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
    [ 0.,  1.,  1.]],

    [[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
     [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
     [ 0.,  1.,  1.],
     [ 0.,  0.,  1.]],

    [[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
     [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
     [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
     [ 1.,  0.,  1.]]])
>>> primitive_vertices("Quad MPL")
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.]])
>>> primitive_vertices("Sphere", segments=4)
array([[[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
        [-3.5355339...e-01, -4.3297802...e-17,  3.5355339...e-01],
        [-5.0000000...e-01, -6.1232340...e-17,  3.0616170...e-17],
        [-3.5355339...e-01, -4.3297802...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01],
        [-6.1232340...e-17, -7.4987989...e-33, -5.0000000...e-01]],

        [[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
         [ 2.1648901...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01,  3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 3.0616170...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01,  3.0616170...e-17],
         [ 2.1648901...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01, -3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 3.7493994...e-33, -6.1232340...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01]],

        [[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
         [ 3.5355339...e-01,  0.0000000...e+00,  3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 5.0000000...e-01,  0.0000000...e+00,  3.0616170...e-17],
         [ 3.5355339...e-01,  0.0000000...e+00, -3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 6.1232340...e-17,  0.0000000...e+00, -5.0000000...e-01]],

        [[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
         [ 2.1648901...e-17,  3.5355339...e-01,  3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 3.0616170...e-17,  5.0000000...e-01,  3.0616170...e-17],
         [ 2.1648901...e-17,  3.5355339...e-01, -3.5355339...e-01],
         [ 3.7493994...e-33,  6.1232340...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01]]])

```

colour.geometry

<code>primitive_vertices_quad_mpl([width, height, ...])</code>	Return the vertices of a quad primitive for use with <i>Matplotlib</i> <code>mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection</code> class.
<code>primitive_vertices_grid_mpl([width, height, ...])</code>	Return the vertices of a grid primitive made of quad primitives for use with <i>Matplotlib</i> <code>mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection</code> class.
<code>primitive_vertices_cube_mpl([width, height, ...])</code>	Return the vertices of a cube primitive made of grid primitives for use with <i>Matplotlib</i> <code>mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection</code> class.
<code>primitive_vertices_sphere([radius, ...])</code>	Return the vertices of a latitude-longitude sphere primitive.

## colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_quad\_mpl

`colour.geometry.primitive_vertices_quad_mpl`(*width*: *float* = 1, *height*: *float* = 1, *depth*: *float* = 0, *origin*: *ArrayLike* = `np.array([0, 0])`, *axis*: *Literal*['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | *str* = '+z') → *NDArrayFloat*

Return the vertices of a quad primitive for use with *Matplotlib* `mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection` class.

### Parameters

- **width** (*float*) – Quad width.
- **height** (*float*) – Quad height.
- **depth** (*float*) – Quad depth.
- **origin** (*ArrayLike*) – Quad origin on the construction plane.
- **axis** (*Literal*['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | *str*) – Axis the quad will be normal to, or plane the quad will be co-planar with.

### Returns

Quad primitive vertices.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> primitive_vertices_quad_mpl()
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.]])
```



## colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_grid\_mpl

`colour.geometry.primitive_vertices_grid_mpl`(width: *float* = 1, height: *float* = 1, depth: *float* = 0, width\_segments: *int* = 1, height\_segments: *int* = 1, origin: *ArrayLike* = `np.array([0, 0])`, axis: *Literal*['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | *str* = '+z') → `NDArrayFloat`

Return the vertices of a grid primitive made of quad primitives for use with *Matplotlib* `mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection` class.

### Parameters

- **width** (*float*) – Grid width.
- **height** (*float*) – Grid height.
- **depth** (*float*) – Grid depth.
- **width\_segments** (*int*) – Grid width segments, quad primitive counts along the width.
- **height\_segments** (*int*) – Grid height segments, quad primitive counts along the height.
- **origin** (*ArrayLike*) – Grid origin on the construction plane.
- **axis** (*Literal*['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | *str*) – Axis the grid will be normal to, or plane the grid will be co-planar with.

### Returns

Grid primitive vertices.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> primitive_vertices_grid_mpl(width_segments=2, height_segments=2)
array([[[ 0. ,  0. ,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  0. ,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 0. ,  0.5,  0. ]],

       [[ 0. ,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  1. ,  0. ],
        [ 0. ,  1. ,  0. ]],

       [[ 0.5,  0. ,  0. ],
        [ 1. ,  0. ,  0. ],
        [ 1. ,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ]],

       [[ 0.5,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 1. ,  0.5,  0. ],
        [ 1. ,  1. ,  0. ],
        [ 0.5,  1. ,  0. ]]])
```

## colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_cube\_mpl

`colour.geometry.primitive_vertices_cube_mpl`(width: *float* = 1, height: *float* = 1, depth: *float* = 1, width\_segments: *int* = 1, height\_segments: *int* = 1, depth\_segments: *int* = 1, origin: *ArrayLike* = `np.array([0, 0, 0])`, planes: *Literal*['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'] | *None* = *None*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Return the vertices of a cube primitive made of grid primitives for use with *Matplotlib* `mpl_toolkits.mplot3d.art3d.Poly3DCollection` class.

### Parameters

- **width** (*float*) – Cube width.
- **height** (*float*) – Cube height.
- **depth** (*float*) – Cube depth.
- **width\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the width.
- **height\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the height.
- **depth\_segments** (*int*) – Cube segments count along the depth.
- **origin** (*ArrayLike*) – Cube origin.
- **planes** (*Literal*['-x', '+x', '-y', '+y', '-z', '+z', 'xy', 'xz', 'yz', 'yx', 'zx', 'zy'] | *None*) – Grid primitives to include in the cube construction.

### Returns

Cube primitive vertices.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> primitive_vertices_cube_mpl()
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],

       [ 0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.],

       [ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.],

       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.],

       [ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.]])
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 0.,  1.,  1.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  1.]],

[[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 1.,  1.,  0.],
 [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
 [ 1.,  0.,  1.]])
```

### colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere

colour.geometry.primitive\_vertices\_sphere(radius: float = 0.5, segments: int = 8, intermediate: bool = False, origin: ArrayLike = np.array([0, 0, 0]), axis: Literal['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | str = '+z') → NDAarrayFloat

Return the vertices of a latitude-longitude sphere primitive.

#### Parameters

- **radius** (float) – Sphere radius.
- **segments** (int) – Latitude-longitude segments, if the intermediate argument is *True*, then the sphere will have one less segment along its longitude.
- **intermediate** (bool) – Whether to generate the sphere vertices at the center of the faces outlined by the segments of a regular sphere generated without the intermediate argument set to *True*. The resulting sphere is inscribed on the regular sphere faces but possesses the same poles.
- **origin** (ArrayLike) – Sphere origin on the construction plane.
- **axis** (Literal['+z', '+x', '+y', 'yz', 'xz', 'xy'] | str) – Axis (or normal of the plane) the poles of the sphere will be aligned with.

#### Returns

Sphere primitive vertices.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### Notes

- The sphere poles have latitude segments count - 1 co-located vertices.

#### Examples

```
>>> primitive_vertices_sphere(segments=4)
array([[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
 [ -3.5355339...e-01, -4.3297802...e-17,  3.5355339...e-01],
 [ -5.0000000...e-01, -6.1232340...e-17,  3.0616170...e-17],
 [ -3.5355339...e-01, -4.3297802...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01],
 [ -6.1232340...e-17, -7.4987989...e-33, -5.0000000...e-01]],

[[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  5.0000000...e-01],
 [ 2.1648901...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01,  3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 3.0616170...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01,  3.0616170...e-17],
 [ 2.1648901...e-17, -3.5355339...e-01, -3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 3.7493994...e-33, -6.1232340...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01]],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[[ 0.0000000...e+00, 0.0000000...e+00, 5.0000000...e-01],
 [ 3.5355339...e-01, 0.0000000...e+00, 3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 5.0000000...e-01, 0.0000000...e+00, 3.0616170...e-17],
 [ 3.5355339...e-01, 0.0000000...e+00, -3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 6.1232340...e-17, 0.0000000...e+00, -5.0000000...e-01]],

 [[ 0.0000000...e+00, 0.0000000...e+00, 5.0000000...e-01],
 [ 2.1648901...e-17, 3.5355339...e-01, 3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 3.0616170...e-17, 5.0000000...e-01, 3.0616170...e-17],
 [ 2.1648901...e-17, 3.5355339...e-01, -3.5355339...e-01],
 [ 3.7493994...e-33, 6.1232340...e-17, -5.0000000...e-01]]])
```

## Hull Section

colour.geometry

<code>hull_section(hull[, axis, origin, normalise])</code>	Compute the hull section for given axis at given origin.
--	--

### colour.geometry.hull\_section

colour.geometry.hull\_section(hull: trimesh.Trimesh, axis: Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str = '+z', origin: float = 0.5, normalise: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Compute the hull section for given axis at given origin.

#### Parameters

- **hull** (trimesh.Trimesh) – Trimesh hull.
- **axis** (Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str) – Axis the hull section will be normal to.
- **origin** (float) – Coordinate along axis at which to plot the hull section.
- **normalise** (bool) – Whether to normalise axis to the extent of the hull along it.

#### Returns

Hull section vertices.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### Examples

```
>>> from colour.geometry import primitive_cube
>>> from colour.utilities import is_trimesh_installed
>>> vertices, faces, outline = primitive_cube(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2)
>>> if is_trimesh_installed:
...     import trimesh
...
...     hull = trimesh.Trimesh(vertices["position"], faces, process=False)
...     hull_section(hull, origin=0)
...
array([[ -0. , -0.5,  0. ],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 0.5, -0.5,  0. ],
[ 0.5,  0. , -0. ],
[ 0.5,  0.5, -0. ],
[-0. ,  0.5,  0. ],
[-0.5,  0.5,  0. ],
[-0.5,  0. , -0. ],
[-0.5, -0.5, -0. ],
[-0. , -0.5,  0. ]])
```

## Automatic Colour Conversion Graph

### Conversion

colour

<code>convert(a, source, target, **kwargs)</code>	Convert given object <i>a</i> from source colour representation to target colour representation using the automatic colour conversion graph.
<code>describe_conversion_path(source, target[, ...])</code>	Describe the conversion path from source colour representation to target colour representation using the automatic colour conversion graph.

### colour.convert

`colour.convert(a: Any, source: str, target: str, **kwargs: Any) → Any`

Convert given object *a* from source colour representation to target colour representation using the automatic colour conversion graph.

The conversion is performed by finding the shortest path in a [NetworkX](#) DiGraph class instance.

The conversion path adopts the ‘1’ domain-range scale and the object *a* is expected to be *soft* normalised accordingly. For example, *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values arguments for use with the *CAM16* colour appearance model should be in domain  $[0, 1]$  instead of the domain  $[0, 100]$  used with the ‘**Reference**’ domain-range scale. The arguments are typically converted as follows:

- *Scalars* in domain-range  $[0, 10]$ , e.g *Munsell Value* are scaled by 10.
- *Percentages* in domain-range  $[0, 100]$  are scaled by 100.
- *Degrees* in domain-range  $[0, 360]$  are scaled by 360.
- *Integers* in domain-range  $[0, 2^{**n} - 1]$  where *n* is the bit depth are scaled by  $2^{**n} - 1$ .

See the [Domain-Range Scales](#) page for more information.

#### Parameters

- **a** (*Any*) – Object *a* to convert. If *a* represents a reflectance, transmittance or absorbance value, the expectation is that it is viewed under *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*. The illuminant can be changed on a per-definition basis along the conversion path.
- **source** (*str*) – Source colour representation, i.e. the source node in the automatic colour conversion graph.
- **target** (*str*) – Target colour representation, i.e. the target node in the automatic colour conversion graph.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) – See the documentation of the supported conversion definitions.

Arguments for the conversion definitions are passed as keyword arguments whose names is those of the conversion definitions and values set as dictionaries. For example, in the conversion from spectral distribution to *sRGB* colourspace, passing arguments to the `colour.sd_to_XYZ()` definition is done as follows:

```
convert(sd, "Spectral Distribution", "sRGB", sd_to_XYZ={"illuminant":
↳ SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]})
```

It is also possible to pass keyword arguments directly to the various conversion definitions irrespective of their name. This is dangerous and could cause unexpected behaviour, consider the following conversion:

```
convert(sd, "Spectral Distribution", "sRGB", "illuminant": SDS_
↳ ILLUMINANTS["FL2"])
```

Because both the `colour.sd_to_XYZ()` and `colour.XYZ_to_sRGB()` definitions have an *illuminant* argument, `SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]` will be passed to both of them and will raise an exception in the `colour.XYZ_to_sRGB()` definition. This will be addressed in the future by either catching the exception and trying a new time without the keyword argument or more elegantly via type checking.

With that in mind, this mechanism offers some good benefits: For example, it allows defining a conversion from *CIE XYZ* colourspace to *n* different colour models while passing an illuminant argument but without having to explicitly define all the explicit conversion definition arguments:

```
a = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
illuminant = CCS_ILLUMINANTS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
↳ ["D65"]
for model in ("CIE xyY", "CIE Lab"):
    convert(a, "CIE XYZ", model, illuminant=illuminant)
```

Instead of:

```
for model in ("CIE xyY", "CIE Lab"):
    convert(a, "CIE XYZ", model, XYZ_to_xyY={"illuminant":
↳ illuminant}, XYZ_to_Lab={"illuminant": illuminant})
```

Mixing both approaches is possible for the brevity benefits. It is made possible because the keyword arguments directly passed are filtered first and then the resulting dict is updated with the explicit conversion definition arguments:

```
illuminant = CCS_ILLUMINANTS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
↳ ["D65"]
convert(sd, "Spectral Distribution", "sRGB", "illuminant": SDS_
↳ ILLUMINANTS["FL2"], XYZ_to_sRGB={"illuminant": illuminant})
```

For inspection purposes, verbose is enabled by passing arguments to the `colour.describe_conversion_path()` definition via the *verbose* keyword argument as follows:

```
convert(sd, "Spectral Distribution", "sRGB", verbose={"mode": "Long"}
↳ )
```

## Returns

Converted object *a*.

## Return type

*Any*

**Warning:** The domain-range scale is '1' and cannot be changed.

## Notes

- The **RGB** colour representation is assumed to be linear and representing *scene-referred* imagery, i.e. **Scene-Referred RGB** representation. To encode such *RGB* values as *output-referred* (*display-referred*) imagery, i.e. encode the *RGB* values using an encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF) / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF), the **Output-Referred RGB** representation must be used:

```
convert(RGB, "Scene-Referred RGB", "Output-Referred RGB")
```

Likewise, encoded *output-referred* RGB values can be decoded with the **Scene-Referred** RGB representation:

```
convert(RGB, "Output-Referred RGB", "Scene-Referred RGB")
```

- The following defaults have been adopted:
  - The default illuminant for the computation is *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*. It can be changed on a per-definition basis along the conversion path. Note that the conversion from spectral to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values remains unchanged.
  - The default *RGB* colourspace primaries and whitepoint are that of the *BT.709/sRGB* colourspace. They can be changed on a per-definition basis along the conversion path.
  - When using **sRGB** as a source or target colour representation, the convenient `colour.sRGB_to_XYZ()` and `colour.XYZ_to_sRGB()` definitions are used, respectively. Thus, decoding and encoding using the sRGB electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and its inverse will be applied by default.
  - Most of the colour appearance models have defaults set according to *IEC 61966-2-1:1999* viewing conditions, i.e. *sRGB* 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $\text{cd/m}^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour import SDS_COLOURCHECKERS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N 0hta"]["dark skin"]
>>> convert(
...     sd,
...     "Spectral Distribution",
...     "sRGB",
...     verbose={"mode": "Short", "width": 75},
... )
...
=====
*
* [ Conversion Path ]
*
* "sd_to_XYZ" --> "XYZ_to_sRGB"
*
=====
array([ 0.4903477..., 0.3018587..., 0.2358768...])
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> convert(
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     sd,
...     "Spectral Distribution",
...     "sRGB",
...     sd_to_XYZ={"illuminant": illuminant},
... )
...
array([ 0.4792457...,  0.3167696...,  0.1736272...])
>>> a = np.array([0.45675795, 0.30986982, 0.24861924])
>>> convert(a, "Output-Referred RGB", "CAM16UCS")
...
array([ 0.3999481...,  0.0920655...,  0.0812752...])
>>> a = np.array([0.39994811, 0.09206558, 0.08127526])
>>> convert(a, "CAM16UCS", "sRGB", verbose={"mode": "Short", "width": 75})
...
=====
*                                                                    *
* [ Conversion Path ]                                              *
*                                                                    *
* "UCS_Li2017_to_JMh_CAM16" --> "JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16" -->        *
* "CAM16_to_XYZ" --> "XYZ_to_sRGB"                                *
*                                                                    *
=====
array([ 0.4567576...,  0.3098826...,  0.2486222...])

```

### colour.describe\_conversion\_path

`colour.describe_conversion_path(source: str, target: str, mode: Literal['Short', 'Long', 'Extended'] | str = 'Short', width: int = 79, padding: int = 3, print_callable: Callable = print, **kwargs: Any)`

Describe the conversion path from source colour representation to target colour representation using the automatic colour conversion graph.

#### Parameters

- **source** (str) – Source colour representation, i.e. the source node in the automatic colour conversion graph.
- **target** (str) – Target colour representation, i.e. the target node in the automatic colour conversion graph.
- **mode** (Literal['Short', 'Long', 'Extended'] | str) – Verbose mode: *Short* describes the conversion path, *Long* provides details about the arguments, definitions signatures and output values, *Extended* appends the definitions' documentation.
- **width** (int) – Message box width.
- **padding** (int) – Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** (Callable) – Callable used to print the message box.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.convert()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.



## Examples

```
>>> describe_conversion_path("Spectral Distribution", "sRGB", width=75)
=====
*                                                                    *
*   [ Conversion Path ]                                              *
*                                                                    *
*   "sd_to_XYZ" --> "XYZ_to_sRGB"                                     *
*                                                                    *
=====
```

## Annotation Type Hints

colour.hints

ArrayLike	alias of Union[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]], _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]], bool, int, float, complex, str, bytes, _NestedSequence[Union[bool, int, float, complex, str, bytes]]]
NDArray	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, off- set=0,
ModuleType	alias of module
Any(*args, **kwargs)	Special type indicating an unconstrained type.
Callable	Deprecated alias to collections.abc.Callable.
ClassVar	Special type construct to mark class variables.
Dict	A generic version of dict.
Generator()	
Iterable()	
Iterator()	
List	A generic version of list.
Literal	Special typing form to define literal types (a.k.a.
Mapping()	A Mapping is a generic container for associating key/value pairs.
NewType(name, tp)	NewType creates simple unique types with almost zero runtime overhead.
Optional	Optional[X] is equivalent to Union[X, None].
Protocol()	Base class for protocol classes.
Sequence()	All the operations on a read-only sequence.
SupportsIndex(*args, **kwargs)	An ABC with one abstract method <code>__index__</code> .
TYPE_CHECKING	bool(x) -> bool
TextIO()	Typed version of the return of open() in text mode.
Tuple	Deprecated alias to builtins.tuple.
Type	Deprecated alias to builtins.type.
TypeVar(name, *constraints[, bound, ...])	Type variable.
TypedDict(typename[, fields, total])	A simple typed namespace.
Union	Union type; Union[X, Y] means either X or Y.
cast(typ, val)	Cast a value to a type.
overload(func)	Decorator for overloaded functions/methods.
runtime_checkable(cls)	Mark a protocol class as a runtime protocol.
Self	Used to spell the type of "self" in classes.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>RegexFlag</code>	NewType creates simple unique types with almost zero runtime overhead.
<code>DTypeInt</code>	alias of <code>Union[int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64]</code>
<code>DTypeFloat</code>	alias of <code>Union[float16, float32, float64]</code>
<code>DTypeReal</code>	alias of <code>Union[int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64, float16, float32, float64]</code>
<code>DTypeComplex</code>	alias of <code>Union[complex64, complex128]</code>
<code>DTypeBoolean</code>	alias of <code>bool_</code>
<code>DType</code>	alias of <code>Union[bool_, int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64, float16, float32, float64, complex64, complex128]</code>
<code>Real</code>	alias of <code>Union[int, float]</code>
<code>Dataclass</code>	alias of <code>Any</code>
<code>NDArrayInt</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>NDArrayFloat</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>NDArrayReal</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>NDArrayComplex</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>NDArrayBoolean</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>NDArrayStr</code>	<code>ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,</code>
<code>ProtocolInterpolator(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>ProtocolExtrapolator(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>ProtocolLUTSequenceItem(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>LiteralWarning</code>	alias of <code>Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']</code>
<code>LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform</code>	alias of <code>Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling']</code>
<code>LiteralColourspaceModel</code>	alias of <code>Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT']</code>

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>LiteralRGBColourSpace</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScsg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech.
<code>LiteralLogEncoding</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog']
<code>LiteralLogDecoding</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog']
<code>LiteralOETF</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'SMPTE 240M']
<code>LiteralOETFInverse</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt']
<code>LiteralEOTF</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB']
<code>LiteralEOTFInverse</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB']

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<code>LiteralCCTFEncoding</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'Viper-Log', 'sRGB']
<code>LiteralCCTFDecoding</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'Viper-Log', 'sRGB']
<code>LiteralOOTF</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']
<code>LiteralOOTFInverse</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']
<code>LiteralLUTReadMethod</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx']
<code>LiteralLUTWriteMethod</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx']
<code>LiteralFontScaling</code>	alias of <code>Literal</code> ['xx-small', 'x-small', 'small', 'medium', 'large', 'x-large', 'xx-large', 'larger', 'smaller', 'xx-small-colour-science', 'x-small-colour-science', 'small-colour-science', 'medium-colour-science', 'large-colour-science', 'x-large-colour-science', 'xx-large-colour-science']

## colour.hints.ArrayLike

### colour.hints.ArrayLike

```
alias of Union[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]], _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]],
bool, int, float, complex, str, bytes, _NestedSequence[Union[bool, int, float, complex, str,
bytes]]]
```

## colour.hints.NDArray

### colour.hints.NDArray

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:**

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

## colour.hints.ModuleType

`colour.hints.ModuleType`

alias of module

## colour.hints.Any

**class** `colour.hints.Any(*args, **kwargs)`

Special type indicating an unconstrained type.

- Any is compatible with every type.
- Any assumed to have all methods.
- All values assumed to be instances of Any.

Note that all the above statements are true from the point of view of static type checkers. At runtime, Any should not be used with instance checks.

`__init__()`

## Methods

```
__init__()
```

## colour.hints.Callable

### colour.hints.Callable

Deprecated alias to collections.abc.Callable.

Callable[[int], str] signifies a function that takes a single parameter of type int and returns a str.

The subscription syntax must always be used with exactly two values: the argument list and the return type. The argument list must be a list of types, a ParamSpec, Concatenate or ellipsis. The return type must be a single type.

There is no syntax to indicate optional or keyword arguments; such function types are rarely used as callback types.

alias of Callable

## colour.hints.ClassVar

### colour.hints.ClassVar = typing.ClassVar

Special type construct to mark class variables.

An annotation wrapped in ClassVar indicates that a given attribute is intended to be used as a class variable and should not be set on instances of that class.

Usage:

```
class Starship:
    stats: ClassVar[dict[str, int]] = {} # class variable
    damage: int = 10                    # instance variable
```

ClassVar accepts only types and cannot be further subscribed.

Note that ClassVar is not a class itself, and should not be used with isinstance() or issubclass().

## colour.hints.Dict

### colour.hints.Dict

A generic version of dict.

alias of Dict

## colour.hints.Generator

### class colour.hints.Generator

`__init__()`

#### Methods

<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>close()</code>	Raise GeneratorExit inside generator.
<code>send(value)</code>	Send a value into the generator.
<code>throw(typ[, val, tb])</code>	Raise an exception in the generator.



**colour.hints.Iterable****class** colour.hints.Iterable`__init__()`**Methods**`__init__()`**colour.hints.Iterator****class** colour.hints.Iterator`__init__()`**Methods**`__init__()`**colour.hints.List**colour.hints.**List**

A generic version of list.

alias of `List`**colour.hints.Literal**colour.hints.**Literal** = `typing.Literal`

Special typing form to define literal types (a.k.a. value types).

This form can be used to indicate to type checkers that the corresponding variable or function parameter has a value equivalent to the provided literal (or one of several literals):

```
def validate_simple(data: Any) -> Literal[True]: # always returns True
    ...

MODE = Literal['r', 'rb', 'w', 'wb']
def open_helper(file: str, mode: MODE) -> str:
    ...

open_helper('/some/path', 'r') # Passes type check
open_helper('/other/path', 'typo') # Error in type checker
```

`Literal[...]` cannot be subclassed. At runtime, an arbitrary value is allowed as type argument to `Literal[...]`, but type checkers may impose restrictions.

## colour.hints.Mapping

### class colour.hints.Mapping

A Mapping is a generic container for associating key/value pairs.

This class provides concrete generic implementations of all methods except for `__getitem__`, `__iter__`, and `__len__`.

`__init__()`

#### Methods

`__init__()`

`get(k[,d])`

`items()`

`keys()`

`values()`

## colour.hints.NewType

### class colour.hints.NewType(name, tp)

NewType creates simple unique types with almost zero runtime overhead.

NewType(name, tp) is considered a subtype of tp by static type checkers. At runtime, NewType(name, tp) returns a dummy callable that simply returns its argument.

Usage:

```
UserId = NewType('UserId', int)

def name_by_id(user_id: UserId) -> str:
    ...

UserId('user')           # Fails type check

name_by_id(42)           # Fails type check
name_by_id(UserId(42))   # OK

num = UserId(5) + 1      # type: int
```

`__init__(name, tp)`

## Methods

```
__init__(name, tp)
```

### colour.hints.Optional

`colour.hints.Optional = typing.Optional`  
`Optional[X]` is equivalent to `Union[X, None]`.

### colour.hints.Protocol

**class** `colour.hints.Protocol`

Base class for protocol classes.

Protocol classes are defined as:

```
class Proto(Protocol):
    def meth(self) -> int:
        ...
```

Such classes are primarily used with static type checkers that recognize structural subtyping (static duck-typing).

For example:

```
class C:
    def meth(self) -> int:
        return 0

def func(x: Proto) -> int:
    return x.meth()

func(C()) # Passes static type check
```

See PEP 544 for details. Protocol classes decorated with `@typing.runtime_checkable` act as simple-minded runtime protocols that check only the presence of given attributes, ignoring their type signatures. Protocol classes can be generic, they are defined as:

```
class GenProto(Protocol[T]):
    def meth(self) -> T:
        ...
```

```
__init__()
```

## Methods

```
__init__()
```

## colour.hints.Sequence

**class** colour.hints.Sequence

All the operations on a read-only sequence.

Concrete subclasses must override `__new__` or `__init__`, `__getitem__`, and `__len__`.

```
__init__()
```

## Methods

```
__init__()
```

```
count(value)
```

```
index(value, [start, [stop]])
```

Raises ValueError if the value is not present.

## colour.hints.SupportsIndex

**class** colour.hints.SupportsIndex(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

An ABC with one abstract method `__index__`.

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

## Methods

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

## colour.hints.TYPE\_CHECKING

colour.hints.TYPE\_CHECKING = False

bool(x) -> bool

Returns True when the argument x is true, False otherwise. The builtins True and False are the only two instances of the class bool. The class bool is a subclass of the class int, and cannot be subclassed.

**colour.hints.TextIO****class** colour.hints.TextIO

Typed version of the return of open() in text mode.

`__init__()`**Methods**`__init__()``close()``fileno()``flush()``isatty()``read([n])``readable()``readline([limit])``readlines([hint])``seek(offset[, whence])``seekable()``tell()``truncate([size])``writable()``write(s)``writelines(lines)`

## Attributes

buffer
closed
encoding
errors
line_buffering
mode
name
newlines

## colour.hints.Tuple

### colour.hints.Tuple

Deprecated alias to `builtins.tuple`.

`Tuple[X, Y]` is the cross-product type of `X` and `Y`.

Example: `Tuple[T1, T2]` is a tuple of two elements corresponding to type variables `T1` and `T2`.  
`Tuple[int, float, str]` is a tuple of an int, a float and a string.

To specify a variable-length tuple of homogeneous type, use `Tuple[T, ...]`.

alias of `Tuple`

## colour.hints.Type

### colour.hints.Type

Deprecated alias to `builtins.type`.

`builtins.type` or `typing.Type` can be used to annotate class objects. For example, suppose we have the following classes:

```
class User: ... # Abstract base for User classes
class BasicUser(User): ...
class ProUser(User): ...
class TeamUser(User): ...
```

And a function that takes a class argument that's a subclass of `User` and returns an instance of the corresponding class:

```
U = TypeVar('U', bound=User)
def new_user(user_class: Type[U]) -> U:
    user = user_class()
    # (Here we could write the user object to a database)
    return user

joe = new_user(BasicUser)
```

At this point the type checker knows that joe has type `BasicUser`.

alias of `Type`

### `colour.hints.TypeVar`

**class** `colour.hints.TypeVar(name, *constraints, bound=None, covariant=False, contravariant=False)`

Type variable.

Usage:

```
T = TypeVar('T') # Can be anything
A = TypeVar('A', str, bytes) # Must be str or bytes
```

Type variables exist primarily for the benefit of static type checkers. They serve as the parameters for generic types as well as for generic function definitions. See class `Generic` for more information on generic types. Generic functions work as follows:

```
def repeat(x: T, n: int) -> List[T]:
    """Return a list containing n references to x.""" return [x]*n

def longest(x: A, y: A) -> A:
    """Return the longest of two strings.""" return x if len(x) >= len(y) else y
```

The latter example's signature is essentially the overloading of `(str, str) -> str` and `(bytes, bytes) -> bytes`. Also note that if the arguments are instances of some subclass of `str`, the return type is still plain `str`.

At runtime, `isinstance(x, T)` and `issubclass(C, T)` will raise `TypeError`.

Type variables defined with `covariant=True` or `contravariant=True` can be used to declare covariant or contravariant generic types. See PEP 484 for more details. By default generic types are invariant in all type variables.

Type variables can be introspected. e.g.:

```
T.__name__ == 'T' T.__constraints__ == () T.__covariant__ == False
T.__contravariant__ = False A.__constraints__ == (str, bytes)
```

Note that only type variables defined in global scope can be pickled.

```
__init__(name, *constraints, bound=None, covariant=False, contravariant=False)
```

### Methods

```
__init__(name, *constraints[, bound, ...])
```

### `colour.hints.TypedDict`

`colour.hints.TypedDict(tyname, fields=None, /, *, total=True, **kwargs)`

A simple typed namespace. At runtime it is equivalent to a plain dict.

`TypedDict` creates a dictionary type such that a type checker will expect all instances to have a certain set of keys, where each key is associated with a value of a consistent type. This expectation is not checked at runtime.

Usage:

```
class Point2D(TypedDict):
    x: int
    y: int
    label: str

a: Point2D = {'x': 1, 'y': 2, 'label': 'good'} # OK
b: Point2D = {'z': 3, 'label': 'bad'}          # Fails type check

assert Point2D(x=1, y=2, label='first') == dict(x=1, y=2, label='first')
```

The type info can be accessed via the `Point2D.__annotations__` dict, and the `Point2D.__required_keys__` and `Point2D.__optional_keys__` frozensets. `TypedDict` supports an additional equivalent form:

```
Point2D = TypedDict('Point2D', {'x': int, 'y': int, 'label': str})
```

By default, all keys must be present in a `TypedDict`. It is possible to override this by specifying totality:

```
class Point2D(TypedDict, total=False):
    x: int
    y: int
```

This means that a `Point2D TypedDict` can have any of the keys omitted. A type checker is only expected to support a literal `False` or `True` as the value of the `total` argument. `True` is the default, and makes all items defined in the class body be required.

The `Required` and `NotRequired` special forms can also be used to mark individual keys as being required or not required:

```
class Point2D(TypedDict):
    x: int # the "x" key must always be present (Required is the_
    ↪default)
    y: NotRequired[int] # the "y" key can be omitted
```

See PEP 655 for more details on `Required` and `NotRequired`.

## colour.hints.Union

`colour.hints.Union = typing.Union`

Union type; `Union[X, Y]` means either `X` or `Y`.

On Python 3.10 and higher, the `|` operator can also be used to denote unions; `X | Y` means the same thing to the type checker as `Union[X, Y]`.

To define a union, use e.g. `Union[int, str]`. Details: - The arguments must be types and there must be at least one. - `None` as an argument is a special case and is replaced by

`type(None)`.

- Unions of unions are flattened, e.g.:

```
assert Union[Union[int, str], float] == Union[int, str, float]
```

- Unions of a single argument vanish, e.g.:

```
assert Union[int] == int # The constructor actually returns int
```

- Redundant arguments are skipped, e.g.:



```
assert Union[int, str, int] == Union[int, str]
```

- When comparing unions, the argument order is ignored, e.g.:

```
assert Union[int, str] == Union[str, int]
```

- You cannot subclass or instantiate a union.
- You can use `Optional[X]` as a shorthand for `Union[X, None]`.

## colour.hints.cast

`colour.hints.cast(typ, val)`

Cast a value to a type.

This returns the value unchanged. To the type checker this signals that the return value has the designated type, but at runtime we intentionally don't check anything (we want this to be as fast as possible).

## colour.hints.overload

`colour.hints.overload(func)`

Decorator for overloaded functions/methods.

In a stub file, place two or more stub definitions for the same function in a row, each decorated with `@overload`.

For example:

```
@overload
def utf8(value: None) -> None: ...
@overload
def utf8(value: bytes) -> bytes: ...
@overload
def utf8(value: str) -> bytes: ...
```

In a non-stub file (i.e. a regular `.py` file), do the same but follow it with an implementation. The implementation should *not* be decorated with `@overload`:

```
@overload
def utf8(value: None) -> None: ...
@overload
def utf8(value: bytes) -> bytes: ...
@overload
def utf8(value: str) -> bytes: ...
def utf8(value):
    ... # implementation goes here
```

The overloads for a function can be retrieved at runtime using the `get_overloads()` function.

### colour.hints.runtime\_checkable

`colour.hints.runtime_checkable(cls)`

Mark a protocol class as a runtime protocol.

Such protocol can be used with `isinstance()` and `issubclass()`. Raise `TypeError` if applied to a non-protocol class. This allows a simple-minded structural check very similar to one trick ponies in `collections.abc` such as `Iterable`.

For example:

```
@runtime_checkable
class Closable(Protocol):
    def close(self): ...

assert isinstance(open('/some/file'), Closable)
```

Warning: this will check only the presence of the required methods, not their type signatures!

### colour.hints.Self

`colour.hints.Self = typing.Self`

Used to spell the type of “self” in classes.

Example:

```
from typing import Self

class Foo:
    def return_self(self) -> Self:
        ...
        return self
```

This is especially useful for:

- classmethods that are used as alternative constructors
- annotating an `__enter__` method which returns self

### colour.hints.RegexFlag

`colour.hints.RegexFlag = colour.hints.RegexFlag`

`NewType` creates simple unique types with almost zero runtime overhead.

`NewType(name, tp)` is considered a subtype of `tp` by static type checkers. At runtime, `NewType(name, tp)` returns a dummy callable that simply returns its argument.

Usage:

```
UserId = NewType('UserId', int)

def name_by_id(user_id: UserId) -> str:
    ...

UserId('user')           # Fails type check
name_by_id(42)           # Fails type check
name_by_id(UserId(42))   # OK
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
num = UserId(5) + 1      # type: int
```

### **colour.hints.DTypeInt**

#### **colour.hints.DTypeInt**

alias of `Union[int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64]`

### **colour.hints.DTypeFloat**

#### **colour.hints.DTypeFloat**

alias of `Union[float16, float32, float64]`

### **colour.hints.DTypeReal**

#### **colour.hints.DTypeReal**

alias of `Union[int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64, float16, float32, float64]`

### **colour.hints.DTypeComplex**

#### **colour.hints.DTypeComplex**

alias of `Union[complex64, complex128]`

### **colour.hints.DTypeBoolean**

#### **colour.hints.DTypeBoolean**

alias of `bool_`

### **colour.hints.DType**

#### **colour.hints.DType**

alias of `Union[bool_, int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64, float16, float32, float64, complex64, complex128]`

### **colour.hints.Real**

#### **colour.hints.Real**

alias of `Union[int, float]`

## colour.hints.Dataclass

colour.hints.Dataclass

alias of [Any](#)

## colour.hints.NDArrayInt

colour.hints.NDArrayInt

**ndarray**(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,  
          strides=None, order=None)

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** ([tuple](#) of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** ([int](#), optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** ([tuple](#) of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

### Attributes

**T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...            offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...            dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray[Any, dtype[Union[int8, int16, int32, int64, uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64]]]`

## colour.hints.NDArrayFloat

colour.hints.NDArrayFloat

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (`tuple` of `ints`) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (`tuple` of `ints`, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

### nbytes

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

### ndim

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

### shape

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

### strides

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

### ctypes

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### array

Construct an array.

#### zeros

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

#### empty

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains "garbage").

#### dtype

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If `buffer` is `None`, then only `shape`, `dtype`, and `order` are used.
2. If `buffer` is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level `ndarray` constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, `buffer` is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray` `[Any, dtype[Union[float16, float32, float64]]]`

**colour.hints.NDArrayReal****colour.hints.NDArrayReal**

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,  
          strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using `array`, `zeros` or `empty` (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (`ndarray(...)`) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the `numpy` module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

**Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (`tuple` of `ints`) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.



- **offset** (`int`, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (`tuple` of `ints`, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** (`{'C', 'F'}`, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

### T

[`ndarray`] Transpose of the array.

### data

[`buffer`] The array's elements, in memory.

### dtype

[`dtype` object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

### flags

[`dict`] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., `'C_CONTIGUOUS'`, `'OWNDATA'`, `'WRITEABLE'`, etc.

### flat

[`numpy.flatiter` object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

### imag

[`ndarray`] Imaginary part of the array.

### real

[`ndarray`] Real part of the array.

### size

[`int`] Number of elements in the array.

### itemsize

[`int`] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

### nbytes

[`int`] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

### ndim

[`int`] The array's number of dimensions.

### shape

[`tuple` of `ints`] Shape of the array.

### strides

[`tuple` of `ints`] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

### ctypes

[`ctypes` object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[`ndarray`] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### array

Construct an array.

### **zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

### **empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

### **dtype**

Create a data-type.

### **numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

## **Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## **Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of *ndarray*[*Any*, *dtype*[*Union*[*int8*, *int16*, *int32*, *int64*, *uint8*, *uint16*, *uint32*, *uint64*, *float16*, *float32*, *float64*]]]

## **colour.hints.NDArrayComplex**

### **colour.hints.NDArrayComplex**

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### **Parameters**

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

**T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time (2 \* 4).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

### base

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

### See also:

#### array

Construct an array.

#### zeros

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

#### empty

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

#### dtype

Create a data-type.

#### numpy.typing.NDArray

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

### Notes

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is None, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

### Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray[Any, dtype[Union[complex64, complex128]]]`

## colour.hints.NDArrayBoolean

### colour.hints.NDArrayBoolean

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

##### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

##### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

##### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

##### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray[Any, dtype[bool_]]`

## colour.hints.NDArrayStr

### colour.hints.NDArrayStr

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

#### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

#### Attributes

##### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

##### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

##### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

##### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

##### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:**

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.



## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an *ndarray*.

First mode, *buffer* is None:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

alias of `ndarray[Any, dtype[str_]]`

## colour.hints.ProtocolInterpolator

**class** colour.hints.ProtocolInterpolator(\*args: Any, \*\*kwargs: Any)

### Parameters

- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

`__init__`(\*args: Any, \*\*kwargs: Any) → None

### Parameters

- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Return type

None

## Methods

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

## Attributes

x

y

### colour.hints.ProtocolExtrapolator

```
class colour.hints.ProtocolExtrapolator(*args: Any, **kwargs: Any)
```

#### Parameters

- `args` (Any) –
- `kwargs` (Any) –

```
__init__(*args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → None
```

#### Parameters

- `args` (Any) –
- `kwargs` (Any) –

#### Return type

None

#### Methods

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

#### Attributes

```
interpolator
```

### colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem

```
class colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

#### Methods

```
__init__(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
apply(RGB, **kwargs)
```

## colour.hints.LiteralWarning

### colour.hints.LiteralWarning

alias of `Literal`['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']

## colour.hints.LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform

### colour.hints.LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform

alias of `Literal`['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling']

## colour.hints.LiteralColourspaceModel

### colour.hints.LiteralColourspaceModel

alias of `Literal`['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT']

## colour.hints.LiteralRGBColourspace

### colour.hints.LiteralRGBColourspace

alias of `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB']

## colour.hints.LiteralLogEncoding

### colour.hints.LiteralLogEncoding

alias of `Literal`['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'RED-LogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog']

## colour.hints.LiteralLogDecoding

### colour.hints.LiteralLogDecoding

alias of `Literal`['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'RED-LogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog']

## colour.hints.LiteralOETF

### colour.hints.LiteralOETF

alias of `Literal`['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'SMPTE 240M']

## colour.hints.LiteralOETFInverse

### colour.hints.LiteralOETFInverse

alias of `Literal`['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt']

## colour.hints.LiteralEOTF

### colour.hints.LiteralEOTF

alias of `Literal`['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB']

## colour.hints.LiteralEOTFInverse

### colour.hints.LiteralEOTFInverse

alias of `Literal`['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB']

## colour.hints.LiteralCCTFEncoding

### colour.hints.LiteralCCTFEncoding

alias of `Literal`['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB']

## colour.hints.LiteralCCTFDecoding

### colour.hints.LiteralCCTFDecoding

alias of `Literal`['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB']

## colour.hints.LiteralOOTF

### colour.hints.LiteralOOTF

alias of `Literal`['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']

## colour.hints.LiteralOOTFInverse

### colour.hints.LiteralOOTFInverse

alias of `Literal`['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']

## colour.hints.LiteralLUTReadMethod

### colour.hints.LiteralLUTReadMethod

alias of `Literal`['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx']

## colour.hints.LiteralLUTWriteMethod

### colour.hints.LiteralLUTWriteMethod

alias of `Literal`['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx']

## colour.hints.LiteralFontScaling

### colour.hints.LiteralFontScaling

alias of `Literal`['xx-small', 'x-small', 'small', 'medium', 'large', 'x-large', 'xx-large', 'larger', 'smaller', 'xx-small-colour-science', 'x-small-colour-science', 'small-colour-science', 'medium-colour-science', 'large-colour-science', 'x-large-colour-science', 'xx-large-colour-science']

## Input and Output

### Image Data

colour

<code>READ_IMAGE_METHODS</code>	Supported image read methods.
<code>read_image(path[, bit_depth, method])</code>	Read the image data at given path using given method.
<code>WRITE_IMAGE_METHODS</code>	Supported image write methods.
<code>write_image(image, path[, bit_depth, method])</code>	Write given image data at given path using given method.

#### colour.READ\_IMAGE\_METHODS

`colour.READ_IMAGE_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Imageio': ..., 'OpenImageIO': ...})`  
Supported image read methods.

#### colour.read\_image

`colour.read_image(path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', method: Literal['Imageio', 'OpenImageIO'] | str = 'OpenImageIO', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayReal`

Read the image data at given path using given method.

##### Parameters

- **path** (`str`) – Image path.
- **bit\_depth** (`Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']`) – Returned image bit-depth, for the *Imageio* method, the image data is converted with `colour.io.convert_bit_depth()` definition after reading the image, for the *OpenImageIO* method, the bit-depth conversion behaviour is driven directly by the library, this definition only converts to the relevant data type after reading.
- **method** (`Literal['Imageio', 'OpenImageIO'] | str`) – Read method, i.e. the image library used for reading images.
- **attributes** – `{colour.io.read_image_OpenImageIO()}`, Whether to return the image attributes.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

##### Returns

Image data.

##### Return type

`class` numpy.ndarray``

## Notes

- If the given method is *OpenImageIO* but the library is not available writing will be performed by *Imageio*.
- If the given method is *Imageio*, *kwargs* is passed directly to the wrapped definition.
- For convenience, single channel images are squeezed to 2D arrays.

## Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image(path)
>>> image.shape
(1267, 1274, 3)
>>> image.dtype
dtype('float32')
```

## colour.WRITE\_IMAGE\_METHODS

`colour.WRITE_IMAGE_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Imageio': ..., 'OpenImageIO': ...})`  
Supported image write methods.

## colour.write\_image

`colour.write_image(image: ArrayLike, path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', method: Literal['Imageio', 'OpenImageIO'] | str = 'OpenImageIO', **kwargs: Any) → bool`

Write given image data at given path using given method.

### Parameters

- **image** (ArrayLike) – Image data.
- **path** (str) – Image path.
- **bit\_depth** (Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']) – Bit-depth to write the image at, for the *Imageio* method, the image data is converted with `colour.io.convert_bit_depth()` definition prior to writing the image.
- **method** (Literal['Imageio', 'OpenImageIO'] | str) – Write method, i.e. the image library used for writing images.
- **attributes** – {`colour.io.write_image_OpenImageIO()`}, An array of `colour.io.ImageAttribute_Specification` class instances used to set attributes of the image.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Returns**

Definition success.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Notes**

- If the given method is *OpenImageIO* but the library is not available writing will be performed by *Imageio*.
- If the given method is *Imageio*, *kwargs* is passed directly to the wrapped definition.
- It is possible to control how the image are saved by the *Freeimage* backend by using the *flags* keyword argument and passing a desired value. See the *Load / Save flag constants* section in <https://sourceforge.net/p/freeimage/svn/HEAD/tree/FreeImage/trunk/Source/FreeImage.h>

**Examples**

Basic image writing:

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image(path)
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMSTestPattern.tif",
... )
>>> write_image(image, path)
True
```

Advanced image writing while setting attributes using *OpenImageIO*:

```
>>> compression = ImageAttribute_Specification("Compression", "none")
>>> write_image(image, path, bit_depth="uint8", attributes=[compression])
...
True
```

**Ancillary Objects**

`colour.io`



<code>ImageAttribute_Specification(name, type_)</code>	value,	Define an image specification attribute.
<code>convert_bit_depth(a[, bit_depth])</code>		Convert given array to given bit-depth, the current bit-depth of the array is used to determine the appropriate conversion path.
<code>read_image_OpenImageIO(path[, bit_depth, ...])</code>		Read the image data at given path using <i>OpenImageIO</i> .
<code>write_image_OpenImageIO(image, path[, ...])</code>		Write given image data at given path using <i>OpenImageIO</i> .
<code>read_image_Imageio(path[, bit_depth])</code>		Read the image data at given path using <i>Imageio</i> .
<code>write_image_Imageio(image, path[, bit_depth])</code>		Write given image data at given path using <i>Imageio</i> .
<code>as_3_channels_image(a)</code>		Convert given array <i>a</i> to a 3-channels image-like representation.

### colour.io.ImageAttribute\_Specification

```
class colour.io.ImageAttribute_Specification(name: str, value: Any, type_:
Optional[OpenImageIO.TypeDesc] = <factory>)
```

Define an image specification attribute.

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Attribute name.
- **value** (*Any*) – Attribute value.
- **type** (*Optional[OpenImageIO.TypeDesc]*) – Attribute type as an *OpenImageIO* *TypeDesc* class instance.
- **type\_** (*Optional[OpenImageIO.TypeDesc]*) –

```
__init__(name: str, value: Any, type_: Optional[OpenImageIO.TypeDesc] = <factory>) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) –
- **value** (*Any*) –
- **type\_** (*Optional[OpenImageIO.TypeDesc]*) –

#### Return type

*None*

#### Methods

```
__init__(name, value[, type_])
```

## Attributes

name
value
type_

## colour.io.convert\_bit\_depth

`colour.io.convert_bit_depth(a: ArrayLike, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32') → NDArrayReal`

Convert given array to given bit-depth, the current bit-depth of the array is used to determine the appropriate conversion path.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array to convert to given bit-depth.
- **bit\_depth** (*Literal*['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']) – Bit-depth.

### Returns

Converted array.

### Return type

`class`numpy.ndarray``

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.0, 0.5, 1.0])
>>> convert_bit_depth(a, "uint8")
array([ 0, 128, 255], dtype=uint8)
>>> convert_bit_depth(a, "uint16")
array([ 0, 32768, 65535], dtype=uint16)
>>> convert_bit_depth(a, "float16")
array([ 0. , 0.5, 1. ], dtype=float16)
>>> a = np.array([0, 128, 255], dtype=np.uint8)
>>> convert_bit_depth(a, "uint16")
array([ 0, 32896, 65535], dtype=uint16)
>>> convert_bit_depth(a, "float32")
array([ 0. , 0.501960..., 1. , dtype=float32)
```

## colour.io.read\_image\_OpenImageIO

`colour.io.read_image_OpenImageIO(path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', attributes: bool = False) → NDArrayReal | Tuple[NDArrayReal, list]`

Read the image data at given path using *OpenImageIO*.

### Parameters

- **path** (str) – Image path.

- **bit\_depth** (`Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']`) – Returned image bit-depth, the bit-depth conversion behaviour is driven directly by *OpenImageIO*, this definition only converts to the relevant data type after reading.
- **attributes** (`bool`) – Whether to return the image attributes.

**Returns**

Image data or tuple of image data and list of `colour.io.ImageAttribute_Specification` class instances.

**Return type**

class `numpy.ndarray` or `tuple`

**Notes**

- For convenience, single channel images are squeezed to 2D arrays.

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image_OpenImageIO(path)
```

**colour.io.write\_image\_OpenImageIO**

`colour.io.write_image_OpenImageIO(image: ArrayLike, path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', attributes: Sequence | None = None) → bool`

Write given image data at given path using *OpenImageIO*.

**Parameters**

- **image** (`ArrayLike`) – Image data.
- **path** (`str`) – Image path.
- **bit\_depth** (`Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']`) – Bit-depth to write the image at, the bit-depth conversion behaviour is ruled directly by *OpenImageIO*.
- **attributes** (`Sequence | None`) – An array of `colour.io.ImageAttribute_Specification` class instances used to set attributes of the image.

**Returns**

Definition success.

**Return type**

`bool`

## Examples

Basic image writing:

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image(path)
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMSTestPattern.tif",
... )
>>> write_image_OpenImageIO(image, path)
True
```

Advanced image writing while setting attributes:

```
>>> compression = ImageAttribute_Specification("Compression", "none")
>>> write_image_OpenImageIO(image, path, "uint8", [compression])
...
True
```

Writing an “ACES” compliant “EXR” file:

```
>>> if is_openimageio_installed():
...     from OpenImageIO import TypeDesc
...
...     chromaticities = (
...         0.7347,
...         0.2653,
...         0.0,
...         1.0,
...         0.0001,
...         -0.077,
...         0.32168,
...         0.33767,
...     )
...     attributes = [
...         ImageAttribute_Specification("acesImageContainerFlag", True),
...         ImageAttribute_Specification(
...             "chromaticities", chromaticities, TypeDesc("float[8]")
...         ),
...         ImageAttribute_Specification("compression", "none"),
...     ]
...     write_image_OpenImageIO(image, path, attributes=attributes)
... 
```

## colour.io.read\_image\_Imageio

`colour.io.read_image_Imageio(path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayReal`

Read the image data at given path using *Imageio*.

### Parameters

- **path** (str) – Image path.
- **bit\_depth** (Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']) – Returned image bit-depth, the image data is converted with `colour.io.convert_bit_depth()` definition after reading the image.
- **kwargs** (Any) – Keywords arguments.

### Returns

Image data.

### Return type

class`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

- For convenience, single channel images are squeezed to 2D arrays.

### Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image_Imageio(path)
>>> image.shape
(1267, 1274, 3)
>>> image.dtype
dtype('float32')
```

## colour.io.write\_image\_Imageio

`colour.io.write_image_Imageio(image: ArrayLike, path: str, bit_depth: Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128'] = 'float32', **kwargs: Any) → bytes | None`

Write given image data at given path using *Imageio*.

### Parameters

- **image** (ArrayLike) – Image data.
- **path** (str) – Image path.
- **bit\_depth** (Literal['uint8', 'uint16', 'float16', 'float32', 'float64', 'float128']) – Bit-depth to write the image at, the image data is converted with `colour.io.convert_bit_depth()` definition prior to writing the image.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

**Returns**

Definition success.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Notes**

- It is possible to control how the image are saved by the *Freeimage* backend by using the `flags` keyword argument and passing a desired value. See the *Load / Save flag constants* section in <https://sourceforge.net/p/freeimage/svn/HEAD/tree/FreeImage/trunk/Source/FreeImage.h>

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMS_Test_Pattern.exr",
... )
>>> image = read_image(path)
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "io",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "CMSTestPattern.tif",
... )
>>> write_image_Imageio(image, path)
True
```

**colour.io.as\_3\_channels\_image**

`colour.io.as_3_channels_image(a: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert given array *a* to a 3-channels image-like representation.

**Parameters**

**a** (*ArrayLike*) – Array *a* to convert to a 3-channels image-like representation.

**Returns**

3-channels image-like representation of array *a*.

**Return type**

`class`numpy.ndarray``

## Examples

```
>>> as_3_channels_image(0.18)
array([[[ 0.18,  0.18,  0.18]]])
>>> as_3_channels_image([0.18])
array([[[ 0.18,  0.18,  0.18]]])
>>> as_3_channels_image([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
array([[[ 0.18,  0.18,  0.18]]])
>>> as_3_channels_image([[0.18, 0.18, 0.18]])
array([[[ 0.18,  0.18,  0.18]]])
>>> as_3_channels_image([[[0.18, 0.18, 0.18]]])
array([[[ 0.18,  0.18,  0.18]]])
```

## OpenColorIO Processing

`colour.io`

---

`process_image_OpenColorIO(a, *args, **kwargs)` Process given image data with *OpenColorIO*.

---

### `colour.io.process_image_OpenColorIO`

`colour.io.process_image_OpenColorIO(a: ArrayLike, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Process given image data with *OpenColorIO*.

#### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Image data to process with *OpenColorIO*.
- **config** – *OpenColorIO* config to use for processing. If not defined, the *OpenColorIO* set defined by the `$OCIO` environment variable is used.
- **args** (Any) – Arguments for *Config.getProcessor* method. See <https://opencolorio.readthedocs.io/en/latest/api/config.html> for more information.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Processed image data.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import PyOpenColorIO as ocio
>>> from colour.utilities import full
>>> config = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "config-aces-reference.ocio.yaml",
... )
>>> a = 0.18
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a, "ACES - ACES2065-1", "ACES - ACEScct", config=config
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

... )
0.4135884...
>>> a = np.array([0.18])
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a, "ACES - ACES2065-1", "ACES - ACEScct", config=config
... )
array([ 0.4135884...])
>>> a = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a, "ACES - ACES2065-1", "ACES - ACEScct", config=config
... )
array([ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...])
>>> a = np.array([[0.18, 0.18, 0.18]])
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a, "ACES - ACES2065-1", "ACES - ACEScct", config=config
... )
array([[ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]])
>>> a = np.array([[[0.18, 0.18, 0.18]]])
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a, "ACES - ACES2065-1", "ACES - ACEScct", config=config
... )
array([[[ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]],
       [ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]],

       [[ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...],
        [ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]],

       [[ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...],
        [ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]],

       [[ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...],
        [ 0.4135884..., 0.4135884..., 0.4135884...]])
>>> process_image_OpenColorIO(
...     a,
...     "ACES - ACES2065-1",
...     "Display - sRGB",
...     "Output - SDR Video - ACES 1.0",
...     ocio.TRANSFORM_DIR_FORWARD,
...     config=config,
... )
array([[[ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...],
       [ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...]],

       [[ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...],
        [ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...]],

       [[ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...],
        [ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...]],

       [[ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...],
        [ 0.3559542..., 0.3559542..., 0.3559542...]])

```



## Look Up Table (LUT) Data

colour

<code>LUT1D([table, name, domain, size, comments])</code>	Define the base class for a 1D <i>LUT</i> .
<code>LUT3x1D([table, name, domain, size, comments])</code>	Define the base class for a 3x1D <i>LUT</i> .
<code>LUT3D([table, name, domain, size, comments])</code>	Define the base class for a 3D <i>LUT</i> .
<code>LUTOperatorMatrix([matrix, offset])</code>	Define the <i>LUT</i> operator supporting a 3x3 or 4x4 matrix and an offset vector.
<code>LUTSequence(*args)</code>	Define the base class for a <i>LUT</i> sequence, i.e. a series of <i>LUT</i> s, <i>LUT</i> operators or objects implementing the <code>colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem</code> protocol.

### colour.LUT1D

```
class colour.LUT1D(table: ArrayLike | None = None, name: str | None = None, domain: ArrayLike |
                  None = None, size: ArrayLike | None = None, comments: Sequence | None =
                  None)
```

Bases: AbstractLUT

Define the base class for a 1D *LUT*.

#### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) – Underlying *LUT* table.
- **name** (str | None) – *LUT* name.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – *LUT* domain, also used to define the instantiation time default table domain.
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) – Size of the instantiation time default table, default to 10.
- **comments** (Sequence | None) – Comments to add to the *LUT*.

#### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `is_domain_explicit()`
- `linear_table()`
- `invert()`
- `apply()`

## Examples

Instantiating a unity LUT with a table with 16 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT1D(size=16))
LUT1D - Unity 16
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [ 0.  1.]
Size        : (16,)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT1D(LUT1D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2)))
LUT1D - ...
-----...

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [ 0.  1.]
Size        : (16,)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16 elements, custom name, custom domain and comments:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([-0.1, 1.5])
>>> print(
...     LUT1D(
...         spow(LUT1D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...         "My LUT",
...         domain,
...         comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
...     )
... )
LUT1D - My LUT
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [-0.1  1.5]
Size        : (16,)
Comment 01  : A first comment.
Comment 02  : A second comment.
```

```
__init__(table: ArrayLike | None = None, name: str | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | None =
         None, size: ArrayLike | None = None, comments: Sequence | None = None) → None
```

### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **name** (str | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **comments** (Sequence | None) –

### Return type

None

**is\_domain\_explicit()** → `bool`

Return whether the *LUT* domain is explicit (or implicit).

An implicit domain is defined by its shape only:

```
[0 1]
```

While an explicit domain defines every single discrete samples:

```
[0.0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.8 1.0]
```

#### Returns

Is *LUT* domain explicit.

#### Return type

`bool`

#### Examples

```
>>> LUT1D().is_domain_explicit()
False
>>> table = domain = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
>>> LUT1D(table, domain=domain).is_domain_explicit()
True
```

**static linear\_table**(*size*: `ArrayLike` | `None` = `None`, *domain*: `ArrayLike` | `None` = `None`) → `NDArrayFloat`

Return a linear table, the number of output samples *n* is equal to size.

#### Parameters

- **size** (`ArrayLike` | `None`) – Expected table size, default to 10.
- **domain** (`ArrayLike` | `None`) – Domain of the table.

#### Returns

Linear table with size samples.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```
>>> LUT1D.linear_table(5, np.array([-0.1, 1.5]))
array([-0.1,  0.3,  0.7,  1.1,  1.5])
>>> LUT1D.linear_table(domain=np.linspace(-0.1, 1.5, 5))
array([-0.1,  0.3,  0.7,  1.1,  1.5])
```

**invert**(\*\**kwargs*: `Any`) → `LUT1D`

Compute and returns an inverse copy of the *LUT*.

#### Parameters

**kwargs** (`Any`) – Keywords arguments, only given for signature compatibility with the `AbstractLUT.invert()` method.

#### Returns

Inverse *LUT* class instance.

#### Return type

`colour.LUT1D`

## Examples

```
>>> LUT = LUT1D(LUT1D.linear_table() ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> print(LUT.table)
[ 0.          ... 0.3683438... 0.5047603... 0.6069133... 0.6916988... 0.
↪ 7655385...
  0.8316843... 0.8920493... 0.9478701... 1.          ]
>>> print(LUT.invert())
LUT1D - ... - Inverse
-----...-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [ 0.          0.3683438... 0.5047603... 0.6069133... 0.6916988...
↪ 0.7655385...
              0.8316843... 0.8920493... 0.9478701... 1.          ]
Size        : (10,)
>>> print(LUT.invert().table)
[ 0.          ... 0.1111111... 0.2222222... 0.3333333... 0.4444444... 0.
↪ 5555555...
  0.6666666... 0.7777777... 0.8888888... 1.          ]
```

**apply**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Apply the *LUT* to given *RGB* colourspace array using given method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the *LUT* onto.
- **direction** – Whether the *LUT* should be applied in the forward or inverse direction.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type or object to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating or calling the extrapolating function.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

### Returns

Interpolated *RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> LUT = LUT1D(LUT1D.linear_table() ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
```

*LUT* applied to the given *RGB* colourspace in the forward direction:

```
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.4529220...,  0.4529220...,  0.4529220...])
```

*LUT* applied to the modified *RGB* colourspace in the inverse direction:

```
>>> LUT.apply(LUT.apply(RGB), direction="Inverse")
...
array([ 0.18...,  0.18...,  0.18...])
```

## colour.LUT3x1D

**class** colour.LUT3x1D(table: ArrayLike | None = None, name: str | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | None = None, size: ArrayLike | None = None, comments: Sequence | None = None)

Bases: AbstractLUT

Define the base class for a 3x1D LUT.

### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) – Underlying LUT table.
- **name** (str | None) – LUT name.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – LUT domain, also used to define the instantiation time default table domain.
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) – Size of the instantiation time default table, default to 10.
- **comments** (Sequence | None) – Comments to add to the LUT.

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `is_domain_explicit()`
- `linear_table()`
- `invert()`
- `apply()`

### Examples

Instantiating a unity LUT with a table with 16x3 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT3x1D(size=16))
LUT3x1D - Unity 16
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
                [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (16, 3)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16x3 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT3x1D(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2)))
...
LUT3x1D - ...
-----...
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (16, 3)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16x3 elements, custom name, custom domain and comments:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> print(
...     LUT3x1D(
...         spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16), 1 / 2.2),
...         "My LUT",
...         domain,
...         comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
...     )
... )
LUT3x1D - My LUT
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ -0.1 -0.2 -0.4]
               [ 1.5  3.   6.  ]]
Size        : (16, 3)
Comment 01  : A first comment.
Comment 02  : A second comment.
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*table*: ArrayLike | None = None, *name*: str | None = None, *domain*: ArrayLike | None = None, *size*: ArrayLike | None = None, *comments*: Sequence | None = None) → None

#### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **name** (str | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **comments** (Sequence | None) –

#### Return type

None

**is\_domain\_explicit**() → bool

Return whether the *LUT* domain is explicit (or implicit).

An implicit domain is defined by its shape only:

```
[[0 1]
 [0 1]
 [0 1]]
```

While an explicit domain defines every single discrete samples:

```
[[0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.1 0.1 0.1]
 [0.2 0.2 0.2]
 [0.3 0.3 0.3]]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[0.4 0.4 0.4]
[0.8 0.8 0.8]
[1.0 1.0 1.0]]
```

**Returns**

Is *LUT* domain explicit.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Examples**

```
>>> LUT3x1D().is_domain_explicit()
False
>>> samples = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
>>> table = domain = tstack([samples, samples, samples])
>>> LUT3x1D(table, domain=domain).is_domain_explicit()
True
```

**static** `linear_table`(size: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, domain: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Return a linear table, the number of output samples  $n$  is equal to `size * 3` or `size[0] + size[1] + size[2]`.

**Parameters**

- **size** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) – Expected table size, default to 10.
- **domain** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) – Domain of the table.

**Returns**

Linear table with `size * 3` or `size[0] + size[1] + size[2]` samples.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** If size is non uniform, the linear table will be padded accordingly.

**Examples**

```
>>> LUT3x1D.linear_table(
...     5, np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
... )
array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
       [ 0.3,  0.6,  1.2],
       [ 0.7,  1.4,  2.8],
       [ 1.1,  2.2,  4.4],
       [ 1.5,  3. ,  6. ]])
>>> LUT3x1D.linear_table(
...     np.array([5, 3, 2]),
...     np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]]),
... )
array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
       [ 0.3,  1.4,  6. ],
       [ 0.7,  3. , nan],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 1.1, nan, nan],
 [ 1.5, nan, nan]])
>>> domain = np.array(
...     [
...         [-0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
...         [0.3, 1.4, 6.0],
...         [0.7, 3.0, np.nan],
...         [1.1, np.nan, np.nan],
...         [1.5, np.nan, np.nan],
...     ]
... )
>>> LUT3x1D.linear_table(domain=domain)
array([[ -0.1,  -0.2,  -0.4],
       [  0.3,   1.4,   6. ],
       [  0.7,   3. ,   nan],
       [  1.1,   nan,   nan],
       [  1.5,   nan,   nan]])
```

**invert**(\*\*kwargs: Any) → *LUT3x1D*

Compute and returns an inverse copy of the *LUT*.

**Parameters**

**kwargs** (Any) – Keywords arguments, only given for signature compatibility with the `AbstractLUT.invert()` method.

**Returns**

Inverse *LUT* class instance.

**Return type**

`colour.LUT3x1D`

**Examples**

```
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(LUT3x1D.linear_table() ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> print(LUT.table)
[[ 0.          0.          0.          ]
 [ 0.36834383  0.36834383  0.36834383]
 [ 0.50476034  0.50476034  0.50476034]
 [ 0.60691337  0.60691337  0.60691337]
 [ 0.69169882  0.69169882  0.69169882]
 [ 0.76553851  0.76553851  0.76553851]
 [ 0.83168433  0.83168433  0.83168433]
 [ 0.89204934  0.89204934  0.89204934]
 [ 0.94787016  0.94787016  0.94787016]
 [ 1.          1.          1.          ]]
>>> print(LUT.invert())
LUT3x1D - ... - Inverse
-----...-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.          ... 0.          ... 0.          ...]
               [ 0.3683438... 0.3683438... 0.3683438...]
               [ 0.5047603... 0.5047603... 0.5047603...]
               [ 0.6069133... 0.6069133... 0.6069133...]
               [ 0.6916988... 0.6916988... 0.6916988...]
               [ 0.7655385... 0.7655385... 0.7655385...]
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

[ 0.8316843... 0.8316843... 0.8316843...]
[ 0.8920493... 0.8920493... 0.8920493...]
[ 0.9478701... 0.9478701... 0.9478701...]
[ 1.          ... 1.          ... 1.          ...]]
Size      : (10, 3)
>>> print(LUT.invert().table)
[[ 0.          ... 0.          ... 0.          ...]
 [ 0.1111111... 0.1111111... 0.1111111...]
 [ 0.2222222... 0.2222222... 0.2222222...]
 [ 0.3333333... 0.3333333... 0.3333333...]
 [ 0.4444444... 0.4444444... 0.4444444...]
 [ 0.5555555... 0.5555555... 0.5555555...]
 [ 0.6666666... 0.6666666... 0.6666666...]
 [ 0.7777777... 0.7777777... 0.7777777...]
 [ 0.8888888... 0.8888888... 0.8888888...]
 [ 1.          ... 1.          ... 1.          ...]]

```

**apply**(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → NDAarrayFloat

Apply the *LUT* to given *RGB* colourspace array using given method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the *LUT* onto.
- **direction** – Whether the *LUT* should be applied in the forward or inverse direction.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type or object to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating or calling the extrapolating function.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Interpolated *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```

>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(LUT3x1D.linear_table() ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.4529220..., 0.4529220..., 0.4529220...])
>>> LUT.apply(LUT.apply(RGB), direction="Inverse")
...
array([ 0.18..., 0.18..., 0.18...])
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([-0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0])
>>> table = spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(domain=domain), 1 / 2.2)
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(table, domain=domain)
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.4423903...,  0.4503801...,  0.3581625...])
>>> domain = np.array(
...     [
...         [-0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
...         [0.3, 1.4, 6.0],
...         [0.7, 3.0, np.nan],
...         [1.1, np.nan, np.nan],
...         [1.5, np.nan, np.nan],
...     ]
... )
>>> table = spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(domain=domain), 1 / 2.2)
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(table, domain=domain)
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.2996370..., -0.0901332..., -0.3949770...])
```

## colour.LUT3D

```
class colour.LUT3D(table: ArrayLike | None = None, name: str | None = None, domain: ArrayLike |
    None = None, size: ArrayLike | None = None, comments: Sequence | None =
    None)
```

Bases: AbstractLUT

Define the base class for a 3D *LUT*.

### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) – Underlying *LUT* table.
- **name** (str | None) – *LUT* name.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – *LUT* domain, also used to define the instantiation time default table domain.
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) – Size of the instantiation time default table, default to 33.
- **comments** (Sequence | None) – Comments to add to the *LUT*.

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `is_domain_explicit()`
- `linear_table()`
- `invert()`
- `apply()`

## Examples

Instantiating a unity LUT with a table with 16x16x16x3 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT3D(size=16))
LUT3D - Unity 16
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
                [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (16, 16, 16, 3)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16x16x16x3 elements:

```
>>> print(LUT3D(LUT3D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2)))
LUT3D - ...
-----...

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
                [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (16, 16, 16, 3)
```

Instantiating a LUT using a custom table with 16x16x16x3 elements, custom name, custom domain and comments:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([[-0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> print(
...     LUT3D(
...         spow(LUT3D.linear_table(16), 1 / 2.2),
...         "My LUT",
...         domain,
...         comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
...     )
... )
LUT3D - My LUT
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[-0.1 -0.2 -0.4]
                [ 1.5  3.   6. ]]
Size        : (16, 16, 16, 3)
Comment 01 : A first comment.
Comment 02 : A second comment.
```

```
__init__(table: ArrayLike | None = None, name: str | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | None =
None, size: ArrayLike | None = None, comments: Sequence | None = None) → None
```

### Parameters

- **table** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **name** (str | None) –
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **size** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **comments** (Sequence | None) –

**Return type**

None

**is\_domain\_explicit()** → boolReturn whether the *LUT* domain is explicit (or implicit).

An implicit domain is defined by its shape only:

```
[[0 0 0]
 [1 1 1]]
```

While an explicit domain defines every single discrete samples:

```
[[0.0 0.0 0.0]
 [0.1 0.1 0.1]
 [0.2 0.2 0.2]
 [0.3 0.3 0.3]
 [0.4 0.4 0.4]
 [0.8 0.8 0.8]
 [1.0 1.0 1.0]]
```

**Returns**Is *LUT* domain explicit.**Return type**

bool

**Examples**

```
>>> LUT3D().is_domain_explicit()
False
>>> domain = np.array(
...     [[-0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [0.7, 1.4, 6.0], [1.5, 3.0, np.nan]]
... )
>>> LUT3D(domain=domain).is_domain_explicit()
True
```

**static linear\_table**(size: ArrayLike | None = None, domain: ArrayLike | None = None) → NDAarrayFloatReturn a linear table, the number of output samples  $n$  is equal to  $\text{size}^{**3} * 3$  or  $\text{size}[0] * \text{size}[1] * \text{size}[2] * 3$ .**Parameters**

- **size** (ArrayLike | None) – Expected table size, default to 33.
- **domain** (ArrayLike | None) – Domain of the table.

**Returns**Linear table with  $\text{size}^{**3} * 3$  or  $\text{size}[0] * \text{size}[1] * \text{size}[2] * 3$  samples.**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```

>>> LUT3D.linear_table(
...     3, np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
... )
array([[[[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
          [-0.1, -0.2,  2.8],
          [-0.1, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ -0.1,  1.4, -0.4],
          [-0.1,  1.4,  2.8],
          [-0.1,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ -0.1,  3.  , -0.4],
          [-0.1,  3.  ,  2.8],
          [-0.1,  3.  ,  6.  ]]],

       [[[ 0.7, -0.2, -0.4],
          [ 0.7, -0.2,  2.8],
          [ 0.7, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ 0.7,  1.4, -0.4],
          [ 0.7,  1.4,  2.8],
          [ 0.7,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ 0.7,  3.  , -0.4],
          [ 0.7,  3.  ,  2.8],
          [ 0.7,  3.  ,  6.  ]]],

       [[[ 1.5, -0.2, -0.4],
          [ 1.5, -0.2,  2.8],
          [ 1.5, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ 1.5,  1.4, -0.4],
          [ 1.5,  1.4,  2.8],
          [ 1.5,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ 1.5,  3.  , -0.4],
          [ 1.5,  3.  ,  2.8],
          [ 1.5,  3.  ,  6.  ]]]])
>>> LUT3D.linear_table(
...     np.array([3, 3, 2]),
...     np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]]),
... )
array([[[[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
          [-0.1, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ -0.1,  1.4, -0.4],
          [-0.1,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ -0.1,  3.  , -0.4],
          [-0.1,  3.  ,  6.  ]]],

       [[[ 0.7, -0.2, -0.4],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

    [ 0.7, -0.2,  6.  ]],

    [[ 0.7,  1.4, -0.4],
     [ 0.7,  1.4,  6.  ]],

    [[ 0.7,  3. , -0.4],
     [ 0.7,  3. ,  6.  ]]],

    [[[ 1.5, -0.2, -0.4],
      [ 1.5, -0.2,  6.  ]],

     [[ 1.5,  1.4, -0.4],
      [ 1.5,  1.4,  6.  ]],

     [[ 1.5,  3. , -0.4],
      [ 1.5,  3. ,  6.  ]]]])
>>> domain = np.array(
...     [[-0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [0.7, 1.4, 6.0], [1.5, 3.0, np.nan]]
... )
>>> LUT3D.linear_table(domain=domain)
array([[[[-0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
          [-0.1, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[-0.1,  1.4, -0.4],
          [-0.1,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[-0.1,  3. , -0.4],
          [-0.1,  3. ,  6.  ]]],

       [[[ 0.7, -0.2, -0.4],
          [ 0.7, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ 0.7,  1.4, -0.4],
          [ 0.7,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ 0.7,  3. , -0.4],
          [ 0.7,  3. ,  6.  ]]],

       [[[ 1.5, -0.2, -0.4],
          [ 1.5, -0.2,  6.  ]],

        [[ 1.5,  1.4, -0.4],
          [ 1.5,  1.4,  6.  ]],

        [[ 1.5,  3. , -0.4],
          [ 1.5,  3. ,  6.  ]]]]])

```

**invert**(\*\*kwargs: [Any](#)) → [LUT3D](#)

Compute and returns an inverse copy of the *LUT*.

#### Parameters

- **extrapolate** – Whether to extrapolate the *LUT* when computing its inverse. Extrapolation is performed by reflecting the *LUT* cube along its 8 faces. Note that the domain is extended beyond [0, 1], thus the *LUT* might not be handled

properly in other software.

- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type or object to use as interpolating function.
- **query\_size** – Number of points to query in the KDTree, their mean is computed, resulting in a smoother result.
- **size** – Size of the inverse *LUT*. With the given implementation, it is good practise to double the size of the inverse *LUT* to provide a smoother result. If size is not given,  $2^{\sqrt{\text{size}_{LUT}+1}} + 1$  will be used instead.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

#### Returns

Inverse *LUT* class instance.

#### Return type

`colour.LUT3D`

#### Examples

```
>>> LUT = LUT3D()
>>> print(LUT)
LUT3D - Unity 33
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (33, 33, 33, 3)
>>> print(LUT.invert())
LUT3D - Unity 33 - Inverse
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (108, 108, 108, 3)
```

**apply**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, **\*\*kwargs**: *Any*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Apply the *LUT* to given *RGB* colourspace array using given method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the *LUT* onto.
- **direction** – Whether the *LUT* should be applied in the forward or inverse direction.
- **extrapolate** – Whether to extrapolate the *LUT* when computing its inverse. Extrapolation is performed by reflecting the *LUT* cube along its 8 faces.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator object to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when calling the interpolating function.
- **query\_size** – Number of points to query in the KDTree, their mean is computed, resulting in a smoother result.
- **size** – Size of the inverse *LUT*. With the given implementation, it is good practise to double the size of the inverse *LUT* to provide a smoother result. If size is not given,  $2^{\sqrt{\text{size}_{LUT}+1}} + 1$  will be used instead.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Returns**

Interpolated *RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> LUT = LUT3D(LUT3D.linear_table() ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.4583277...,  0.4583277...,  0.4583277...])
>>> LUT.apply(LUT.apply(RGB), direction="Inverse")
...
array([ 0.1781995...,  0.1809414...,  0.1809513...])
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array(
...     [
...         [-0.1, -0.2, -0.4],
...         [0.3, 1.4, 6.0],
...         [0.7, 3.0, np.nan],
...         [1.1, np.nan, np.nan],
...         [1.5, np.nan, np.nan],
...     ]
... )
>>> table = spow(LUT3D.linear_table(domain=domain), 1 / 2.2)
>>> LUT = LUT3D(table, domain=domain)
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> LUT.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.2996370..., -0.0901332..., -0.3949770...])
```

**colour.LUTOperatorMatrix**

```
class colour.LUTOperatorMatrix(matrix: ArrayLike | None = None, offset: ArrayLike | None = None,
                               *args: Any, **kwargs: Any)
```

Bases: `AbstractLUTSequenceOperator`

Define the *LUT* operator supporting a 3x3 or 4x4 matrix and an offset vector.

**Parameters**

- **matrix** (`ArrayLike` | *None*) – 3x3 or 4x4 matrix for the operator.
- **offset** (`ArrayLike` | *None*) – Offset for the operator.
- **name** – *LUT* operator name.
- **comments** – Comments to add to the *LUT* operator.
- **args** (*Any*) –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –



## Attributes

- `matrix()`
- `offset()`

## Methods

- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `apply()`

## Notes

- The internal `colour.io.Matrix.matrix` and `colour.io.Matrix.offset` properties are reshaped to (4, 4) and (4, ) respectively.

## Examples

Instantiating an identity matrix:

```
>>> print(LUTOperatorMatrix(name="Identity"))
LUTOperatorMatrix - Identity
-----
Matrix      : [[ 1.  0.  0.  0.]
                [ 0.  1.  0.  0.]
                [ 0.  0.  1.  0.]
                [ 0.  0.  0.  1.]]
Offset      : [ 0.  0.  0.  0.]
```

Instantiating a matrix with comments:

```
>>> matrix = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.45143932, -0.23651075, -0.21492857],
...         [-0.07655377, 1.1762297, -0.09967593],
...         [0.00831615, -0.00603245, 0.9977163],
...     ]
... )
>>> print(
...     LUTOperatorMatrix(
...         matrix,
...         name="AP0 to AP1",
...         comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
...     )
... )
LUTOperatorMatrix - AP0 to AP1
-----
Matrix      : [[ 1.45143932 -0.23651075 -0.21492857  0.          ]
                [-0.07655377  1.1762297  -0.09967593  0.          ]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

          [ 0.00831615 -0.00603245  0.9977163  0.
          [ 0.          0.          0.          1.          ]]
Offset    : [ 0.  0.  0.  0.]

```

A first comment.

A second comment.

```
__init__(matrix: ArrayLike | None = None, offset: ArrayLike | None = None, *args: Any,
          **kwargs: Any) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **matrix** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **offset** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **args** (Any) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Return type

None

```
__hash__ = None
```

**property matrix: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the *LUT* operator matrix.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the *LUT* operator matrix with.

#### Returns

Operator matrix.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**property offset: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the *LUT* operator offset.

#### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the *LUT* operator offset with.

#### Returns

Operator offset.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

```
__str__() → str
```

Return a formatted string representation of the *LUT* operator.

#### Returns

Formatted string representation.

#### Return type

`str`

### Examples

```
>>> print(LUTOperatorMatrix())
LUTOperatorMatrix - LUT Sequence Operator ...
-----...

Matrix      : [[ 1.  0.  0.  0.]
                [ 0.  1.  0.  0.]
                [ 0.  0.  1.  0.]
                [ 0.  0.  0.  1.]]
Offset      : [ 0.  0.  0.  0.]
```

`__repr__()` → `str`

Return an evaluable string representation of the *LUT* operator.

#### Returns

Evaluable string representation.

#### Return type

`str`

### Examples

```
>>> LUTOperatorMatrix(
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."]
... )
...
LUTOperatorMatrix([[ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                   [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
                   [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  0.],
                   [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]],
                   [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                   name='LUT Sequence Operator ...',
                   comments=['A first comment.', 'A second comment.'])
```

`__eq__(other: Any)` → `bool`

Return whether the *LUT* operator is equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (`Any`) – Object to test whether it is equal to the *LUT* operator.

#### Returns

Whether given object equal to the *LUT* operator.

#### Return type

`bool`

### Examples

```
>>> LUTOperatorMatrix() == LUTOperatorMatrix()
True
```

`__ne__(other: Any)` → `bool`

Return whether the *LUT* operator is not equal to given other object.

#### Parameters

**other** (`Any`) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the *LUT* operator.

**Returns**

Whether given object is not equal to the *LUT* operator.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Examples**

```
>>> LUTOperatorMatrix() != LUTOperatorMatrix(
...     np.linspace(0, 1, 16).reshape([4, 4])
... )
True
```

**apply**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, \**args*: *Any*, \*\**kwargs*: *Any*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Apply the *LUT* operator to given *RGB* array.

**Parameters**

- *RGB* (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* array to apply the *LUT* operator transform to.
- *apply\_offset\_first* – Whether to apply the offset first and then the matrix.
- *args* (*Any*) –
- *kwargs* (*Any*) –

**Returns**

Transformed *RGB* array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> matrix = np.array(
...     [
...         [1.45143932, -0.23651075, -0.21492857],
...         [-0.07655377, 1.1762297, -0.09967593],
...         [0.00831615, -0.00603245, 0.9977163],
...     ]
... )
>>> M = LUTOperatorMatrix(matrix)
>>> RGB = np.array([0.3, 0.4, 0.5])
>>> M.apply(RGB)
array([ 0.2333632...,  0.3976877...,  0.4989400...])
```

**colour.LUTSequence**

**class** `colour.LUTSequence`(\**args*: `ProtocolLUTSequenceItem`)

Bases: `MutableSequence`

Define the base class for a *LUT* sequence, i.e. a series of *LUTs*, *LUT* operators or objects implementing the `colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem` protocol.

The `colour.LUTSequence` class can be used to model series of *LUTs* such as when a shaper *LUT* is combined with a 3D *LUT*.

**Parameters**

**args** (`ProtocolLUTSequenceItem`) – Sequence of objects implementing the `colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem` protocol.

## Attributes

- sequence

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `insert()`
- `apply()`
- `copy()`

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.io.luts import LUT1D, LUT3x1D, LUT3D
>>> LUT_1 = LUT1D()
>>> LUT_2 = LUT3D(size=3)
>>> LUT_3 = LUT3x1D()
>>> print(LUTSequence(LUT_1, LUT_2, LUT_3))
LUT Sequence
-----
```

### Overview

LUT1D --> LUT3D --> LUT3x1D

### Operations

LUT1D - Unity 10

-----

Dimensions : 1

Domain : [ 0. 1.]

Size : (10,)

LUT3D - Unity 3

-----

Dimensions : 3

Domain : [[ 0. 0. 0.]

[ 1. 1. 1.]]

Size : (3, 3, 3, 3)

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
LUT3x1D - Unity 10
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (10, 3)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(\*args: [ProtocolLUTSequenceItem](#)) → None

**Parameters**

**args** ([ProtocolLUTSequenceItem](#)) –

**Return type**

None

**property sequence:** [List](#)[[ProtocolLUTSequenceItem](#)]

Getter and setter property for the underlying *LUT* sequence.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the underlying *LUT* sequence with.

**Returns**

Underlying *LUT* sequence.

**Return type**

[list](#)

**\_\_getitem\_\_**(index: [int](#) | [slice](#)) → [Any](#)

Return the *LUT* sequence item(s) at given index (or slice).

**Parameters**

**index** ([int](#) | [slice](#)) – Index (or slice) to return the *LUT* sequence item(s) at.

**Returns**

*LUT* sequence item(s) at given index (or slice).

**Return type**

[ProtocolLUTSequenceItem](#)

**\_\_setitem\_\_**(index: [int](#) | [slice](#), value: [Any](#))

Set the *LUT* sequence at given index (or slice) with given value.

**Parameters**

- **index** ([int](#) | [slice](#)) – Index (or slice) to set the *LUT* sequence value at.
- **value** ([Any](#)) – Value to set the *LUT* sequence with.

**\_\_delitem\_\_**(index: [int](#) | [slice](#))

Delete the *LUT* sequence item(s) at given index (or slice).

**Parameters**

**index** ([int](#) | [slice](#)) – Index (or slice) to delete the *LUT* sequence items at.

**\_\_len\_\_**() → [int](#)

Return the *LUT* sequence items count.

**Returns**

*LUT* sequence items count.

**Return type**

[int](#)

`__str__()` → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the *LUT* sequence.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

`__repr__()` → `str`

Return an evaluable string representation of the *LUT* sequence.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

`__eq__(other)` → `bool`

Return whether the *LUT* sequence is equal to given other object.

**Parameters**

**other** – Object to test whether it is equal to the *LUT* sequence.

**Returns**

Whether given object is equal to the *LUT* sequence.

**Return type**

`bool`

`__ne__(other)` → `bool`

Return whether the *LUT* sequence is not equal to given other object.

**Parameters**

**other** – Object to test whether it is not equal to the *LUT* sequence.

**Returns**

Whether given object is not equal to the *LUT* sequence.

**Return type**

`bool`

`insert(index: int, value: ProtocolLUTSequenceItem)`

Insert given *LUT* at given index into the *LUT* sequence.

**Parameters**

- **index** (`int`) – Index to insert the item at into the *LUT* sequence.
- **value** (`ProtocolLUTSequenceItem`) – *LUT* to insert into the *LUT* sequence.

`__hash__` = `None`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

`apply(RGB: ArrayLike, **kwargs: Any)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Apply the *LUT* sequence sequentially to given *RGB* colourspace array.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (`ArrayLike`) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the *LUT* sequence sequentially onto.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – Keywords arguments, the keys must be the class type names for which they are intended to be used with. There is no implemented way to discriminate which class instance the keyword arguments should be used with,

thus if many class instances of the same type are members of the sequence, any matching keyword arguments will be used with all the class instances.

#### Returns

Processed *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour.io.luts import LUT1D, LUT3x1D, LUT3D
>>> from colour.utilities import tstack
>>> LUT_1 = LUT1D(LUT1D.linear_table(16) + 0.125)
>>> LUT_2 = LUT3D(LUT3D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2))
>>> LUT_3 = LUT3x1D(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16) * 0.750)
>>> LUT_sequence = LUTSequence(LUT_1, LUT_2, LUT_3)
>>> samples = np.linspace(0, 1, 5)
>>> RGB = tstack([samples, samples, samples])
>>> LUT_sequence.apply(RGB, LUT1D={"direction": "Inverse"})
...
array([[ 0.          ...,  0.          ...,  0.          ...],
       [ 0.2899886...,  0.2899886...,  0.2899886...],
       [ 0.4797662...,  0.4797662...,  0.4797662...],
       [ 0.6055328...,  0.6055328...,  0.6055328...],
       [ 0.7057779...,  0.7057779...,  0.7057779...]])
```

`copy()` → *LUTSequence*

Return a copy of the *LUT* sequence.

#### Returns

*LUT* sequence copy.

#### Return type

`colour.LUTSequence`

<code>read_LUT(path[, method])</code>	Read given <i>LUT</i> file using given method.
<code>write_LUT(LUT, path[, decimals, method])</code>	Write given <i>LUT</i> to given file using given method.

### colour.read\_LUT

`colour.read_LUT(path: str, method: Literal['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx'] | str | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → LUT1D | LUT3x1D | LUT3D | LUTSequence | LUTOperatorMatrix`

Read given *LUT* file using given method.

#### Parameters

- **path** (`str`) – *LUT* path.
- **method** (`Literal`['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx'] | `str` | `None`) – Reading method, if `None`, the method will be auto-detected according to extension.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –



**Returns**

`colour.LUT1D` or `colour.LUT3x1D` or `colour.LUT3D` or `colour.LUTSequence` or `colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` class instance.

**Return type**

`colour.LUT1D` or `colour.LUT3x1D` or `colour.LUT3D` or `colour.LUTSequence` or `colour.LUTOperatorMatrix`

**References**

[AdobeSystems13c], [Cha15], [RisingSResearch]

**Examples**

Reading a 3x1D *Iridas* .cube LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "ACES_Proxy_10_to_ACES.cube",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT(path))
LUT3x1D - ACES Proxy 10 to ACES
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (32, 3)
```

Reading a 1D Sony .spi1d LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spi1d",
...     "eotf_sRGB_1D.spi1d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT(path))
LUT1D - eotf sRGB 1D
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [-0.1  1.5]
Size        : (16,)
Comment 01 : Generated by "Colour 0.3.11".
Comment 02 : "colour.models.eotf_sRGB".
```

Reading a 3D Sony .spi3d LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     "sony_spi3d",
...     "Colour_Correct.spi3d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT(path))
LUT3D - Colour Correct
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (4, 4, 4, 3)
Comment 01 : Adapted from a LUT generated by Foundry::LUT.

```

Reading a Sony .spimtx LUT:

```

>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spimtx",
...     "dt.spimtx",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT(path))
LUTOperatorMatrix - dt
-----

Matrix      : [[ 0.864274  0.      0.      0.      ]
               [ 0.      0.864274  0.      0.      ]
               [ 0.      0.      0.864274  0.      ]
               [ 0.      0.      0.      1.      ]]
Offset      : [ 0.  0.  0.  0.]

```

## colour.write\_LUT

`colour.write_LUT(LUT: LUT1D | LUT3x1D | LUT3D | LUTSequence | LUTOperatorMatrix, path: str, decimals: int = 7, method: Literal['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx'] | str | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → bool`

Write given *LUT* to given file using given method.

### Parameters

- **LUT** (`LUT1D` | `LUT3x1D` | `LUT3D` | `LUTSequence` | `LUTOperatorMatrix`) – `colour.LUT1D` or `colour.LUT3x1D` or `colour.LUT3D` or `colour.LUTSequence` or `colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` class instance to write at given path.
- **path** (`str`) – *LUT* path.
- **decimals** (`int`) – Formatting decimals.
- **method** (`Literal['Cinespace', 'Iridas Cube', 'Resolve Cube', 'Sony SPI1D', 'Sony SPI3D', 'Sony SPImtx']` | `str` | `None`) – Writing method, if `None`, the method will be auto-detected according to extension.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

### Returns

Definition success.

**Return type**`bool`**References**[\[AdobeSystems13c\]](#), [\[Cha15\]](#), [\[RisingSResearch\]](#)**Examples**Writing a 3x1D *Iridas* .cube LUT:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(
...     spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")
```

Writing a 1D *Sony* .spi1d LUT:

```
>>> domain = np.array([ -0.1, 1.5])
>>> LUT = LUT1D(
...     spow(LUT1D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT(LUT, "My_LUT.spi1d")
```

Writing a 3D *Sony* .spi3d LUT:

```
>>> LUT = LUT3D(
...     LUT3D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     np.array([[0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]]),
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")
```

**Ancillary Objects**`colour.io`

<code>AbstractLUTSequenceOperator([name, comments])</code>	com-	Define the base class for <i>LUT</i> sequence operators.
--	------	--

## colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator

```
class colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator(name: str | None = None, comments: Sequence[str] |
                                             None = None)
```

Bases: ABC

Define the base class for *LUT* sequence operators.

This is an ABCMeta abstract class that must be inherited by sub-classes.

### Parameters

- **name** (str | None) – *LUT* sequence operator name.
- **comments** (Sequence[str] | None) – Comments to add to the *LUT* sequence operator.

### Attributes

- name
- comments

### Methods

- apply()

```
__init__(name: str | None = None, comments: Sequence[str] | None = None) → None
```

### Parameters

- **name** (str | None) –
- **comments** (Sequence[str] | None) –

### Return type

None

property name: str

Getter and setter property for the *LUT* name.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the *LUT* name with.

### Returns

*LUT* name.

### Return type

str

property comments: List[str]

Getter and setter property for the *LUT* comments.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the *LUT* comments with.

### Returns

*LUT* comments.

### Return type

list

**abstract apply**(*RGB*: ArrayLike, \**args*: Any, \*\**kwargs*: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Apply the *LUT* sequence operator to given *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array to apply the *LUT* sequence operator onto.
- **args** (Any) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (Any) – Keywords arguments.

#### Returns

Processed *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### `__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

<code>LUT_to_LUT(LUT, cls[, force_conversion])</code>	Convert given <i>LUT</i> to given <i>cls</i> class instance.
<code>read_LUT_Cinespace(path)</code>	Read given <i>Cinespace</i> .csp <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>write_LUT_Cinespace(LUT, path[, decimals])</code>	Write given <i>LUT</i> to given <i>Cinespace</i> .csp <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>read_LUT_IridasCube(path)</code>	Read given <i>Iridas</i> .cube <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>write_LUT_IridasCube(LUT, path[, decimals])</code>	Write given <i>LUT</i> to given <i>Iridas</i> .cube <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>read_LUT_SonySPI1D(path)</code>	Read given <i>Sony</i> .spi1d <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>write_LUT_SonySPI1D(LUT, path[, decimals])</code>	Write given <i>LUT</i> to given <i>Sony</i> .spi1d <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>read_LUT_SonySPI3D(path)</code>	Read given <i>Sony</i> .spi3d <i>LUT</i> file.
<code>write_LUT_SonySPI3D(LUT, path[, decimals])</code>	Write given <i>LUT</i> to given <i>Sony</i> .spi3d <i>LUT</i> file.

## colour.io.LUT\_to\_LUT

`colour.io.LUT_to_LUT(LUT, cls: AbstractLUT, force_conversion: bool = False, **kwargs: Any) → AbstractLUT`

Convert given *LUT* to given *cls* class instance.

#### Parameters

- **cls** (AbstractLUT) – *LUT* class instance.
- **force\_conversion** (bool) – Whether to force the conversion if destructive.
- **channel\_weights** – Channel weights in case of a downcast from a LUT3×1D or LUT3D class instance.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **size** – Expected table size in case of an upcast to or a downcast from a LUT3D class instance.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Converted *LUT* class instance.

#### Return type

`colour.LUT1D` or `colour.LUT3×1D` or `colour.LUT3D`

**Warning:** Some conversions are destructive and raise a `ValueError` exception by default.

**Raises**

`ValueError` – If the conversion is destructive.

**Parameters**

- `cls` (`AbstractLUT`) –
- `force_conversion` (`bool`) –
- `kwargs` (`Any`) –

**Return type**

*AbstractLUT*

**Examples**

```
>>> print(LUT_to_LUT(LUT1D(), LUT3D, force_conversion=True))
LUT3D - Unity 10 - Converted 1D to 3D
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
                [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (33, 33, 33, 3)
>>> print(LUT_to_LUT(LUT3x1D(), LUT1D, force_conversion=True))
LUT1D - Unity 10 - Converted 3x1D to 1D
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [ 0.  1.]
Size        : (10,)
>>> print(LUT_to_LUT(LUT3D(), LUT1D, force_conversion=True))
LUT1D - Unity 33 - Converted 3D to 1D
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [ 0.  1.]
Size        : (10,)
```

**colour.io.read\_LUT\_Cinespace**

`colour.io.read_LUT_Cinespace(path: str) → LUT3x1D | LUT3D | LUTSequence`

Read given *Cinespace* .csp *LUT* file.

**Parameters**

`path` (`str`) – *LUT* path.

**Returns**

`LUT3x1D` or `LUT3D` or `LUTSequence` class instance.

**Return type**

`colour.LUT3x1D` or `colour.LUT3D` or `colour.LUTSequence`

## References

[RisingSResearch]

## Examples

Reading a 3x1D *Cinespace* .csp LUT:

```
>>> import os
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "cinespace",
...     "ACES_Proxy_10_to_ACES.csp",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_Cinespace(path))
LUT3x1D - ACES Proxy 10 to ACES
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (32, 3)
```

Reading a 3D *Cinespace* .csp LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "cinespace",
...     "Colour_Correct.csp",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_Cinespace(path))
LUT3D - Generated by Foundry::LUT
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (4, 4, 4, 3)
```

## colour.io.write\_LUT\_Cinespace

`colour.io.write_LUT_Cinespace(LUT: LUT3x1D | LUT3D | LUTSequence, path: str, decimals: int = 7) → bool`

Write given *LUT* to given *Cinespace* .csp *LUT* file.

### Parameters

- **LUT** (`LUT3x1D` | `LUT3D` | `LUTSequence`) – LUT1D, LUT3x1D or LUT3D or LUTSequence class instance to write at given path.
- **path** (`str`) – *LUT* path.
- **decimals** (`int`) – Formatting decimals.

### Returns

Definition success.

### Return type

`bool`

### References

[RisingSResearch]

### Examples

Writing a 3x1D *Cinespace* .csp LUT:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(
...     spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_Cinespace(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")
```

Writing a 3D *Cinespace* .csp LUT:

```
>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> LUT = LUT3D(
...     spow(LUT3D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_Cinespace(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")
```

## colour.io.read\_LUT\_IridasCube

`colour.io.read_LUT_IridasCube(path: str) → LUT3x1D | LUT3D`

Read given *Iridas* .cube LUT file.

### Parameters

**path** (*str*) – LUT path.

### Returns

LUT3x1D or LUT3D class instance.

### Return type

LUT3x1D or LUT3D.



## References

[AdobeSystems13c]

## Examples

Reading a 3x1D *Iridas* .cube LUT:

```
>>> import os
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "ACES_Proxy_10_to_ACES.cube",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_IridasCube(path))
LUT3x1D - ACES Proxy 10 to ACES
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (32, 3)
```

Reading a 3D *Iridas* .cube LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "Colour_Correct.cube",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_IridasCube(path))
LUT3D - Generated by Foundry::LUT
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (4, 4, 4, 3)
```

Reading a 3D *Iridas* .cube LUT with comments:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "iridas_cube",
...     "Demo.cube",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_IridasCube(path))
LUT3x1D - Demo
-----

Dimensions : 2
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  2.  3.]]
Size        : (3, 3)
Comment 01  : Comments can go anywhere

```

## colour.io.write\_LUT\_IridasCube

`colour.io.write_LUT_IridasCube(LUT: LUT3x1D | LUT3D | LUTSequence, path: str, decimals: int = 7) → bool`

Write given *LUT* to given *Iridas* .cube *LUT* file.

### Parameters

- **LUT** (`LUT3x1D` | `LUT3D` | `LUTSequence`) – `LUT3x1D`, `LUT3D` or `LUTSequence` class instance to write at given path.
- **path** (`str`) – *LUT* path.
- **decimals** (`int`) – Formatting decimals.

### Returns

Definition success.

### Return type

`bool`

### Warning:

- If a `LUTSequence` class instance is passed as *LUT*, the first *LUT* in the *LUT* sequence will be used.

## References

[AdobeSystems13c]

## Examples

Writing a 3x1D *Iridas* .cube *LUT*:

```

>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(
...     spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_IridasCube(LUTxD, "My_LUT.cube")

```

Writing a 3D *Iridas* .cube *LUT*:

```

>>> domain = np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]])
>>> LUT = LUT3D(
...     spow(LUT3D.linear_table(16, domain), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
...     np.array([[ -0.1, -0.2, -0.4], [1.5, 3.0, 6.0]]),
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_IridasCube(LUTxD, "My_LUT.cube")
```

## colour.io.read\_LUT\_SonySPI1D

colour.io.read\_LUT\_SonySPI1D(path: str) → LUT1D | LUT3x1D

Read given Sony .spi1d LUT file.

### Parameters

**path** (str) – LUT path.

### Returns

LUT1D or LUT3x1D class instance.

### Return type

colour.LUT1D or colour.LUT3x1D

## Examples

Reading a 1D Sony .spi1d LUT:

```
>>> import os
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spi1d",
...     "eotf_sRGB_1D.spi1d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_SonySPI1D(path))
LUT1D - eotf sRGB 1D
-----

Dimensions : 1
Domain      : [-0.1  1.5]
Size        : (16,)
Comment 01 : Generated by "Colour 0.3.11".
Comment 02 : "colour.models.eotf_sRGB".
```

Reading a 3x1D Sony .spi1d LUT:

```
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spi1d",
...     "eotf_sRGB_3x1D.spi1d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_SonySPI1D(path))
LUT3x1D - eotf sRGB 3x1D
-----

Dimensions : 2
Domain      : [[-0.1 -0.1 -0.1]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

      [ 1.5  1.5  1.5]]
Size      : (16, 3)
Comment 01 : Generated by "Colour 0.3.11".
Comment 02 : "colour.models.eotf_sRGB".

```

## colour.io.write\_LUT\_SonySPI1D

`colour.io.write_LUT_SonySPI1D(LUT: LUT1D | LUT3x1D | LUTSequence, path: str, decimals: int = 7) → bool`

Write given *LUT* to given Sony *.spi1d* LUT file.

### Parameters

- **LUT** (`LUT1D` | `LUT3x1D` | `LUTSequence`) – LUT1D, LUT3x1D or LUTSequence class instance to write at given path.
- **path** (`str`) – LUT path.
- **decimals** (`int`) – Formatting decimals.

### Returns

Definition success.

### Return type

`bool`

### Warning:

- If a LUTSequence class instance is passed as LUT, the first *LUT* in the *LUT* sequence will be used.

## Examples

Writing a 1D Sony *.spi1d* LUT:

```

>>> from colour.algebra import spow
>>> domain = np.array([-0.1, 1.5])
>>> LUT = LUT1D(
...     spow(LUT1D.linear_table(16), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_SonySPI1D(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")

```

Writing a 3x1D Sony *.spi1d* LUT:

```

>>> domain = np.array([[-0.1, -0.1, -0.1], [1.5, 1.5, 1.5]])
>>> LUT = LUT3x1D(
...     spow(LUT3x1D.linear_table(16), 1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     domain,
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_SonySPI1D(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")

```

**colour.io.read\_LUT\_SonySPI3D**

`colour.io.read_LUT_SonySPI3D(path: str) → LUT3D`

Read given *Sony .spi3d* LUT file.

**Parameters**

**path** (*str*) – LUT path.

**Returns**

LUT3D class instance.

**Return type**

`colour.LUT3D`

**Examples**

Reading an ordered and an unordered 3D *Sony .spi3d* LUT:

```
>>> import os
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spi3d",
...     "Colour_Correct.spi3d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_SonySPI3D(path))
LUT3D - Colour Correct
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (4, 4, 4, 3)
Comment 01 : Adapted from a LUT generated by Foundry::LUT.
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "sony_spi3d",
...     "Colour_Correct_Unordered.spi3d",
... )
>>> print(read_LUT_SonySPI3D(path))
LUT3D - Colour Correct Unordered
-----

Dimensions : 3
Domain      : [[ 0.  0.  0.]
               [ 1.  1.  1.]]
Size        : (4, 4, 4, 3)
Comment 01 : Adapted from a LUT generated by Foundry::LUT.
```

## colour.io.write\_LUT\_SonySPI3D

`colour.io.write_LUT_SonySPI3D(LUT: LUT3D | LUTSequence, path: str, decimals: int = 7) → bool`

Write given *LUT* to given *Sony .spi3d LUT* file.

### Parameters

- **LUT** (`LUT3D` | `LUTSequence`) – *LUT3D* or *LUTSequence* class instance to write at given path.
- **path** (`str`) – *LUT* path.
- **decimals** (`int`) – Formatting decimals.

### Returns

Definition success.

### Return type

`bool`

### Warning:

- If a *LUTSequence* class instance is passed as *LUT*, the first *LUT* in the *LUT* sequence will be used.

## Examples

Writing a 3D *Sony .spi3d LUT*:

```
>>> LUT = LUT3D(
...     LUT3D.linear_table(16) ** (1 / 2.2),
...     "My LUT",
...     np.array([[0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1]]),
...     comments=["A first comment.", "A second comment."],
... )
>>> write_LUT_SonySPI3D(LUT, "My_LUT.cube")
```

## CSV Tabular Data

colour

<code>read_sds_from_csv_file(path, **kwargs)</code>	Read the spectral data from given CSV file and returns its content as a <i>dict</i> of <code>colour.SpectralDistribution</code> class instances.
<code>read_spectral_data_from_csv_file(path, **kwargs)</code>	Read the spectral data from given CSV file in the following form.
<code>write_sds_to_csv_file(sds, path)</code>	Write the given spectral distributions to given CSV file.

**colour.read\_sds\_from\_csv\_file**

`colour.read_sds_from_csv_file(path: str, **kwargs: Any) → Dict[str, SpectralDistribution]`

Read the spectral data from given CSV file and returns its content as a *dict* of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

**Parameters**

- **path** (*str*) – CSV file path.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments passed to `numpy.recfromcsv()` definition.

**Returns**

*dict* of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

**Return type**

*dict*

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> import os
>>> csv_file = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "colorchecker_n_ohda.csv",
... )
>>> sds = read_sds_from_csv_file(csv_file)
>>> print(tuple(sds.keys()))
('1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11', '12', '13', '14', '15', '16',
→ '17', '18', '19', '20', '21', '22', '23', '24')
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sds["1"]
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.    ,    0.048],
                    [ 385.    ,    0.051],
                    [ 390.    ,    0.055],
                    [ 395.    ,    0.06 ],
                    [ 400.    ,    0.065],
                    [ 405.    ,    0.068],
                    [ 410.    ,    0.068],
                    [ 415.    ,    0.067],
                    [ 420.    ,    0.064],
                    [ 425.    ,    0.062],
                    [ 430.    ,    0.059],
                    [ 435.    ,    0.057],
                    [ 440.    ,    0.055],
                    [ 445.    ,    0.054],
                    [ 450.    ,    0.053],
                    [ 455.    ,    0.053],
                    [ 460.    ,    0.052],
                    [ 465.    ,    0.052],
                    [ 470.    ,    0.052],
                    [ 475.    ,    0.053],
                    [ 480.    ,    0.054],
                    [ 485.    ,    0.055],
                    [ 490.    ,    0.057],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 495. , 0.059],
[ 500. , 0.061],
[ 505. , 0.062],
[ 510. , 0.065],
[ 515. , 0.067],
[ 520. , 0.07 ],
[ 525. , 0.072],
[ 530. , 0.074],
[ 535. , 0.075],
[ 540. , 0.076],
[ 545. , 0.078],
[ 550. , 0.079],
[ 555. , 0.082],
[ 560. , 0.087],
[ 565. , 0.092],
[ 570. , 0.1 ],
[ 575. , 0.107],
[ 580. , 0.115],
[ 585. , 0.122],
[ 590. , 0.129],
[ 595. , 0.134],
[ 600. , 0.138],
[ 605. , 0.142],
[ 610. , 0.146],
[ 615. , 0.15 ],
[ 620. , 0.154],
[ 625. , 0.158],
[ 630. , 0.163],
[ 635. , 0.167],
[ 640. , 0.173],
[ 645. , 0.18 ],
[ 650. , 0.188],
[ 655. , 0.196],
[ 660. , 0.204],
[ 665. , 0.213],
[ 670. , 0.222],
[ 675. , 0.231],
[ 680. , 0.242],
[ 685. , 0.251],
[ 690. , 0.261],
[ 695. , 0.271],
[ 700. , 0.282],
[ 705. , 0.294],
[ 710. , 0.305],
[ 715. , 0.318],
[ 720. , 0.334],
[ 725. , 0.354],
[ 730. , 0.372],
[ 735. , 0.392],
[ 740. , 0.409],
[ 745. , 0.42 ],
[ 750. , 0.436],
[ 755. , 0.45 ],
[ 760. , 0.462],
[ 765. , 0.465],
[ 770. , 0.448],
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 775.    ,    0.432],
[ 780.    ,    0.421]],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

**colour.read\_spectral\_data\_from\_csv\_file**

`colour.read_spectral_data_from_csv_file(path: str, **kwargs: Any) → Dict[str, NDArrayFloat]`

Read the spectral data from given CSV file in the following form:

```
390, 4.15003E-04, 3.68349E-04, 9.54729E-03
395, 1.05192E-03, 9.58658E-04, 2.38250E-02
400, 2.40836E-03, 2.26991E-03, 5.66498E-02
...
830, 9.74306E-07, 9.53411E-08, 0.00000
```

and returns it as an *dict* as follows:

```
{
    'wavelength': ndarray,
    'field 1': ndarray,
    'field 2': ndarray,
    ...,
    'field n': ndarray
}
```

**Parameters**

- **path** (*str*) – CSV file path.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments passed to `numpy.recfromcsv()` definition.

**Returns**

CSV file content.

**Return type**

*dict*

**Notes**

- A CSV spectral data file should define at least define two fields: one for the wavelengths and one for the associated values of one spectral distribution.

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> csv_file = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "colorchecker_n_ohda.csv",
... )
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> sds_data = read_spectral_data_from_csv_file(csv_file)
>>> pprint(list(sds_data.keys()))
['wavelength',
 '1',
 '2',
 '3',
 '4',
 '5',
 '6',
 '7',
 '8',
 '9',
 '10',
 '11',
 '12',
 '13',
 '14',
 '15',
 '16',
 '17',
 '18',
 '19',
 '20',
 '21',
 '22',
 '23',
 '24']
```

### `colour.write_sds_to_csv_file`

`colour.write_sds_to_csv_file(sds: Dict[str, SpectralDistribution], path: str) → bool`

Write the given spectral distributions to given CSV file.

#### Parameters

- **sds** (Dict[str, SpectralDistribution]) – Spectral distributions to write to given CSV file.
- **path** (str) – CSV file path.

#### Returns

Definition success.

#### Return type

bool

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If the given spectral distributions have different shapes.

## IES TM-27-14 Data

colour

<code>SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714([path, ...])</code>	Define a <i>IES TM-27-14</i> spectral distribution.
--	---

## colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714

```
class colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(path: str | None = None, header: Header_IESTM2714
    | None = None, spectral_quantity:
    Literal['absorptance', 'exitance', 'flux', 'intensity',
    'irradiance', 'radiance', 'reflectance', 'relative',
    'transmittance', 'R-Factor', 'T-Factor', 'other'] | None =
    None, reflection_geometry: Literal['di:8', 'de:8', '8:di',
    '8:de', 'd:d', 'd:0', '45a:0', '45c:0', '0:45a', '45x:0',
    '0:45x', 'other'] | None = None,
    transmission_geometry: Literal['0:0', 'di:0', 'de:0',
    '0:di', '0:de', 'd:d', 'other'] | None = None,
    bandwidth_FWHM: float | None = None,
    bandwidth_corrected: bool | None = None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `SpectralDistribution`Define a *IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution.This class can read and write *IES TM-27-14* spectral data XML files.

## Parameters

- **path** (`str` | `None`) – Spectral data XML file path.
- **header** (`Header_IESTM2714` | `None`) – *IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution header.
- **spectral\_quantity** (`Literal`['absorptance', 'exitance', 'flux', 'intensity', 'irradiance', 'radiance', 'reflectance', 'relative', 'transmittance', 'R-Factor', 'T-Factor', 'other'] | `None`) – Quantity of measurement for each element of the spectral data.
- **reflection\_geometry** (`Literal`['di:8', 'de:8', '8:di', '8:de', 'd:d', 'd:0', '45a:0', '45c:0', '0:45a', '45x:0', '0:45x', 'other'] | `None`) – Spectral reflectance factors geometric conditions.
- **transmission\_geometry** (`Literal`['0:0', 'di:0', 'de:0', '0:di', '0:de', 'd:d', 'other'] | `None`) – Spectral transmittance factors geometric conditions.
- **bandwidth\_FWHM** (`float` | `None`) – Spectroradiometer full-width half-maximum bandwidth in nanometers.
- **bandwidth\_corrected** (`bool` | `None`) – Specifies if bandwidth correction has been applied to the measured data.
- **data** – Data to be stored in the spectral distribution.
- **domain** – Values to initialise the `colour.SpectralDistribution.wavelength` property with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.SpectralDistribution.wavelength` property.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function.

- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function.
- **name** – Spectral distribution name.
- **display\_name** – Spectral distribution name for figures, default to `colour.SpectralDistribution.name` property value.

## Notes

### *Reflection Geometry*

- di:8: Diffuse / eight-degree, specular component included.
- de:8: Diffuse / eight-degree, specular component excluded.
- 8:di: Eight-degree / diffuse, specular component included.
- 8:de: Eight-degree / diffuse, specular component excluded.
- d:d: Diffuse / diffuse.
- d:0: Alternative diffuse.
- 45a:0: Forty-five degree annular / normal.
- 45c:0: Forty-five degree circumferential / normal.
- 0:45a: Normal / forty-five degree annular.
- 45x:0: Forty-five degree directional / normal.
- 0:45x: Normal / forty-five degree directional.
- other: User-specified in comments.

### *Transmission Geometry*

- 0:0: Normal / normal.
- di:0: Diffuse / normal, regular component included.
- de:0: Diffuse / normal, regular component excluded.
- 0:di: Normal / diffuse, regular component included.
- 0:de: Normal / diffuse, regular component excluded.
- d:d: Diffuse / diffuse.
- other: User-specified in comments.

## Attributes

- `mapping`
- `path`
- `header`
- `spectral_quantity`
- `reflection_geometry`
- `transmission_geometry`
- `bandwidth_FWHM`
- `bandwidth_corrected`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `read()`
- `write()`

## References

[IESCCommitteeTM2714WGroup14]

## Examples

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(
...     join(directory, "Fluorescent.spdx")
... )
>>> sd.name
'Unknown - N/A - Rare earth fluorescent lamp'
>>> sd.header.comments
'Ambient temperature 25 degrees C.'
>>> sd[501.7]
0.0950000...
```

`__init__`(*path*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *header*: *Header\_IESTM2714* | *None* = *None*, *spectral\_quantity*: *Literal*['absorptance', 'exitance', 'flux', 'intensity', 'irradiance', 'radiance', 'reflectance', 'relative', 'transmittance', 'R-Factor', 'T-Factor', 'other'] | *None* = *None*, *reflection\_geometry*: *Literal*['di:8', 'de:8', '8:di', '8:de', 'd:d', 'd:0', '45a:0', '45c:0', '0:45a', '45x:0', '0:45x', 'other'] | *None* = *None*, *transmission\_geometry*: *Literal*['0:0', 'di:0', 'de:0', '0:di', '0:de', 'd:d', 'other'] | *None* = *None*, *bandwidth\_FWHM*: *float* | *None* = *None*, *bandwidth\_corrected*: *bool* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*) → *None*

### Parameters

- **path** (*str* | *None*) –
- **header** (*Header\_IESTM2714* | *None*) –
- **spectral\_quantity** (*Literal*['absorptance', 'exitance', 'flux', 'intensity', 'irradiance', 'radiance', 'reflectance', 'relative', 'transmittance', 'R-Factor', 'T-Factor', 'other'] | *None*) –
- **reflection\_geometry** (*Literal*['di:8', 'de:8', '8:di', '8:de', 'd:d', 'd:0', '45a:0', '45c:0', '0:45a', '45x:0', '0:45x', 'other'] | *None*) –
- **transmission\_geometry** (*Literal*['0:0', 'di:0', 'de:0', '0:di', '0:de', 'd:d', 'other'] | *None*) –
- **bandwidth\_FWHM** (*float* | *None*) –
- **bandwidth\_corrected** (*bool* | *None*) –

### Return type

*None*

**property mapping:** `Structure`

Getter property for the mapping structure.

**Returns**

Mapping structure.

**Return type**

`colour.utilities.Structure`

**property path:** `str` | `None`

Getter and setter property for the path.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the path with.

**Returns**

Path.

**Return type**

`None` or `str`

**property header:** `Header_IESTM2714`

Getter and setter property for the header.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the header with.

**Returns**

Header.

**Return type**

`colour.io.tm2714.Header_IESTM2714`

**property spectral\_quantity:** `Literal['absorptance', 'exitance', 'flux', 'intensity', 'irradiance', 'radiance', 'reflectance', 'relative', 'transmittance', 'R-Factor', 'T-Factor', 'other']` | `None`

Getter and setter property for the spectral quantity.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the spectral quantity with.

**Returns**

Spectral quantity.

**Return type**

`None` or `str`

**property reflection\_geometry:** `Literal['di:8', 'de:8', '8:di', '8:de', 'd:d', 'd:0', '45a:0', '45c:0', '0:45a', '45x:0', '0:45x', 'other']` | `None`

Getter and setter property for the reflection geometry.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the reflection geometry with.

**Returns**

Reflection geometry.

**Return type**

`None` or `str`

**property transmission\_geometry:** `Literal['0:0', 'di:0', 'de:0', '0:di', '0:de', 'd:d', 'other']` | `None`

Getter and setter property for the transmission geometry.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the transmission geometry with.

**Returns**

Transmission geometry.

**Return type**

`None` or `str`

**property** `bandwidth_FWHM`: `float` | `None`

Getter and setter property for the full-width half-maximum bandwidth.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the full-width half-maximum bandwidth with.

**Returns**

Full-width half-maximum bandwidth.

**Return type**

`None` or `float`

**property** `bandwidth_corrected`: `bool` | `None`

Getter and setter property for whether bandwidth correction has been applied to the measured data.

**Parameters**

**value** – Whether bandwidth correction has been applied to the measured data.

**Returns**

Whether bandwidth correction has been applied to the measured data.

**Return type**

`None` or `bool`

**\_\_str\_\_()** → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the *IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> print(
...     SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(
...         join(directory, "Fluorescent.spdx")
...     )
... )
...
IES TM-27-14 Spectral Distribution
=====

Path           : ...
Spectral Quantity : relative
Reflection Geometry : other
Transmission Geometry : other
Bandwidth (FWHM) : 2.0
Bandwidth Corrected : True

Header
-----
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

Manufacturer      : Unknown
Catalog Number   : N/A
Description       : Rare earth fluorescent lamp
Document Creator  : byHeart Consultants
Unique Identifier : C3567553-C75B-4354-961E-35CEB9FEB42C
Measurement Equipment : None
Laboratory        : N/A
Report Number     : N/A
Report Date       : N/A
Document Creation Date : 2014-06-23
Comments          : Ambient temperature 25 degrees C.

```

## Spectral Data

-----

```

[[ 4.00000000e+02  3.40000000e-02]
 [ 4.03100000e+02  3.70000000e-02]
 [ 4.05500000e+02  6.90000000e-02]
 [ 4.07500000e+02  3.70000000e-02]
 [ 4.20600000e+02  4.20000000e-02]
 [ 4.31000000e+02  4.90000000e-02]
 [ 4.33700000e+02  6.00000000e-02]
 [ 4.37000000e+02  3.57000000e-01]
 [ 4.38900000e+02  6.00000000e-02]
 [ 4.60000000e+02  6.80000000e-02]
 [ 4.77000000e+02  7.50000000e-02]
 [ 4.81000000e+02  8.50000000e-02]
 [ 4.88200000e+02  2.04000000e-01]
 [ 4.92600000e+02  1.66000000e-01]
 [ 5.01700000e+02  9.50000000e-02]
 [ 5.07600000e+02  7.80000000e-02]
 [ 5.17600000e+02  7.10000000e-02]
 [ 5.29900000e+02  7.60000000e-02]
 [ 5.35400000e+02  9.90000000e-02]
 [ 5.39900000e+02  4.23000000e-01]
 [ 5.43200000e+02  8.02000000e-01]
 [ 5.44400000e+02  7.13000000e-01]
 [ 5.47200000e+02  9.99000000e-01]
 [ 5.48700000e+02  5.73000000e-01]
 [ 5.50200000e+02  3.40000000e-01]
 [ 5.53800000e+02  2.08000000e-01]
 [ 5.57300000e+02  1.39000000e-01]
 [ 5.63700000e+02  1.29000000e-01]
 [ 5.74800000e+02  1.31000000e-01]
 [ 5.78000000e+02  1.98000000e-01]
 [ 5.79200000e+02  1.90000000e-01]
 [ 5.80400000e+02  2.05000000e-01]
 [ 5.84800000e+02  2.44000000e-01]
 [ 5.85900000e+02  2.36000000e-01]
 [ 5.87500000e+02  2.56000000e-01]
 [ 5.90300000e+02  1.80000000e-01]
 [ 5.93500000e+02  2.18000000e-01]
 [ 5.95500000e+02  1.59000000e-01]
 [ 5.97000000e+02  1.47000000e-01]
 [ 5.99400000e+02  1.70000000e-01]

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 6.02200000e+02 1.34000000e-01]
[ 6.04600000e+02 1.21000000e-01]
[ 6.07400000e+02 1.40000000e-01]
[ 6.09400000e+02 2.29000000e-01]
[ 6.10200000e+02 4.65000000e-01]
[ 6.12000000e+02 9.52000000e-01]
[ 6.14600000e+02 4.77000000e-01]
[ 6.16900000e+02 2.08000000e-01]
[ 6.18500000e+02 1.35000000e-01]
[ 6.22100000e+02 1.50000000e-01]
[ 6.25600000e+02 1.55000000e-01]
[ 6.28400000e+02 1.34000000e-01]
[ 6.31200000e+02 1.68000000e-01]
[ 6.33200000e+02 8.70000000e-02]
[ 6.35600000e+02 6.80000000e-02]
[ 6.42700000e+02 5.80000000e-02]
[ 6.48700000e+02 5.80000000e-02]
[ 6.50700000e+02 7.40000000e-02]
[ 6.52600000e+02 6.30000000e-02]
[ 6.56200000e+02 5.30000000e-02]
[ 6.57000000e+02 5.60000000e-02]
[ 6.60600000e+02 4.90000000e-02]
[ 6.62600000e+02 5.90000000e-02]
[ 6.64200000e+02 4.80000000e-02]
[ 6.86000000e+02 4.10000000e-02]
[ 6.87600000e+02 4.80000000e-02]
[ 6.89200000e+02 3.90000000e-02]
[ 6.92400000e+02 3.80000000e-02]
[ 6.93500000e+02 4.40000000e-02]
[ 6.95500000e+02 3.40000000e-02]
[ 7.02300000e+02 3.60000000e-02]
[ 7.06700000e+02 4.20000000e-02]
[ 7.07100000e+02 6.10000000e-02]
[ 7.10200000e+02 6.10000000e-02]
[ 7.11000000e+02 4.10000000e-02]
[ 7.12200000e+02 5.20000000e-02]
[ 7.14200000e+02 3.30000000e-02]
[ 7.48400000e+02 3.40000000e-02]
[ 7.57900000e+02 3.10000000e-02]
[ 7.60700000e+02 3.90000000e-02]
[ 7.63900000e+02 2.90000000e-02]
[ 8.08800000e+02 2.90000000e-02]
[ 8.10700000e+02 3.90000000e-02]
[ 8.12700000e+02 3.00000000e-02]
[ 8.50100000e+02 3.00000000e-02]]
```

**\_\_repr\_\_()** → `str`Return an evaluable string representation of the *IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution.**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**`str`

## Examples

```

>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(join(directory, "Fluorescent.spdx"))
...
SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714('...',
                               Header_IESTM2714('Unknown',
                                                  'N/A',
                                                  'Rare earth ...',
                                                  'byHeart Consultants',
                                                  'C3567553-C75B-...',
                                                  None,
                                                  'N/A',
                                                  'N/A',
                                                  'N/A',
                                                  '2014-06-23',
                                                  'Ambient ...'),
                               'relative',
                               'other',
                               'other',
                               2.0,
                               True,
                               [[ 4.00000000e+02,  3.40000000e-02],
                                [ 4.03100000e+02,  3.70000000e-02],
                                [ 4.05500000e+02,  6.90000000e-02],
                                [ 4.07500000e+02,  3.70000000e-02],
                                [ 4.20600000e+02,  4.20000000e-02],
                                [ 4.31000000e+02,  4.90000000e-02],
                                [ 4.33700000e+02,  6.00000000e-02],
                                [ 4.37000000e+02,  3.57000000e-01],
                                [ 4.38900000e+02,  6.00000000e-02],
                                [ 4.60000000e+02,  6.80000000e-02],
                                [ 4.77000000e+02,  7.50000000e-02],
                                [ 4.81000000e+02,  8.50000000e-02],
                                [ 4.88200000e+02,  2.04000000e-01],
                                [ 4.92600000e+02,  1.66000000e-01],
                                [ 5.01700000e+02,  9.50000000e-02],
                                [ 5.07600000e+02,  7.80000000e-02],
                                [ 5.17600000e+02,  7.10000000e-02],
                                [ 5.29900000e+02,  7.60000000e-02],
                                [ 5.35400000e+02,  9.90000000e-02],
                                [ 5.39900000e+02,  4.23000000e-01],
                                [ 5.43200000e+02,  8.02000000e-01],
                                [ 5.44400000e+02,  7.13000000e-01],
                                [ 5.47200000e+02,  9.99000000e-01],
                                [ 5.48700000e+02,  5.73000000e-01],
                                [ 5.50200000e+02,  3.40000000e-01],
                                [ 5.53800000e+02,  2.08000000e-01],
                                [ 5.57300000e+02,  1.39000000e-01],
                                [ 5.63700000e+02,  1.29000000e-01],
                                [ 5.74800000e+02,  1.31000000e-01],
                                [ 5.78000000e+02,  1.98000000e-01],
                                [ 5.79200000e+02,  1.90000000e-01],
                                [ 5.80400000e+02,  2.05000000e-01],
                                [ 5.84800000e+02,  2.44000000e-01],
                                [ 5.85900000e+02,  2.36000000e-01],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 5.87500000e+02, 2.56000000e-01],
[ 5.90300000e+02, 1.80000000e-01],
[ 5.93500000e+02, 2.18000000e-01],
[ 5.95500000e+02, 1.59000000e-01],
[ 5.97000000e+02, 1.47000000e-01],
[ 5.99400000e+02, 1.70000000e-01],
[ 6.02200000e+02, 1.34000000e-01],
[ 6.04600000e+02, 1.21000000e-01],
[ 6.07400000e+02, 1.40000000e-01],
[ 6.09400000e+02, 2.29000000e-01],
[ 6.10200000e+02, 4.65000000e-01],
[ 6.12000000e+02, 9.52000000e-01],
[ 6.14600000e+02, 4.77000000e-01],
[ 6.16900000e+02, 2.08000000e-01],
[ 6.18500000e+02, 1.35000000e-01],
[ 6.22100000e+02, 1.50000000e-01],
[ 6.25600000e+02, 1.55000000e-01],
[ 6.28400000e+02, 1.34000000e-01],
[ 6.31200000e+02, 1.68000000e-01],
[ 6.33200000e+02, 8.70000000e-02],
[ 6.35600000e+02, 6.80000000e-02],
[ 6.42700000e+02, 5.80000000e-02],
[ 6.48700000e+02, 5.80000000e-02],
[ 6.50700000e+02, 7.40000000e-02],
[ 6.52600000e+02, 6.30000000e-02],
[ 6.56200000e+02, 5.30000000e-02],
[ 6.57000000e+02, 5.60000000e-02],
[ 6.60600000e+02, 4.90000000e-02],
[ 6.62600000e+02, 5.90000000e-02],
[ 6.64200000e+02, 4.80000000e-02],
[ 6.86000000e+02, 4.10000000e-02],
[ 6.87600000e+02, 4.80000000e-02],
[ 6.89200000e+02, 3.90000000e-02],
[ 6.92400000e+02, 3.80000000e-02],
[ 6.93500000e+02, 4.40000000e-02],
[ 6.95500000e+02, 3.40000000e-02],
[ 7.02300000e+02, 3.60000000e-02],
[ 7.06700000e+02, 4.20000000e-02],
[ 7.07100000e+02, 6.10000000e-02],
[ 7.10200000e+02, 6.10000000e-02],
[ 7.11000000e+02, 4.10000000e-02],
[ 7.12200000e+02, 5.20000000e-02],
[ 7.14200000e+02, 3.30000000e-02],
[ 7.48400000e+02, 3.40000000e-02],
[ 7.57900000e+02, 3.10000000e-02],
[ 7.60700000e+02, 3.90000000e-02],
[ 7.63900000e+02, 2.90000000e-02],
[ 8.08800000e+02, 2.90000000e-02],
[ 8.10700000e+02, 3.90000000e-02],
[ 8.12700000e+02, 3.00000000e-02],
[ 8.50100000e+02, 3.00000000e-02]],
CubicSplineInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{...})

```

`read()` → *SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714*

Read and parses the spectral data *XML* file path.

**Returns**

*IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714`

**Raises**

**ValueError** – If the *IES TM-27-14* spectral distribution path is undefined.

**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(
...     join(directory, "Fluorescent.spdx")
... )
>>> sd.name
'Unknown - N/A - Rare earth fluorescent lamp'
>>> sd.header.comments
'Ambient temperature 25 degrees C.'
>>> sd[400]
0.0340000...
```

**write()** → `bool`

Write the spectral distribution spectral data to *XML* file path.

**Returns**

Definition success.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from shutil import rmtree
>>> from tempfile import mkdtemp
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714(
...     join(directory, "Fluorescent.spdx")
... )
>>> temporary_directory = mkdtemp()
>>> sd.path = join(temporary_directory, "Fluorescent.spdx")
>>> sd.write()
True
>>> rmtree(temporary_directory)
```

## UPRTek and Sekonic Spectral Data

colour

<code>SpectralDistribution_UPRTek(path, **kwargs)</code>	Implement support to read and write <i>IES TM-27-14</i> spectral data XML file from a <i>UPRTek Pseudo-XLS</i> file.
<code>SpectralDistribution_Sekonic(path, **kwargs)</code>	Implement support to read and write <i>IES TM-27-14</i> spectral data XML file from a <i>Sekonic CSV</i> file.

`colour.SpectralDistribution_UPRTek`

**class** `colour.SpectralDistribution_UPRTek`(*path*: *str*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*)

Bases: `SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714`

Implement support to read and write *IES TM-27-14* spectral data XML file from a *UPRTek Pseudo-XLS* file.

**Parameters**

- **path** (*str*) – Path for *UPRTek Pseudo-XLS* file.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Attributes**

- `metadata`

**Methods**

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `read()`

**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_UPRTek(
...     join(directory, "ESPD2021_0104_231446.xls")
... )
>>> print(sd.align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
UPRTek
=====

Path           : ...
Spectral Quantity : irradiance
Reflection Geometry : None
Transmission Geometry : None
Bandwidth (FWHM) : None
Bandwidth Corrected : None
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

## Header

-----

```

Manufacturer      : UPRTek
Catalog Number   : None
Description       : None
Document Creator  : None
Unique Identifier : None
Measurement Equipment : CV600
Laboratory       : None
Report Number    : None
Report Date      : 2021/01/04_23:14:46
Document Creation Date : None
Comments         : {...}

```

## Spectral Data

-----

```

[[ 3.80000000e+02 3.02670000e-02]
 [ 3.90000000e+02 3.52230000e-02]
 [ 4.00000000e+02 1.93250000e-02]
 [ 4.10000000e+02 2.94260000e-02]
 [ 4.20000000e+02 8.76780000e-02]
 [ 4.30000000e+02 6.32578000e-01]
 [ 4.40000000e+02 3.62565900e+00]
 [ 4.50000000e+02 1.42069180e+01]
 [ 4.60000000e+02 1.70112970e+01]
 [ 4.70000000e+02 1.19673130e+01]
 [ 4.80000000e+02 8.42736200e+00]
 [ 4.90000000e+02 7.97729800e+00]
 [ 5.00000000e+02 8.71903600e+00]
 [ 5.10000000e+02 9.55321500e+00]
 [ 5.20000000e+02 9.90610500e+00]
 [ 5.30000000e+02 9.91394400e+00]
 [ 5.40000000e+02 9.74738000e+00]
 [ 5.50000000e+02 9.53404900e+00]
 [ 5.60000000e+02 9.27392200e+00]
 [ 5.70000000e+02 9.02323400e+00]
 [ 5.80000000e+02 8.91788800e+00]
 [ 5.90000000e+02 9.11454600e+00]
 [ 6.00000000e+02 9.55787100e+00]
 [ 6.10000000e+02 1.00600760e+01]
 [ 6.20000000e+02 1.04846200e+01]
 [ 6.30000000e+02 1.05679540e+01]
 [ 6.40000000e+02 1.04359870e+01]
 [ 6.50000000e+02 9.82122300e+00]
 [ 6.60000000e+02 8.77578300e+00]
 [ 6.70000000e+02 7.56471800e+00]
 [ 6.80000000e+02 6.29808600e+00]
 [ 6.90000000e+02 5.15623400e+00]
 [ 7.00000000e+02 4.05390600e+00]
 [ 7.10000000e+02 3.06638600e+00]
 [ 7.20000000e+02 2.19250000e+00]
 [ 7.30000000e+02 1.53922800e+00]
 [ 7.40000000e+02 1.14938200e+00]

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 7.50000000e+02 9.05095000e-01]
[ 7.60000000e+02 6.90947000e-01]
[ 7.70000000e+02 5.08426000e-01]
[ 7.80000000e+02 4.11766000e-01]]
```

```
>>> sd.header.comments
'{"Model Name": "CV600", "Serial Number": "19J00789", "Time": "2021/01/04_23:14:46",
↪ "Memo": [], "LUX": 695.154907, "fc": 64.605476, "CCT": 5198.0, "Duv": -0.00062, "I-
↪ Time": 12000.0, "X": 682.470886, "Y": 695.154907, "Z": 631.635071, "x": 0.339663,
↪ "y": 0.345975, "u\\'": 0.209915, "v\\'": 0.481087, "LambdaP": 456.0, "LambdaPValue": 1
↪ 18.404581, "CRI": 92.956993, "R1": 91.651062, "R2": 93.014732, "R3": 97.032013, "R4
↪ ": 93.513229, "R5": 92.48259, "R6": 91.48687, "R7": 93.016129, "R8": 91.459312, "R9
↪ ": 77.613075, "R10": 86.981613, "R11": 94.841324, "R12": 74.139542, "R13": 91.
↪ 073837, "R14": 97.064323, "R15": 88.615669, "TLCI": 97.495056, "TLMF-A": 1.270032,
↪ "SSI-A": 44.881924, "Rf": 87.234917, "Rg": 98.510712, "IRR": 2.607891}'
>>> sd.metadata.keys()
dict_keys(['Model Name', 'Serial Number', 'Time', 'Memo', 'LUX', 'fc', 'CCT', 'Duv',
↪ 'I-Time', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'x', 'y', 'u\\', 'v\\', 'LambdaP', 'LambdaPValue', 'CRI',
↪ 'R1', 'R2', 'R3', 'R4', 'R5', 'R6', 'R7', 'R8', 'R9', 'R10', 'R11', 'R12', 'R13',
↪ 'R14', 'R15', 'TLCI', 'TLMF-A', 'SSI-A', 'Rf', 'Rg', 'IRR'])
>>> sd.write(join(directory, "ESPD2021_0104_231446.spx"))
...
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(path: *str*, \*\*kwargs: *Any*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- path (*str*) –
- kwargs (*Any*) –

#### Return type

*None*

**property metadata:** *dict*

Getter property for the metadata.

#### Returns

Metadata.

#### Return type

*dict*

**\_\_str\_\_**() → *str*

Return a formatted string representation of the *UPRTek* spectral distribution.

#### Returns

Formatted string representation.

#### Return type

*str*

## Examples

```

>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_UPRTek(
...     join(directory, "ESPD2021_0104_231446.xls")
... )
>>> print(sd.read().align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
UPRTek
=====

Path                : ...
Spectral Quantity    : irradiance
Reflection Geometry  : None
Transmission Geometry : None
Bandwidth (FWHM)     : None
Bandwidth Corrected  : None

Header
-----

Manufacturer         : UPRTek
Catalog Number       : None
Description           : None
Document Creator      : None
Unique Identifier     : None
Measurement Equipment : CV600
Laboratory           : None
Report Number        : None
Report Date          : 2021/01/04_23:14:46
Document Creation Date : None
Comments             : {...}

Spectral Data
-----

[[ 3.80000000e+02  3.02670000e-02]
 [ 3.90000000e+02  3.52230000e-02]
 [ 4.00000000e+02  1.93250000e-02]
 [ 4.10000000e+02  2.94260000e-02]
 [ 4.20000000e+02  8.76780000e-02]
 [ 4.30000000e+02  6.32578000e-01]
 [ 4.40000000e+02  3.62565900e+00]
 [ 4.50000000e+02  1.42069180e+01]
 [ 4.60000000e+02  1.70112970e+01]
 [ 4.70000000e+02  1.19673130e+01]
 [ 4.80000000e+02  8.42736200e+00]
 [ 4.90000000e+02  7.97729800e+00]
 [ 5.00000000e+02  8.71903600e+00]
 [ 5.10000000e+02  9.55321500e+00]
 [ 5.20000000e+02  9.90610500e+00]
 [ 5.30000000e+02  9.91394400e+00]
 [ 5.40000000e+02  9.74738000e+00]
 [ 5.50000000e+02  9.53404900e+00]
 [ 5.60000000e+02  9.27392200e+00]

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```
[ 5.70000000e+02  9.02323400e+00]
[ 5.80000000e+02  8.91788800e+00]
[ 5.90000000e+02  9.11454600e+00]
[ 6.00000000e+02  9.55787100e+00]
[ 6.10000000e+02  1.00600760e+01]
[ 6.20000000e+02  1.04846200e+01]
[ 6.30000000e+02  1.05679540e+01]
[ 6.40000000e+02  1.04359870e+01]
[ 6.50000000e+02  9.82122300e+00]
[ 6.60000000e+02  8.77578300e+00]
[ 6.70000000e+02  7.56471800e+00]
[ 6.80000000e+02  6.29808600e+00]
[ 6.90000000e+02  5.15623400e+00]
[ 7.00000000e+02  4.05390600e+00]
[ 7.10000000e+02  3.06638600e+00]
[ 7.20000000e+02  2.19250000e+00]
[ 7.30000000e+02  1.53922800e+00]
[ 7.40000000e+02  1.14938200e+00]
[ 7.50000000e+02  9.05095000e-01]
[ 7.60000000e+02  6.90947000e-01]
[ 7.70000000e+02  5.08426000e-01]
[ 7.80000000e+02  4.11766000e-01]]
```

**read()** → *SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek*Read and parses the spectral data from a given *UPRTek* CSV file.**Returns***UPRTek* spectral distribution.**Return type***colour.SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek***Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_UPRTek(
...     join(directory, "ESPD2021_0104_231446.xls")
... )
>>> print(sd.read().align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
UPRTek
=====

Path          : ...
Spectral Quantity : irradiance
Reflection Geometry : None
Transmission Geometry : None
Bandwidth (FWHM) : None
Bandwidth Corrected : None

Header
-----

Manufacturer   : UPRTek
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

Catalog Number      : None
Description          : None
Document Creator     : None
Unique Identifier    : None
Measurement Equipment : CV600
Laboratory           : None
Report Number        : None
Report Date          : 2021/01/04_23:14:46
Document Creation Date : None
Comments             : {...}

```

## Spectral Data

-----

```

[[ 3.80000000e+02 3.02670000e-02]
 [ 3.90000000e+02 3.52230000e-02]
 [ 4.00000000e+02 1.93250000e-02]
 [ 4.10000000e+02 2.94260000e-02]
 [ 4.20000000e+02 8.76780000e-02]
 [ 4.30000000e+02 6.32578000e-01]
 [ 4.40000000e+02 3.62565900e+00]
 [ 4.50000000e+02 1.42069180e+01]
 [ 4.60000000e+02 1.70112970e+01]
 [ 4.70000000e+02 1.19673130e+01]
 [ 4.80000000e+02 8.42736200e+00]
 [ 4.90000000e+02 7.97729800e+00]
 [ 5.00000000e+02 8.71903600e+00]
 [ 5.10000000e+02 9.55321500e+00]
 [ 5.20000000e+02 9.90610500e+00]
 [ 5.30000000e+02 9.91394400e+00]
 [ 5.40000000e+02 9.74738000e+00]
 [ 5.50000000e+02 9.53404900e+00]
 [ 5.60000000e+02 9.27392200e+00]
 [ 5.70000000e+02 9.02323400e+00]
 [ 5.80000000e+02 8.91788800e+00]
 [ 5.90000000e+02 9.11454600e+00]
 [ 6.00000000e+02 9.55787100e+00]
 [ 6.10000000e+02 1.00600760e+01]
 [ 6.20000000e+02 1.04846200e+01]
 [ 6.30000000e+02 1.05679540e+01]
 [ 6.40000000e+02 1.04359870e+01]
 [ 6.50000000e+02 9.82122300e+00]
 [ 6.60000000e+02 8.77578300e+00]
 [ 6.70000000e+02 7.56471800e+00]
 [ 6.80000000e+02 6.29808600e+00]
 [ 6.90000000e+02 5.15623400e+00]
 [ 7.00000000e+02 4.05390600e+00]
 [ 7.10000000e+02 3.06638600e+00]
 [ 7.20000000e+02 2.19250000e+00]
 [ 7.30000000e+02 1.53922800e+00]
 [ 7.40000000e+02 1.14938200e+00]
 [ 7.50000000e+02 9.05095000e-01]
 [ 7.60000000e+02 6.90947000e-01]
 [ 7.70000000e+02 5.08426000e-01]
 [ 7.80000000e+02 4.11766000e-01]]

```

**colour.SpectralDistribution\_Sekonic****class** colour.SpectralDistribution\_Sekonic(path: str, \*\*kwargs: Any)

Bases: SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek

Implement support to read and write *IES TM-27-14* spectral data XML file from a *Sekonic* CSV file.**Parameters**

- **path** (str) – Path for *Sekonic* CSV file.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Attributes**

- metadata

**Methods**

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `read()`

**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_Sekonic(
...     join(directory, "RANDOM_001_02._3262K.csv")
... )
>>> print(sd.read().align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
Sekonic
=====

Path                : ...
Spectral Quantity    : irradiance
Reflection Geometry  : None
Transmission Geometry : None
Bandwidth (FWHM)     : None
Bandwidth Corrected  : None

Header
-----

Manufacturer         : Sekonic
Catalog Number       : None
Description           : None
Document Creator     : None
Unique Identifier     : None
Measurement Equipment : None
Laboratory           : None
Report Number        : None
Report Date          : 15/03/2021 3:44:14 p.m.
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

Document Creation Date : None
Comments                : {...}

Spectral Data
-----

[[ 3.80000000e+02  1.69406589e-21]
 [ 3.90000000e+02  2.11758237e-22]
 [ 4.00000000e+02  1.19813650e-05]
 [ 4.10000000e+02  1.97110530e-05]
 [ 4.20000000e+02  2.99661440e-05]
 [ 4.30000000e+02  6.38192720e-05]
 [ 4.40000000e+02  1.68909683e-04]
 [ 4.50000000e+02  3.31902935e-04]
 [ 4.60000000e+02  3.33143020e-04]
 [ 4.70000000e+02  2.30227481e-04]
 [ 4.80000000e+02  1.66981976e-04]
 [ 4.90000000e+02  1.64439844e-04]
 [ 5.00000000e+02  2.01534538e-04]
 [ 5.10000000e+02  2.57840526e-04]
 [ 5.20000000e+02  3.04612651e-04]
 [ 5.30000000e+02  3.41368344e-04]
 [ 5.40000000e+02  3.63639323e-04]
 [ 5.50000000e+02  3.87050648e-04]
 [ 5.60000000e+02  4.21619130e-04]
 [ 5.70000000e+02  4.58150520e-04]
 [ 5.80000000e+02  5.01176575e-04]
 [ 5.90000000e+02  5.40883630e-04]
 [ 6.00000000e+02  5.71256795e-04]
 [ 6.10000000e+02  5.83703280e-04]
 [ 6.20000000e+02  5.57688472e-04]
 [ 6.30000000e+02  5.17328095e-04]
 [ 6.40000000e+02  4.39994939e-04]
 [ 6.50000000e+02  3.62766819e-04]
 [ 6.60000000e+02  2.96465587e-04]
 [ 6.70000000e+02  2.43966802e-04]
 [ 6.80000000e+02  2.04134776e-04]
 [ 6.90000000e+02  1.75304012e-04]
 [ 7.00000000e+02  1.52887544e-04]
 [ 7.10000000e+02  1.29795619e-04]
 [ 7.20000000e+02  1.03122693e-04]
 [ 7.30000000e+02  8.77607820e-05]
 [ 7.40000000e+02  7.61524130e-05]
 [ 7.50000000e+02  7.06516880e-05]
 [ 7.60000000e+02  3.72199210e-05]
 [ 7.70000000e+02  3.63058860e-05]
 [ 7.80000000e+02  3.55755470e-05]]
>>> sd.header.comments
>>> sd.metadata.keys()
>>> sd.write(join(directory, "RANDOM_001_02._3262K.spdx"))
...

```

`--init__`(*path*: *str*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- *path* (*str*) –

- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Return type**

None

**\_\_str\_\_**() → *str*Return a formatted string representation of the *Sekonic* spectral distribution.**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type***str***Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_UPRTek(
...     join(directory, "ESPD2021_0104_231446.xls")
... )
>>> print(sd.read().align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
UPRTek
=====

Path                : ...
Spectral Quantity    : irradiance
Reflection Geometry  : None
Transmission Geometry : None
Bandwidth (FWHM)     : None
Bandwidth Corrected  : None

Header
-----

Manufacturer         : UPRTek
Catalog Number       : None
Description           : None
Document Creator     : None
Unique Identifier     : None
Measurement Equipment : CV600
Laboratory           : None
Report Number        : None
Report Date          : 2021/01/04_23:14:46
Document Creation Date : None
Comments              : {...}

Spectral Data
-----

[[ 3.80000000e+02  3.02670000e-02]
 [ 3.90000000e+02  3.52230000e-02]
 [ 4.00000000e+02  1.93250000e-02]
 [ 4.10000000e+02  2.94260000e-02]
 [ 4.20000000e+02  8.76780000e-02]
 [ 4.30000000e+02  6.32578000e-01]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 4.40000000e+02 3.62565900e+00]
[ 4.50000000e+02 1.42069180e+01]
[ 4.60000000e+02 1.70112970e+01]
[ 4.70000000e+02 1.19673130e+01]
[ 4.80000000e+02 8.42736200e+00]
[ 4.90000000e+02 7.97729800e+00]
[ 5.00000000e+02 8.71903600e+00]
[ 5.10000000e+02 9.55321500e+00]
[ 5.20000000e+02 9.90610500e+00]
[ 5.30000000e+02 9.91394400e+00]
[ 5.40000000e+02 9.74738000e+00]
[ 5.50000000e+02 9.53404900e+00]
[ 5.60000000e+02 9.27392200e+00]
[ 5.70000000e+02 9.02323400e+00]
[ 5.80000000e+02 8.91788800e+00]
[ 5.90000000e+02 9.11454600e+00]
[ 6.00000000e+02 9.55787100e+00]
[ 6.10000000e+02 1.00600760e+01]
[ 6.20000000e+02 1.04846200e+01]
[ 6.30000000e+02 1.05679540e+01]
[ 6.40000000e+02 1.04359870e+01]
[ 6.50000000e+02 9.82122300e+00]
[ 6.60000000e+02 8.77578300e+00]
[ 6.70000000e+02 7.56471800e+00]
[ 6.80000000e+02 6.29808600e+00]
[ 6.90000000e+02 5.15623400e+00]
[ 7.00000000e+02 4.05390600e+00]
[ 7.10000000e+02 3.06638600e+00]
[ 7.20000000e+02 2.19250000e+00]
[ 7.30000000e+02 1.53922800e+00]
[ 7.40000000e+02 1.14938200e+00]
[ 7.50000000e+02 9.05095000e-01]
[ 7.60000000e+02 6.90947000e-01]
[ 7.70000000e+02 5.08426000e-01]
[ 7.80000000e+02 4.11766000e-01]]
```

**read()** → *SpectralDistribution\_Sekonic*Read and parses the spectral data from a given *Sekonic Pseudo-XLS* file.**Returns***Sekonic* spectral distribution.**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution_Sekonic`**Examples**

```
>>> from os.path import dirname, join
>>> from colour import SpectralShape
>>> directory = join(dirname(__file__), "tests", "resources")
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution_Sekonic(
...     join(directory, "RANDOM_001_02._3262K.csv")
... )
>>> print(sd.read().align(SpectralShape(380, 780, 10)))
...
Sekonic
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

=====

Path : ...  
 Spectral Quantity : irradiance  
 Reflection Geometry : None  
 Transmission Geometry : None  
 Bandwidth (FWHM) : None  
 Bandwidth Corrected : None

Header

-----

Manufacturer : Sekonic  
 Catalog Number : None  
 Description : None  
 Document Creator : None  
 Unique Identifier : None  
 Measurement Equipment : None  
 Laboratory : None  
 Report Number : None  
 Report Date : 15/03/2021 3:44:14 p.m.  
 Document Creation Date : None  
 Comments : {...}

Spectral Data

-----

```
[ [ 3.80000000e+02 1.69406589e-21]
  [ 3.90000000e+02 2.11758237e-22]
  [ 4.00000000e+02 1.19813650e-05]
  [ 4.10000000e+02 1.97110530e-05]
  [ 4.20000000e+02 2.99661440e-05]
  [ 4.30000000e+02 6.38192720e-05]
  [ 4.40000000e+02 1.68909683e-04]
  [ 4.50000000e+02 3.31902935e-04]
  [ 4.60000000e+02 3.33143020e-04]
  [ 4.70000000e+02 2.30227481e-04]
  [ 4.80000000e+02 1.66981976e-04]
  [ 4.90000000e+02 1.64439844e-04]
  [ 5.00000000e+02 2.01534538e-04]
  [ 5.10000000e+02 2.57840526e-04]
  [ 5.20000000e+02 3.04612651e-04]
  [ 5.30000000e+02 3.41368344e-04]
  [ 5.40000000e+02 3.63639323e-04]
  [ 5.50000000e+02 3.87050648e-04]
  [ 5.60000000e+02 4.21619130e-04]
  [ 5.70000000e+02 4.58150520e-04]
  [ 5.80000000e+02 5.01176575e-04]
  [ 5.90000000e+02 5.40883630e-04]
  [ 6.00000000e+02 5.71256795e-04]
  [ 6.10000000e+02 5.83703280e-04]
  [ 6.20000000e+02 5.57688472e-04]
  [ 6.30000000e+02 5.17328095e-04]
  [ 6.40000000e+02 4.39994939e-04]
  [ 6.50000000e+02 3.62766819e-04]
  [ 6.60000000e+02 2.96465587e-04]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 6.70000000e+02 2.43966802e-04]
[ 6.80000000e+02 2.04134776e-04]
[ 6.90000000e+02 1.75304012e-04]
[ 7.00000000e+02 1.52887544e-04]
[ 7.10000000e+02 1.29795619e-04]
[ 7.20000000e+02 1.03122693e-04]
[ 7.30000000e+02 8.77607820e-05]
[ 7.40000000e+02 7.61524130e-05]
[ 7.50000000e+02 7.06516880e-05]
[ 7.60000000e+02 3.72199210e-05]
[ 7.70000000e+02 3.63058860e-05]
[ 7.80000000e+02 3.55755470e-05]]
```

## X-Rite Data

colour

<code>read_sds_from_xrite_file(path)</code>	Read the spectral data from given <i>X-Rite</i> file and returns it as a <i>dict</i> of <code>colour.SpectralDistribution</code> class instances.
---	---

### colour.read\_sds\_from\_xrite\_file

`colour.read_sds_from_xrite_file(path: str) → Dict[str, SpectralDistribution]`

Read the spectral data from given *X-Rite* file and returns it as a *dict* of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

#### Parameters

**path** (`str`) – Absolute *X-Rite* file path.

#### Returns

*dict* of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

#### Return type

`dict`

## Notes

- This parser is minimalistic and absolutely not bullet-proof.

## Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> xrite_file = os.path.join(
...     os.path.dirname(__file__),
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "X-Rite_Digital_Colour_Checker.txt",
... )
>>> sds_data = read_sds_from_xrite_file(xrite_file)
>>> pprint(list(sds_data.keys()))
['X1', 'X2', 'X3', 'X4', 'X5', 'X6', 'X7', 'X8', 'X9', 'X10']
```



## Colour Models

### Tristimulus Values, CIE xyY Colourspace and Chromaticity Coordinates

colour

<code>XYZ_to_xyY(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace.
<code>xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_xy(XYZ)</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>xy_to_XYZ(xy)</code>	Return the <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>xyY_to_xy(xyY)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace to <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>xy_to_xyY(xy[, Y])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates to <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace by extending the array last dimension with given <i>Y luminance</i> .

#### colour.XYZ\_to\_xyY

colour.XYZ\_to\_xyY(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *CIE xyY* colourspace.

##### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

##### Returns

*CIE xyY* colourspace array.

##### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_xyY(XYZ)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...,  0.1219722...])
```

## colour.xyY\_to\_XYZ

colour.xyY\_to\_XYZ(xyY: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *CIE xyY* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

xyY (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

## Examples

```
>>> xyY = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944, 0.12197225])
>>> xyY_to_XYZ(xyY)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

**colour.XYZ\_to\_xy**`colour.XYZ_to_xy(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.**Parameters****XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.**Returns***CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_xy(XYZ)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...])
```

**colour.xy\_to\_XYZ**`colour.xy_to_XYZ(xy: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`Return the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.**Parameters****xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.**Returns***CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xy	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

## Examples

```
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_to_XYZ(xy)
array([ 1.6933366..., 1.          , 0.4211574...])
```

## colour.xyY\_to\_xy

colour.**xyY\_to\_xy**(xyY: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *CIE xyY* colourspace to *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

xyY argument with last dimension being equal to 2 will be assumed to be a *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates argument and will be returned directly by the definition.

### Parameters

**xyY** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE xyY* colourspace array or *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

## Examples

```
>>> xyY = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944, 0.12197225])
>>> xyY_to_xy(xyY)
array([ 0.54369557..., 0.32107944...])
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xyY_to_xy(xy)
array([ 0.54369557..., 0.32107944...])
```

## colour.xy\_to\_xyY

colour.xy\_to\_xyY(xy: ArrayLike, Y: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates to *CIE xyY* colourspace by extending the array last dimension with given *Y luminance*.

xy argument with last dimension being equal to 3 will be assumed to be a *CIE xyY* colourspace array argument and will be returned directly by the definition.

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.
- **Y** (float) – Optional *Y luminance* value used to construct the *CIE xyY* colourspace array, the default *Y luminance* value is 1.

### Returns

*CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xy	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- This definition is a convenient object provided to implement support of illuminant argument *luminance* value in various colour.models package objects such as `colour.Lab_to_XYZ()` or `colour.Luv_to_XYZ()`.

## References

[CIET14804f], [Wikipedia05d]

## Examples

```
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_to_xyY(xy)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...,  1.          ])
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944, 1.00000000])
>>> xy_to_xyY(xy)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...,  1.          ])
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369557, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_to_xyY(xy, 100)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794..., 100.          ])
```

## Common Models

colour

`COLOURSPACE_MODELS`

Colourspace models supporting a direct conversion to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### colour.COLOURSPACE\_MODELS

```
colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS = ('CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD',  
'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99',  
'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT Ragoo  
2021', 'IPT', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg',  
'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT')
```

Colourspace models supporting a direct conversion to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

colour.models

`Jab_to_JCh(Jab)`

Convert from *Jab* colour representation to *JCh* colour representation.

`JCh_to_Jab(JCh)`

Convert from *JCh* colour representation to *Jab* colour representation.

`XYZ_to_Iab(XYZ, LMS_to_LMS_p_callable, ...)`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation.

`Iab_to_XYZ(Iab, LMS_p_to_LMS_callable, ...)`

Convert from *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### colour.models.Jab\_to\_JCh

colour.models.**Jab\_to\_JCh**(*Jab*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *Jab* colour representation to *JCh* colour representation.

This definition is used to perform conversion from *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace to *CIE L\*C\*H*ab colourspace and for other similar conversions. It implements a generic transformation from *Lightness J*, *a* and *b* opponent colour dimensions to the correlates of *Lightness J*, chroma *C* and hue angle *h*.

#### Parameters

**Jab** (*ArrayLike*) – *Jab* colour representation array.

#### Returns

*JCh* colour representation array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jab	J : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	J : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JCh	J : [0, 100] C : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] C : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> Jab = np.array([41.52787529, 52.63858304, 26.92317922])
>>> Jab_to_JCh(Jab)
array([ 41.5278752...,  59.1242590...,  27.0884878...])
```

`colour.models.JCh_to_Jab`

`colour.models.JCh_to_Jab(JCh: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *JCh* colour representation to *Jab* colour representation.

This definition is used to perform conversion from *CIE L\*C\*Hab* colourspace to *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace and for other similar conversions. It implements a generic transformation from the correlates of *Lightness J*, chroma *C* and hue angle *h* to *Lightness J*, *a* and *b* opponent colour dimensions.

**Parameters**

**JCh** (ArrayLike) – *JCh* colour representation array.

**Returns**

*Jab* colour representation array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JCh	J : [0, 100] C : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] C : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jab	J : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	J : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> JCh = np.array([41.52787529, 59.12425901, 27.08848784])
>>> JCh_to_Jab(JCh)
array([ 41.5278752...,  52.6385830...,  26.9231792...])
```

## colour.models.XYZ\_to\_Iab

`colour.models.XYZ_to_Iab(XYZ: ArrayLike, LMS_to_LMS_p_callable: Callable, matrix_XYZ_to_LMS: ArrayLike, matrix_LMS_p_to_Iab: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation.

This definition is used to perform conversion from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *IPT* colourspace and for other similar conversions. It implements a generic transformation from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Lightness I*, *a* and *b* representing red-green dimension, i.e. the dimension lost by protanopes and the yellow-blue dimension, i.e. the dimension lost by tritanopes, respectively.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **LMS\_to\_LMS\_p\_callable** (Callable) – Callable applying the forward non-linearity to the *LMS* colourspace array.
- **matrix\_XYZ\_to\_LMS** (ArrayLike) – Matrix converting from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *LMS* colourspace.
- **matrix\_LMS\_p\_to\_Iab** (ArrayLike) – Matrix converting from non-linear *LMS<sub>p</sub>* colourspace to *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation.

### Returns

*IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Iab	I : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]	I : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> LMS_to_LMS_p = lambda x: x**0.43
>>> M_XYZ_to_LMS = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.4002, 0.7075, -0.0807],
...         [-0.2280, 1.1500, 0.0612],
...         [0.0000, 0.0000, 0.9184],
...     ]
... )
>>> M_LMS_p_to_Iab = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.4000, 0.4000, 0.2000],
...         [4.4550, -4.8510, 0.3960],
...         [0.8056, 0.3572, -1.1628],
...     ]
... )
>>> XYZ_to_Iab(XYZ, LMS_to_LMS_p, M_XYZ_to_LMS, M_LMS_p_to_Iab)
...
array([ 0.3842619...,  0.3848730...,  0.1888683...])
```

## colour.models.lab\_to\_XYZ

`colour.models.Iab_to_XYZ(Iab: ArrayLike, LMS_p_to_LMS_callable: Callable, matrix_Iab_to_LMS_p: ArrayLike, matrix_LMS_to_XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

This definition is used to perform conversion from *IPT* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values and for other similar conversions. It implements a generic transformation from *Lightness I*, *a* and *b* representing red-green dimension, i.e. the dimension lost by protanopes and the yellow-blue dimension, i.e. the dimension lost by tritanopes, respectively to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Iab** (ArrayLike) – *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation.
- **LMS\_p\_to\_LMS\_callable** (Callable) – Callable applying the reverse non-linearity to the *LMS<sub>p</sub>* colourspace array.
- **matrix\_Iab\_to\_LMS\_p** (ArrayLike) – Matrix converting from *IPT*-like *Iab* colour representation to non-linear *LMS<sub>p</sub>* colourspace.
- **matrix\_LMS\_to\_XYZ** (ArrayLike) – Matrix converting from *LMS* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Iab	I : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]	I : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Examples

```
>>> Iab = np.array([0.38426191, 0.38487306, 0.18886838])
>>> LMS_p_to_LMS = lambda x: x ** (1 / 0.43)
>>> M_Iab_to_LMS_p = np.linalg.inv(
...     np.array(
...         [
...             [0.4000, 0.4000, 0.2000],
...             [4.4550, -4.8510, 0.3960],
...             [0.8056, 0.3572, -1.1628],
...         ]
...     )
... )
>>> M_LMS_to_XYZ = np.linalg.inv(
...     np.array(
...         [
...             [0.4002, 0.7075, -0.0807],
...             [-0.2280, 1.1500, 0.0612],
...             [0.0000, 0.0000, 0.9184],
...         ]
...     )
... )
>>> Iab_to_XYZ(Iab, LMS_p_to_LMS, M_Iab_to_LMS_p, M_LMS_to_XYZ)
...
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

CIE L\*a\*b\* Colourspace

colour

XYZ_to_Lab(XYZ[, illuminant])	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to CIE L*a*b* colourspace.
Lab_to_XYZ(Lab[, illuminant])	Convert from CIE L*a*b* colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
Lab_to_LCHab(Lab)	Convert from CIE L*a*b* colourspace to CIE L*C*Hab colourspace.
LCHab_to_Lab(LCHab)	Convert from CIE L*C*Hab colourspace to CIE L*a*b* colourspace.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Lab

`colour.XYZ_to_Lab(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* CIE xy chromaticity coordinates or CIE xyY colourspace array.

### Returns

CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Lab(XYZ)
array([ 41.5278752...,  52.6385830...,  26.9231792...])
```

## colour.Lab\_to\_XYZ

`colour.Lab_to_XYZ(Lab: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Lab** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* CIE xy chromaticity coordinates or CIE xyY colourspace array.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	a : [-100, 100]	a : [-1, 1]
	b : [-100, 100]	b : [-1, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[CIET14804h]

**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab = np.array([41.52787529, 52.63858304, 26.92317922])
>>> Lab_to_XYZ(Lab)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

**colour.Lab\_to\_LCHab**

`colour.Lab_to_LCHab(Lab: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace to *CIE L\*C\*Hab* colourspace.

**Parameters**

**Lab** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array.

**Returns**

*CIE L\*C\*Hab* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LCHab	L : [0, 100] C : [0, 100] Hab : [0, 360]	L : [0, 1] C : [0, 1] Hab : [0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab = np.array([41.52787529, 52.63858304, 26.92317922])
>>> Lab_to_LCHab(Lab)
array([ 41.5278752...,  59.1242590...,  27.0884878...])
```

**colour.LCHab\_to\_Lab**

**colour.LCHab\_to\_Lab**(LCHab: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE  $L^*C^*Hab$  colourspace to CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace.

**Parameters**

**LCHab** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*C^*Hab$  colourspace array.

**Returns**

CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LCHab	L : [0, 100] C : [0, 100] Hab : [0, 360]	L : [0, 1] C : [0, 1] Hab : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> LCHab = np.array([41.52787529, 59.12425901, 27.08848784])
>>> LCHab_to_Lab(LCHab)
array([ 41.5278752...,  52.6385830...,  26.9231792...])
```

## CIE $L^*u^*v^*$ Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Luv(XYZ[, illuminant])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace.
<code>Luv_to_XYZ(Luv[, illuminant])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>Luv_to_LCHuv(Luv)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace to <i>CIE <math>L^*C^*Huv</math></i> colourspace.
<code>LCHuv_to_Luv(LCHuv)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE <math>L^*C^*Huv</math></i> colourspace to <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace.
<code>Luv_to_uv(Luv[, illuminant])</code>	Return the $uv^p$ chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace array.
<code>uv_to_Luv(uv[, illuminant, Y])</code>	Return the <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace array from given $uv^p$ chromaticity coordinates by extending the array last dimension with given <i>L Lightness</i> .
<code>Luv_uv_to_xy(uv)</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace $uv^p$ chromaticity coordinates.
<code>xy_to_Luv_uv(xy)</code>	Return the <i>CIE <math>L^*u^*v^*</math></i> colourspace $uv^p$ chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Luv

colour.XYZ\_to\_Luv(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS\_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$*  colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$*  colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100] u : [-100, 100] v : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] u : [-1, 1] v : [-1, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h], [Wikipedia07e]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Luv(XYZ)
array([ 41.5278752...,  96.8362605...,  17.7521014...])
```

## colour.Luv\_to\_XYZ

`colour.Luv_to_XYZ(Luv: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'])` → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Luv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100] u : [-100, 100] v : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] u : [-1, 1] v : [-1, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h], [Wikipedia07e]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Luv = np.array([41.52787529, 96.83626054, 17.75210149])
>>> Luv_to_XYZ(Luv)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.Luv\_to\_LCHuv

colour.Luv\_to\_LCHuv(Luv: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$  colourspace to CIE  $L^*C^*Huv$  colourspace.

### Parameters

Luv (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$  colourspace array.

### Returns

CIE  $L^*C^*Huv$  colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	u : [-100, 100]	u : [-1, 1]
	v : [-100, 100]	v : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LCHuv	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	C : [0, 100]	C : [0, 1]
	Huv : [0, 360]	Huv : [0, 1]



## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Luv = np.array([41.52787529, 96.83626054, 17.75210149])
>>> Luv_to_LCHuv(Luv)
array([ 41.5278752...,  98.4499795..., 10.3881634...])
```

## colour.LCHuv\_to\_Luv

colour.LCHuv\_to\_Luv(LCHuv: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE L\*C\*Huv* colourspace to *CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace.

### Parameters

LCHuv (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*C\*Huv* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LCHuv	L : [0, 100] C : [0, 100] Huv : [0, 360]	L : [0, 1] C : [0, 1] Huv : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100] u : [-100, 100] v : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] u : [-1, 1] v : [-1, 1]

## References

[CIET14804h]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> LCHuv = np.array([41.52787529, 98.44997950, 10.38816348])
>>> LCHuv_to_Luv(LCHuv)
array([ 41.5278752...,  96.8362605...,  17.7521014...])
```

## colour.Luv\_to\_uv

`colour.Luv_to_uv(Luv: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'])` → `NDArrayFloat`

Return the  $uv^p$  chromaticity coordinates from given CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$  colourspace array.

### Parameters

- **Luv** (ArrayLike) – CIE  $L^*u^*v^*$  colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* CIE  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates or CIE  $xyY$  colourspace array.

### Returns

$uv^p$  chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	u : [-100, 100]	u : [-1, 1]
	v : [-100, 100]	v : [-1, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804g]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Luv = np.array([41.52787529, 96.83626054, 17.75210149])
>>> Luv_to_uv(Luv)
array([ 0.3772021...,  0.5012026...])
```

## colour.uv\_to\_Luv

`colour.uv_to_Luv(uv: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'] ['D65'], Y: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace array from given *uv<sup>p</sup>* chromaticity coordinates by extending the array last dimension with given *L Lightness*.

### Parameters

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – *uv<sup>p</sup>* chromaticity coordinates.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.
- **Y** (float) – Optional *Y luminance* value used to construct the intermediate *CIE XYZ* colourspace array, the default *Y luminance* value is 1.

### Returns

*CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Luv	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	u : [-100, 100]	u : [-1, 1]
	v : [-100, 100]	v : [-1, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[CIET14804g]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uv = np.array([0.37720213, 0.50120264])
>>> uv_to_Luv(uv)
array([ 100.          , 233.1837603...,  42.7474385...])
```

## colour.Luv\_uv\_to\_xy

`colour.Luv_uv_to_xy(uv: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE L\*u\*v\** colourspace *uv<sup>p</sup>* chromaticity coordinates.

### Parameters

**uv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*u\*v\* u"v"* chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Wikipedia07b]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uv = np.array([0.37720213, 0.50120264])
>>> Luv_uv_to_xy(uv)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...])
```

## colour.xy\_to\_Luv\_uv

colour.xy\_to\_Luv\_uv(xy: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE*  $L^*u^*v^*$  colourspace  $uv^P$  chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates.

### Parameters

xy (ArrayLike) – *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

*CIE*  $L^*u^*v^*$   $u''v''$  chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[Wikipedia07e]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369558, 0.32107944])
>>> xy_to_Luv_uv(xy)
array([ 0.3772021...,  0.5012026...])
```

## CIE 1960 UCS Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_UCS(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace.
<code>UCS_to_XYZ(UVW)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>UCS_to_uv(UVW)</code>	Return the <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace array.
<code>uv_to_UCS(uv[, V])</code>	Return the <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace array from given <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>UCS_uv_to_xy(uv)</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>xy_to_UCS_uv(xy)</code>	Return the <i>CIE 1960 UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_UCS

`colour.XYZ_to_UCS(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace.

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

*CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
UVW	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia08b], [Wikipedia08c]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_UCS(XYZ)
array([ 0.1376933...,  0.1219722...,  0.1053731...])
```

## colour.UCS\_to\_XYZ

colour.UCS\_to\_XYZ(UVW: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

UVW (ArrayLike) – *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
UVW	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia08b], [Wikipedia08c]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> UVW = np.array([0.13769339, 0.12197225, 0.10537310])
>>> UCS_to_XYZ(UVW)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.UCS\_to\_uv

colour.UCS\_to\_uv(UVW: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array.

### Parameters

UVW (ArrayLike) – *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array.

### Returns

*uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
UVW	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**[\[Wikipedia08b\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> UVW = np.array([0.13769339, 0.12197225, 0.10537310])
>>> UCS_to_uv(UVW)
array([ 0.3772021...,  0.3341350...])
```

**colour.uv\_to\_UCS**

`colour.uv_to_UCS(uv: ArrayLike, V: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array from given *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Parameters**

- **uv** (`ArrayLike`) – *uv* chromaticity coordinates.
- **V** (`float`) – Optional *V luminance* value used to construct the *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array, the default *V luminance* is set to 1.

**Returns**

*CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace array.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**[\[Wikipedia08b\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uv = np.array([0.37720213, 0.33413508])
>>> uv_to_UCS(uv)
array([ 1.1288911...,  1.          ,  0.8639104...])
```

### colour.UCS\_uv\_to\_xy

colour.UCS\_uv\_to\_xy(*uv*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Parameters**

*uv* (ArrayLike) – *CIE UCS uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Returns**

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

### References

[Wikipedia08b]

### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uv = np.array([0.37720213, 0.33413508])
>>> UCS_uv_to_xy(uv)
array([ 0.5436955...,  0.3210794...])
```

### colour.xy\_to\_UCS\_uv

colour.xy\_to\_UCS\_uv(*xy*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE 1960 UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

**Parameters**

*xy* (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

**Returns**

*CIE UCS uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

### References

[Wikipedia08b]

### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy = np.array([0.54369555, 0.32107941])
>>> xy_to_UCS_uv(xy)
array([ 0.3772021...,  0.3341350...])
```



## CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\* Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_UVW(XYZ[, illuminant])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>CIE 1964 U*V*W*</i> colourspace.
<code>UVW_to_XYZ(UVW[, illuminant])</code>	Convert <i>CIE 1964 U*V*W*</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_UVW

`colour.XYZ_to_UVW(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\** colourspace.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

#### Returns

*CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\** colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
UVW	U : [-100, 100]	U : [-1, 1]
	V : [-100, 100]	V : [-1, 1]
	W : [0, 100]	W : [0, 1]

#### References

[Wikipedia08d]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]) * 100
>>> XYZ_to_UVW(XYZ)
array([ 94.5503572..., 11.5553652..., 40.5475740...])
```

## colour.UVW\_to\_XYZ

`colour.UVW_to_XYZ(UVW: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'])` → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert *CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\** colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **UVW** (`ArrayLike`) – *CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\** colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (`ArrayLike`) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
UVW	U : [-100, 100]	U : [-1, 1]
	V : [-100, 100]	V : [-1, 1]
	W : [0, 100]	W : [0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia08d]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> UVW = np.array([94.55035725, 11.55536523, 40.54757405])
>>> UVW_to_XYZ(UVW)
array([ 20.654008, 12.197225, 5.136952])
```

## Hunter L,a,b Colour Scale

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Hunter_Lab(XYZ[, XYZ_n, K_ab])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Hunter L,a,b</i> colour scale.
<code>Hunter_Lab_to_XYZ(Lab[, XYZ_n, K_ab])</code>	Convert from <i>Hunter L,a,b</i> colour scale to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>whitepoint CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Hunter L,a,b</i> $K_a$ and $K_b$ chromaticity coefficients.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_Hunter\_Lab

`colour.XYZ_to_Hunter_Lab(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].XYZ_n, K_ab: ArrayLike = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].K_ab) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Hunter L,a,b* colour scale.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* tristimulus values.
- **K\_ab** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* chromaticity coefficients, if **K\_ab** is set to *None* it will be computed using `colour.XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966()`.

#### Returns

*Hunter L,a,b* colour scale array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[HunterLab08a]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]) * 100
>>> D65 = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]["D65"]
...     "D65"
... ]
>>> XYZ_to_Hunter_Lab(XYZ, D65.XYZ_n, D65.K_ab)
array([ 34.9245257...,  47.0618985...,  14.3861510...])
```

## colour.Hunter\_Lab\_to\_XYZ

`colour.Hunter_Lab_to_XYZ(Lab: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].XYZ_n, K_ab: ArrayLike = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].K_ab) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Hunter L,a,b* colour scale to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Lab** (ArrayLike) – *Hunter L,a,b* colour scale array.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* tristimulus values.
- **K\_ab** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* chromaticity coefficients, if *K\_ab* is set to *None* it will be computed using `colour.XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966()`.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100]	L : [0, 1]
	a : [-100, 100]	a : [-1, 1]
	b : [-100, 100]	b : [-1, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[HunterLab08a]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab = np.array([34.92452577, 47.06189858, 14.38615107])
>>> D65 = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]["D65"]
...
... ]
>>> Hunter_Lab_to_XYZ(Lab, D65.XYZ_n, D65.K_ab)
array([ 20.654008, 12.197225,  5.136952])
```

## colour.XYZ\_to\_K\_ab\_HunterLab1966

colour.XYZ\_to\_K\_ab\_HunterLab1966(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *whitepoint CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Hunter L,a,b K<sub>a</sub>* and *K<sub>b</sub>* chromaticity coefficients.

### Parameters

XYZ (ArrayLike) – *Whitepoint CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

*Hunter L,a,b K<sub>a</sub>* and *K<sub>b</sub>* chromaticity coefficients.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[HunterLab08b]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([109.850, 100.000, 35.585])
>>> XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966(XYZ)
array([ 185.2378721...,  38.4219142...])
```

## Hunter Rd,a,b Colour Scale

colour

XYZ_to_Hunter_Rdab(XYZ[, XYZ_n, K_ab])	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Hunter Rd,a,b</i> colour scale.
Hunter_Rdab_to_XYZ(R_d_ab[, XYZ_n, K_ab])	Convert from <i>Hunter Rd,a,b</i> colour scale to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

`colour.XYZ_to_Hunter_Rdab`

`colour.XYZ_to_Hunter_Rdab`(XYZ: ArrayLike, XYZ\_n: ArrayLike = TVS\_ILLUMINANTS\_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].XYZ\_n, K\_ab: ArrayLike = TVS\_ILLUMINANTS\_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'].K\_ab) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Hunter Rd,a,b colour scale.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* tristimulus values.
- **K\_ab** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* chromaticity coefficients, if K\_ab is set to *None* it will be computed using `colour.XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966()`.

**Returns**

*Hunter Rd,a,b* colour scale array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
R_d_ab	R_d : [0, 100] a_Rd : [-100, 100] b_Rd : [-100, 100]	R_d : [0, 1] a_Rd : [-1, 1] b_Rd : [-1, 1]

**References**

[HunterLab12]

**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]) * 100
>>> D65 = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"][
...     "D65"
... ]
>>> XYZ_to_Hunter_Rdab(XYZ, D65.XYZ_n, D65.K_ab)
...
array([ 12.197225 ...,  57.1253787...,  17.4624134...])
```

## colour.Hunter\_Rdab\_to\_XYZ

```
colour.Hunter_Rdab_to_XYZ(R_d_ab: ArrayLike, XYZ_n: ArrayLike =
    TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard
    Observer']['D65'].XYZ_n, K_ab: ArrayLike =
    TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard
    Observer']['D65'].K_ab) → NDArrayFloat
```

Convert from *Hunter Rd,a,b* colour scale to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **R\_d\_ab** (ArrayLike) – *Hunter Rd,a,b* colour scale array.
- **XYZ\_n** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* tristimulus values.
- **K\_ab** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* chromaticity coefficients, if *K\_ab* is set to *None* it will be computed using `colour.XYZ_to_K_ab_HunterLab1966()`.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
R_d_ab	R_d : [0, 100] a_Rd : [-100, 100] b_Rd : [-100, 100]	R_d : [0, 1] a_Rd : [-1, 1] b_Rd : [-1, 1]
XYZ_n	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[[HunterLab12](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> R_d_ab = np.array([12.19722500, 57.12537874, 17.46241341])
>>> D65 = TVS_ILLUMINANTS_HUNTERLAB["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"][
...     "D65"
... ]
>>> Hunter_Rdab_to_XYZ(R_d_ab, D65.XYZ_n, D65.K_ab)
array([ 20.654008, 12.197225,  5.136952])
```

## DIN99 Colourspace and DIN99b, DIN99c, DIN99d Refined Formulas

colour

<code>Lab_to_DIN99(Lab[, k_E, k_CH, method])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace to <i>DIN99</i> colourspace or one of the <i>DIN99b</i> , <i>DIN99c</i> , <i>DIN99d</i> refined formulas according to <i>Cui et al. (2002)</i> .
<code>DIN99_to_Lab(Lab_99[, k_E, k_CH, method])</code>	Convert from <i>DIN99</i> colourspace or one of the <i>DIN99b</i> , <i>DIN99c</i> , <i>DIN99d</i> refined formulas according to <i>Cui et al. (2002)</i> to <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace.
<code>XYZ_to_DIN99(XYZ[, illuminant, k_E, k_CH, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>DIN99</i> colourspace or one of the <i>DIN99b</i> , <i>DIN99c</i> , <i>DIN99d</i> refined formulas according to <i>Cui et al. (2002)</i> .
<code>DIN99_to_XYZ(Lab_99[, illuminant, k_E, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>DIN99</i> colourspace or one of the <i>DIN99b</i> , <i>DIN99c</i> , <i>DIN99d</i> refined formulas according to <i>Cui et al. (2002)</i> to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.Lab\_to\_DIN99

`colour.Lab_to_DIN99(Lab: ArrayLike, k_E: float = 1, k_CH: float = 1, method: Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str = 'DIN99') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace to *DIN99* colourspace or one of the *DIN99b*, *DIN99c*, *DIN99d* refined formulas according to *Cui et al. (2002)*.

## Parameters

- **Lab** (ArrayLike) – *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace array.
- **k\_E** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_E$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **k\_CH** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_{CH}$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **method** (Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str) – Computation method to choose between the [ASTMInternational07] formula and the refined formulas according to *Cui et al. (2002)*.

## Returns

*DIN99* colourspace array.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_99	L_99 : [0, 100] a_99 : [-100, 100] b_99 : [-100, 100]	L_99 : [0, 1] a_99 : [-1, 1] b_99 : [-1, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational07], [CLR+02]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab = np.array([41.52787529, 52.63858304, 26.92317922])
>>> Lab_to_DIN99(Lab)
array([ 53.2282198...,  28.4163465...,   3.8983955...])
```

## colour.DIN99\_to\_Lab

colour.DIN99\_to\_Lab(Lab\_99: ArrayLike, k\_E: float = 1, k\_CH: float = 1, method: Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str = 'DIN99') → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *DIN99* colourspace or one of the *DIN99b*, *DIN99c*, *DIN99d* refined formulas according to Cui *et al.* (2002) to CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace.

## Parameters

- **Lab\_99** (ArrayLike) – *DIN99* colourspace array.
- **k\_E** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_E$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **k\_CH** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_{CH}$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **method** (Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str) – Computation method to choose between the [ASTMInternational07] formula and the refined formulas according to Cui *et al.* (2002).

## Returns

CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace array.

## Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_99	L_99 : [0, 100] a_99 : [-100, 100] b_99 : [-100, 100]	L_99 : [0, 1] a_99 : [-1, 1] b_99 : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 100] a : [-100, 100] b : [-100, 100]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational07], [CLR+02]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab_99 = np.array([53.22821988, 28.41634656, 3.89839552])
>>> DIN99_to_Lab(Lab_99)
array([ 41.5278752...,  52.6385830...,  26.9231792...])
```

## colour.XYZ\_to\_DIN99

`colour.XYZ_to_DIN99(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'], k_E: float = 1, k_CH: float = 1, method: Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str = 'DIN99') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to DIN99 colourspace or one of the DIN99b, DIN99c, DIN99d refined formulas according to Cui et al. (2002).

## Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference illuminant CIE xy chromaticity coordinates or CIE xyY colourspace array.
- **k\_E** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_E$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **k\_CH** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_{CH}$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **method** (Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str) – Computation method to choose between the [ASTMInternational07] formula and the refined formulas according to Cui et al. (2002).

## Returns

DIN99 colourspace array.

## Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_99	L_99 : [0, 100] a_99 : [-100, 100] b_99 : [-100, 100]	L_99 : [0, 1] a_99 : [-1, 1] b_99 : [-1, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational07]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_DIN99(XYZ)
array([ 53.2282198..., 28.4163465...,  3.8983955...])
```

## colour.DIN99\_to\_XYZ

`colour.DIN99_to_XYZ(Lab_99: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'], k_E: float = 1, k_CH: float = 1, method: Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str = 'DIN99') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *DIN99* colourspace or one of the *DIN99b*, *DIN99c*, *DIN99d* refined formulas according to Cui *et al.* (2002) to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## Parameters

- **Lab\_99** (ArrayLike) – *DIN99* colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* CIE *xy* chromaticity coordinates or CIE *xyY* colourspace array.
- **k\_E** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_E$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **k\_CH** (float) – Parametric factor  $K_{CH}$  used to compensate for texture and other specimen presentation effects.
- **method** (Literal['ASTMD2244-07', 'DIN99', 'DIN99b', 'DIN99c', 'DIN99d'] | str) – Computation method to choose between the [ASTMInternational07] formula and the refined formulas according to Cui *et al.* (2002).

## Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_99	L_99 : [0, 100]	L_99 : [0, 1]
	a_99 : [-100, 100]	a_99 : [-1, 1]
	b_99 : [-100, 100]	b_99 : [-1, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[ASTMInternational07]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Lab_99 = np.array([53.22821989, 28.41634656, 3.89839552])
>>> DIN99_to_XYZ(Lab_99)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

**CAM02-LCD, CAM02-SCD, and CAM02-UCS Colourspaces - Luo, Cui and Li (2006)**

colour

<code>JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02LCD(JMh)</code>	Convert from <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02LCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpapbp)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02SCD(JMh)</code>	Convert from <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02SCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpapbp)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02UCS(JMh)</code>	Convert from <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02UCS_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpapbp)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIECAM02 JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM02LCD(XYZ, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02LCD_to_XYZ(Jpapbp, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM02SCD(XYZ, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02SCD_to_XYZ(Jpapbp, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM02UCS(XYZ, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array.
<code>CAM02UCS_to_XYZ(Jpapbp, **kwargs)</code>	Convert from <i>Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS</i> colourspace $J'a'b'$ array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

### `colour.JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02LCD`

`colour.JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02LCD(JMh: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIECAM02 JMh* correlates array to *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Parameters

**JMh** (ArrayLike) – *CIECAM02* correlates array *JMh*.

#### Returns

*Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *LCD* in *CAM02-LCD* stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100]	J : [0, 1]
	M : [0, 100]	M : [0, 1]
	h : [0, 360]	h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.appearance import (
...     VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02,
...     XYZ_to_CIECAM02,
... )
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02["Average"]
>>> specification = XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
>>> JMh = (specification.J, specification.M, specification.h)
>>> JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02LCD(JMh)
array([ 54.9043313..., -0.0845039..., -0.0685483...])
```

## colour.CAM02LCD\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02

colour.CAM02LCD\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02(*Jpapbp*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIECAM02  $JMh$  correlates array.

### Parameters

**Jpapbp** (ArrayLike) – *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Returns

CIECAM02 correlates array  $JMh$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- *LCD* in *CAM02-LCD* stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpapbp = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08450395, -0.06854831])
>>> CAM02LCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpapbp)
array([ 4.1731091...e+01,  1.0884217...e-01,  2.1904843...e+02])
```

## colour.JMh\_CIECAM02\_to\_CAM02SCD

`colour.JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02SCD(JMh: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIECAM02 JMh* correlates array to *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

### Parameters

**JMh** (ArrayLike) – *CIECAM02* correlates array *JMh*.

### Returns

*Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *SCD* in *CAM02-SCD* stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.appearance import (
...     VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02,
...     XYZ_to_CIECAM02,
... )
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02["Average"]
>>> specification = XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
>>> JMh = (specification.J, specification.M, specification.h)
>>> JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02SCD(JMh)
array([ 54.9043313..., -0.0843617..., -0.0684329...])
```

## colour.CAM02SCD\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02

colour.CAM02SCD\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02(*Jpabp*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIECAM02  $JMh$  correlates array.

### Parameters

**Jpabp** (ArrayLike) – *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Returns

CIECAM02 correlates array  $JMh$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- $SCD$  in CAM02-SCD stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]



Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpabp = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08436178, -0.06843298])
>>> CAM02SCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpabp)
array([ 4.1731091...e+01,  1.0884217...e-01,  2.1904843...e+02])
```

## colour.JMh\_CIECAM02\_to\_CAM02UCS

`colour.JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02UCS(JMh: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIECAM02 JMh* correlates array to *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

### Parameters

**JMh** (ArrayLike) – *CIECAM02* correlates array *JMh*.

### Returns

*Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- UCS* in *CAM02-UCS* stands for *Uniform Colour Colourspace*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.appearance import (
...     VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02,
...     XYZ_to_CIECAM02,
... )
>>> XYZ = np.array([19.01, 20.00, 21.78])
>>> XYZ_w = np.array([95.05, 100.00, 108.88])
>>> L_A = 318.31
>>> Y_b = 20.0
>>> surround = VIEWING_CONDITIONS_CIECAM02["Average"]
>>> specification = XYZ_to_CIECAM02(XYZ, XYZ_w, L_A, Y_b, surround)
>>> JMh = (specification.J, specification.M, specification.h)
>>> JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02UCS(JMh)
array([ 54.9043313..., -0.0844236..., -0.0684831...])
```

## colour.CAM02UCS\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02

colour.CAM02UCS\_to\_JMh\_CIECAM02(*Jpapbp*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIECAM02  $JMh$  correlates array.

### Parameters

**Jpapbp** (ArrayLike) – *Luo et al. (2006)* CAM02-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Returns

CIECAM02 correlates array  $JMh$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- UCS in CAM02-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Colourspace*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpabp = np.array([54.90433134, -0.08442362, -0.06848314])
>>> CAM02UCS_to_JMh_CIECAM02(Jpabp)
array([ 4.1731091...e+01,  1.0884217...e-01,  2.1904843...e+02])
```

## colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02LCD

colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02LCD(XYZ: ArrayLike, \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.XYZ\_to\_CIECAM02()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- LCD in CAM02-LCD stands for Large Colour Differences.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_CAM02LCD(XYZ)
array([ 46.6138615...,  39.3576023...,  15.9673043...])
```

## colour.CAM02LCD\_to\_XYZ

colour.CAM02LCD\_to\_XYZ(Jpabp: ArrayLike, \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Jpabp** (ArrayLike) – Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.CIECAM02\_to\_XYZ()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $cd/m^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- LCD in CAM02-LCD stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpabp = np.array([46.61386154, 39.35760236, 15.96730435])
>>> CAM02LCD_to_XYZ(Jpabp)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02SCD

colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02SCD(XYZ: ArrayLike, \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Parameters

- XYZ (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- kwargs (Any) – {colour.XYZ\_to\_CIECAM02()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $cd/m^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- SCD in CAM02-SCD stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_CAM02SCD(XYZ)
array([ 46.6138615..., 25.6287988..., 10.3975548...])
```

## colour.CAM02SCD\_to\_XYZ

colour.CAM02SCD\_to\_XYZ(Jpabp: ArrayLike, \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Jpabp** (ArrayLike) – Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-SCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.CIECAM02\_to\_XYZ()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- SCD in CAM02-SCD stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpabp = np.array([46.61386154, 25.62879882, 10.39755489])
>>> CAM02SCD_to_XYZ(Jpabp)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02UCS

colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM02UCS(XYZ: ArrayLike, \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Parameters

- XYZ (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- kwargs (Any) – {colour.XYZ\_to\_CIECAM02()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- UCS in CAM02-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Space*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_CAM02UCS(XYZ)
array([ 46.6138615..., 29.8831001..., 12.1235168...])
```

## colour.CAM02UCS\_to\_XYZ

colour.CAM02UCS\_to\_XYZ(*Jpapbp*: ArrayLike, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Jpapbp** (ArrayLike) – *Luo et al. (2006) CAM02-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.CIECAM02\_to\_XYZ()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The XYZ\_w parameter for colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16() definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- UCS in CAM02-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Space*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[LCL06]

## Examples

```
>>> Jpabpp = np.array([46.61386154, 29.88310013, 12.12351683])
>>> CAM02UCS_to_XYZ(Jpabpp)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## CAM16-LCD, CAM16-SCD, and CAM16-UCS Colourspaces - Li et al. (2017)

colour

<code>JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16LCD(JMh, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16LCD_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16SCD(JMh, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16SCD_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16UCS(JMh, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16UCS_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CAM16 <i>JMh</i> correlates array.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM16LCD(XYZ, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16LCD_to_XYZ(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM16SCD(XYZ, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16SCD_to_XYZ(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
<code>XYZ_to_CAM16UCS(XYZ, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array.
<code>CAM16UCS_to_XYZ(Jpabpp, *, coefficients)</code>	Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS colourspace <i>J'a'b'</i> array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### colour.JMh\_CAM16\_to\_CAM16LCD

`colour.JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16LCD(JMh, *, coefficients=(0.77, 0.007, 0.0053))`

Convert from CAM16 JMh correlates array to Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Parameters

**JMh** – CAM16 correlates array JMh.

#### Returns

Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

- LCD in CAM16-LCD stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100]	J : [0, 1]
	M : [0, 100]	M : [0, 1]
	h : [0, 360]	h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

### References

[LLW+17]

### colour.CAM16LCD\_to\_JMh\_CAM16

`colour.CAM16LCD_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpapbp, *, coefficients=(0.77, 0.007, 0.0053))`

Convert from Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CAM16 JMh correlates array.

#### Parameters

**Jpapbp** – Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Returns

CAM16 correlates array JMh.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *LCD* in *CAM16-LCD* stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.JMh\_CAM16\_to\_CAM16SCD

`colour.JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16SCD(JMh, *, coefficients=(1.24, 0.007, 0.0363))`

Convert from *CAM16 JMh* correlates array to *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

#### Parameters

**JMh** – *CAM16* correlates array *JMh*.

#### Returns

*Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace *J'a'b'* array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *SCD* in *CAM16-SCD* stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.CAM16SCD\_to\_JMh\_CAM16

`colour.CAM16SCD_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpabp, *, coefficients=(1.24, 0.007, 0.0363))`

Convert from *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to *CAM16 JMh* correlates array.

#### Parameters

**Jpabp** – *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Returns

*CAM16* correlates array *JMh*.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *SCD* in *CAM16-SCD* stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100]	J : [0, 1]
	M : [0, 100]	M : [0, 1]
	h : [0, 360]	h : [0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.JMh\_CAM16\_to\_CAM16UCS

`colour.JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16UCS(JMh, *, coefficients=(1.0, 0.007, 0.0228))`

Convert from *CAM16 JMh* correlates array to *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Parameters

**JMh** – *CAM16* correlates array *JMh*.

#### Returns

*Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- UCS in CAM16-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Colourspace*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### colour.CAM16UCS\_to\_JMh\_CAM16

`colour.CAM16UCS_to_JMh_CAM16(Jpapbp, *, coefficients=(1.0, 0.007, 0.0228))`

Convert from *Li et al. (2017)* CAM16-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CAM16  $JMh$  correlates array.

#### Parameters

**Jpapbp** – *Li et al. (2017)* CAM16-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Returns

CAM16 correlates array  $JMh$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- UCS in CAM16-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Colourspace*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
JMh	J : [0, 100] M : [0, 100] h : [0, 360]	J : [0, 1] M : [0, 1] h : [0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16LCD`

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16LCD(XYZ: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (0.77, 0.007, 0.0053), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

## Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of *IEC 61966-2-1:1999*, i.e. *sRGB* 64 Lux ambient illumination,  $80\text{ cd/m}^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (ArrayLike) –

## Returns

*Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the `XYZ` parameter.

## Notes

- *LCD* in *CAM16-LCD* stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100]	Jp : [0, 1]
	ap : [-100, 100]	ap : [-1, 1]
	bp : [-100, 100]	bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

## colour.CAM16LCD\_to\_XYZ

`colour.CAM16LCD_to_XYZ(Jpabp: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (0.77, 0.007, 0.0053), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Jpabp** (ArrayLike) – *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-LCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.CAM16_to_XYZ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of *IEC 61966-2-1:1999*, i.e. *sRGB* 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $cd/m^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (ArrayLike) –

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the XYZ parameter.

## Notes

- *LCD* in *CAM16-LCD* stands for *Large Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

## colour.XYZ\_to\_CAM16SCD

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16SCD(XYZ: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (1.24, 0.007, 0.0363), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of *IEC 61966-2-1:1999*, i.e. *sRGB* 64 Lux ambient illumination,  $80\text{ cd/m}^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (*ArrayLike*) –

**Returns**

*Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the `XYZ` parameter.

**Notes**

- *SCD* in *CAM16-SCD* stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpabp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

**References**

[LLW+17]

**colour.CAM16SCD\_to\_XYZ**

`colour.CAM16SCD_to_XYZ(Jpabp: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (1.24, 0.007, 0.0363), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **Jpabp** (*ArrayLike*) – *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-SCD* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.CAM16_to_XYZ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of *IEC 61966-2-1:1999*, i.e. *sRGB* 64 Lux ambient illumination,  $80\text{ cd/m}^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (*ArrayLike*) –

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`



**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the `XYZ` parameter.

## Notes

- *SCD* in *CAM16-SCD* stands for *Small Colour Differences*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

### `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16UCS`

`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16UCS(XYZ: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (1.0, 0.007, 0.0228), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to *Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $cd/m^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (ArrayLike) –

#### Returns

*Li et al. (2017) CAM16-UCS* colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the `XYZ` parameter.

## Notes

- UCS in CAM16-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Space*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

`colour.CAM16UCS_to_XYZ`

`colour.CAM16UCS_to_XYZ(Jpapbp: ArrayLike, *, coefficients: ArrayLike = (1.0, 0.007, 0.0228), **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Li et al. (2017)* CAM16-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## Parameters

- **Jpapbp** (ArrayLike) – *Li et al. (2017)* CAM16-UCS colourspace  $J'a'b'$  array.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.CAM16_to_XYZ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition. The default viewing conditions are that of IEC 61966-2-1:1999, i.e. sRGB 64 Lux ambient illumination, 80  $\text{cd/m}^2$ , adapting field luminance about 20% of a white object in the scene.
- **coefficients** (ArrayLike) –

## Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The `XYZ_w` parameter for `colour.XYZ_to_CAM16()` definition must be given in the same domain-range scale than the `XYZ` parameter.

## Notes

- UCS in CAM16-UCS stands for *Uniform Colour Space*.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jpapbp	Jp : [0, 100] ap : [-100, 100] bp : [-100, 100]	Jp : [0, 1] ap : [-1, 1] bp : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LLW+17]

## $IC_A C_B$ Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_ICaCb(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to $IC_A C_B$ colourspace.
<code>ICaCb_to_XYZ(ICaCb)</code>	Convert from $IC_A C_B$ tristimulus values to <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_ICaCb

colour.XYZ\_to\_ICaCb(*XYZ*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to  $IC_A C_B$  colourspace.

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

$IC_A C_B$  colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICaCb	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	Ca : [-1, 1]	Ca: [-1, 1]
	Cb : [-1, 1]	Cb: [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

References

[Frohlich17]

Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_ICaCb(XYZ)
array([ 0.06875297,  0.05753352,  0.02081548])
```

colour.ICaCb\_to\_XYZ

colour.**ICaCb\_to\_XYZ**(ICaCb: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Convert from  $IC_A C_B$  tristimulus values to CIE XYZ colourspace.

**Parameters**  
ICaCb (ArrayLike) –  $IC_A C_B$  tristimulus values.

**Returns**  
CIE XYZ colourspace array.

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICaCb	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	Ca : [-1, 1]	Ca : [-1, 1]
	Cb : [-1, 1]	Cb : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[Frohlich17]

Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.06875297, 0.05753352, 0.02081548])
>>> ICaCb_to_XYZ(XYZ)
array([ 0.20654008,  0.12197225,  0.05136951])
```

*I*<sub>G</sub>*P*<sub>G</sub>*T*<sub>G</sub> Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_IgPgTg(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>I</i> <sub>G</sub> <i>P</i> <sub>G</sub> <i>T</i> <sub>G</sub> colourspace.
<code>IgPgTg_to_XYZ(IgPgTg)</code>	Convert from <i>I</i> <sub>G</sub> <i>P</i> <sub>G</sub> <i>T</i> <sub>G</sub> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_IgPgTg

colour.XYZ\_to\_IgPgTg(*XYZ*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *I*<sub>G</sub>*P*<sub>G</sub>*T*<sub>G</sub> colourspace.**Parameters***XYZ* (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.**Returns***I*<sub>G</sub>*P*<sub>G</sub>*T*<sub>G</sub> colourspace array.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IgPgTg	IG : [0, 1]	IG : [0, 1]
	PG : [-1, 1]	PG : [-1, 1]
	TG : [-1, 1]	TG : [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

**References**

[HF20]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_IgPgTg(XYZ)
array([ 0.4242125...,  0.1863249...,  0.1068922...])
```

colour.IgPgTg\_to\_XYZ

colour.IgPgTg\_to\_XYZ(IgPgTg: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Convert from  $I_G P_G T_G$  colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Parameters**  
IgPgTg (ArrayLike) –  $I_G P_G T_G$  colourspace array.

**Returns**  
CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IgPgTg	IG : [0, 1]	IG : [0, 1]
	PG : [-1, 1]	PG : [-1, 1]
	TG : [-1, 1]	TG : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[HF20]

Examples

```
>>> IgPgTg = np.array([0.42421258, 0.18632491, 0.10689223])
>>> IgPgTg_to_XYZ(IgPgTg)
array([ 0.2065400..., 0.1219722..., 0.0513695...])
```

IPT Colourspace

colour

XYZ_to_IPT(XYZ)	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to IPT colourspace.
IPT_to_XYZ(IPT)	Convert from IPT colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
IPT_hue_angle(IPT)	Compute the hue angle in degrees from IPT colourspace.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_IPT

colour.XYZ\_to\_IPT(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *IPT* colourspace.

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

*IPT* colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	P : [-1, 1]	P : [-1, 1]
	T : [-1, 1]	T : [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

## References

[Fai13g]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_IPT(XYZ)
array([ 0.3842619...,  0.3848730...,  0.1888683...])
```

## colour.IPT\_to\_XYZ

colour.IPT\_to\_XYZ(IPT: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *IPT* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

**IPT** (ArrayLike) – *IPT* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	P : [-1, 1]	P : [-1, 1]
	T : [-1, 1]	T : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fai13g]

## Examples

```
>>> IPT = np.array([0.38426191, 0.38487306, 0.18886838])
>>> IPT_to_XYZ(IPT)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.IPT\_hue\_angle

`colour.IPT_hue_angle(IPT: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the hue angle in degrees from *IPT* colourspace.

### Parameters

**IPT** (ArrayLike) – *IPT* colourspace array.

### Returns

Hue angle in degrees.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	P : [-1, 1]	P : [-1, 1]
	T : [-1, 1]	T : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
hue	[0, 360]	[0, 1]



## References

[Fai13g]

## Examples

```
>>> IPT = np.array([0.96907232, 1, 1.12179215])
>>> IPT_hue_angle(IPT)
48.2852074...
```

## Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_IPT_Ragoo2021(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT</i> colourspace.
<code>IPT_Ragoo2021_to_XYZ(IPT)</code>	Convert from <i>Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_IPT\_Ragoo2021

`colour.XYZ_to_IPT_Ragoo2021(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT* colourspace.

#### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

#### Returns

*Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	P : [-1, 1]	P : [-1, 1]
	T : [-1, 1]	T : [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

## References

[RF21]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_IPT_Ragoo2021(XYZ)
array([ 0.4224824...,  0.2910514...,  0.2041066...])
```

## colour.IPT\_Ragoo2021\_to\_XYZ

colour.IPT\_Ragoo2021\_to\_XYZ(*IPT*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

**IPT** (ArrayLike) – *Ragoo and Farup (2021) Optimised IPT* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	P : [-1, 1]	P : [-1, 1]
	T : [-1, 1]	T : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[RF21]

## Examples

```
>>> IPT = np.array([0.42248243, 0.2910514, 0.20410663])
>>> IPT_Ragoo2021_to_XYZ(IPT)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## hdr-CIELAB Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_hdr_CIELab(XYZ[, illuminant, Y_s, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>hdr-CIELAB</i> colourspace.
<code>hdr_CIELab_to_XYZ(Lab_hdr[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>hdr-CIELAB</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>HDR_CIELAB_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>hdr-CIELAB</i> colourspace computation methods.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_hdr\_CIELab

`colour.XYZ_to_hdr_CIELab(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'], Y_s: ArrayLike = 0.2, Y_abs: ArrayLike = 100, method: Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str = 'Fairchild 2011') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *hdr-CIELAB* colourspace.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.
- **Y\_s** (ArrayLike) – Relative luminance  $Y_s$  of the surround.
- **Y\_abs** (ArrayLike) – Absolute luminance  $Y_{abs}$  of the scene diffuse white in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str) – Computation method.

#### Returns

*hdr-CIELAB* colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
Y_s	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_hdr	L_hdr : [0, 100] a_hdr : [-100, 100] b_hdr : [-100, 100]	L_hdr : [0, 1] a_hdr : [-1, 1] b_hdr : [-1, 1]

- Conversion to polar coordinates to compute the *chroma*  $C_{hdr}$  and *hue*  $h_{hdr}$  correlates can be safely performed with `colour.Lab_to_LCHab()` definition.

- Conversion to cartesian coordinates from the *Lightness*  $L_{hdr}$ , *chroma*  $C_{hdr}$  and *hue*  $h_{hdr}$  correlates can be safely performed with `colour.LCHab_to_Lab()` definition.

## References

[FW10], [FC11]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_hdr_CIELab(XYZ)
array([ 51.8700206...,  60.4763385...,  32.1455191...])
>>> XYZ_to_hdr_CIELab(XYZ, method="Fairchild 2010")
array([ 31.9962111..., 128.0076303...,  48.7695230...])
```

## colour.hdr\_CIELab\_to\_XYZ

`colour.hdr_CIELab_to_XYZ(Lab_hdr: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'], Y_s: ArrayLike = 0.2, Y_abs: ArrayLike = 100, method: Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str = 'Fairchild 2011') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *hdr-CIELAB* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Lab\_hdr** (ArrayLike) – *hdr-CIELAB* colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.
- **Y\_s** (ArrayLike) – Relative luminance  $Y_s$  of the surround.
- **Y\_abs** (ArrayLike) – Absolute luminance  $Y_{abs}$  of the scene diffuse white in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab_hdr	L_hdr : [0, 100]	L_hdr : [0, 1]
	a_hdr : [-100, 100]	a_hdr : [-1, 1]
	b_hdr : [-100, 100]	b_hdr : [-1, 1]
illuminan	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
Y_s	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[FW10], [FC11]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab_hdr = np.array([51.87002062, 60.4763385, 32.14551912])
>>> hdr_CIELab_to_XYZ(Lab_hdr)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
>>> Lab_hdr = np.array([31.99621114, 128.00763036, 48.76952309])
>>> hdr_CIELab_to_XYZ(Lab_hdr, method="Fairchild 2010")
...
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## colour.HDR\_CIELAB\_METHODS

colour.HDR\_CIELAB\_METHODS = ('Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011')

Supported *hdr-CIELAB* colourspace computation methods.

## References

[FW10], [FC11]

## hdr-IPT Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_hdr_IPT(XYZ[, Y_s, Y_abs, method])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>hdr-IPT</i> colourspace.
<code>hdr_IPT_to_XYZ(IPT_hdr[, Y_s, Y_abs, method])</code>	Convert from <i>hdr-IPT</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>HDR_IPT_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>hdr-IPT</i> colourspace computation methods.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_hdr\_IPT

colour.XYZ\_to\_hdr\_IPT(XYZ: ArrayLike, Y\_s: ArrayLike = 0.2, Y\_abs: ArrayLike = 100, method: *Literal*['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str = 'Fairchild 2011') → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *hdr-IPT* colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **Y\_s** (ArrayLike) – Relative luminance  $Y_s$  of the surround.
- **Y\_abs** (ArrayLike) – Absolute luminance  $Y_{abs}$  of the scene diffuse white in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (*Literal*['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str) – Computation method.

**Returns**

*hdr-IPT* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
Y_s	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT_hdr	I_hdr : [0, 100]	I_hdr : [0, 1]
	P_hdr : [-100, 100]	P_hdr : [-1, 1]
	T_hdr : [-100, 100]	T_hdr : [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

**References**

[FW10], [FC11]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_hdr_IPT(XYZ)
array([ 48.3937634..., 42.4499020..., 22.0195403...])
>>> XYZ_to_hdr_IPT(XYZ, method="Fairchild 2010")
array([ 30.0287314..., 83.9384506..., 34.9028738...])
```

**colour.hdr\_IPT\_to\_XYZ**

`colour.hdr_IPT_to_XYZ(IPT_hdr: ArrayLike, Y_s: ArrayLike = 0.2, Y_abs: ArrayLike = 100, method: Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str = 'Fairchild 2011') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *hdr-IPT* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **IPT\_hdr** (ArrayLike) – *hdr-IPT* colourspace array.
- **Y\_s** (ArrayLike) – Relative luminance  $Y_s$  of the surround.
- **Y\_abs** (ArrayLike) – Absolute luminance  $Y_{abs}$  of the scene diffuse white in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (Literal['Fairchild 2011', 'Fairchild 2010'] | str) – Computation method.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Do-main	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
IPT_hdr	I_hdr : [0, 100]	I_hdr : [0, 1]
	P_hdr : [-100, 100]	P_hdr : [-1, 1]
	T_hdr : [-100, 100]	T_hdr : [-1, 1]
Y_s	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**[\[FW10\]](#), [\[FC11\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> IPT_hdr = np.array([48.39376346, 42.44990202, 22.01954033])
>>> hdr_IPT_to_XYZ(IPT_hdr)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
>>> IPT_hdr = np.array([30.02873147, 83.93845061, 34.90287382])
>>> hdr_IPT_to_XYZ(IPT_hdr, method="Fairchild 2010")
...
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

**colour.HDR\_IPT\_METHODS**

`colour.HDR_IPT_METHODS = ('Fairchild 2010', 'Fairchild 2011')`

Supported *hdr-IPT* colourspace computation methods.

**References**[\[FW10\]](#), [\[FC11\]](#)**Oklab Colourspace**

`colour`

<code>XYZ_to_Oklab(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Oklab</i> colourspace.
<code>Oklab_to_XYZ(Lab)</code>	Convert from <i>Oklab</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Oklab

colour.XYZ\_to\_Oklab(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Oklab* colourspace.

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Returns

*Oklab* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 1]	L : [0, 1]
	a : [-1, 1]	a : [-1, 1]
	b : [-1, 1]	b : [-1, 1]

- Input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values must be adapted to *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.

## References

[Ott20]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Oklab(XYZ)
array([ 0.5163401...,  0.154695 ...,  0.0628957...])
```

## colour.Oklab\_to\_XYZ

colour.Oklab\_to\_XYZ(Lab: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Oklab* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

**Lab** (ArrayLike) – *Oklab* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Ott20]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab = np.array([0.51634019, 0.15469500, 0.06289579])
>>> Oklab_to_XYZ(Lab)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## OSA UCS Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_OSA_UCS(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values under the <i>CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer</i> to <i>OSA UCS</i> colourspace.
<code>OSA_UCS_to_XYZ(Ljg[, optimisation_kwargs])</code>	Convert from <i>OSA UCS</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values under the <i>CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer</i> .

## colour.XYZ\_to\_OSA\_UCS

`colour.XYZ_to_OSA_UCS(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values under the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer* to *OSA UCS* colourspace.

The lightness axis, *L* is usually in range [-9, 5] and centered around middle gray (Munsell N/6). The yellow-blue axis, *j* is usually in range [-15, 15]. The red-green axis, *g* is usually in range [-20, 15].

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values under the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*OSA UCS* *Ljg* lightness, jaune (yellowness), and greenness.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Ljg	L : [-100, 100] j : [-100, 100] g : [-100, 100]	L : [-1, 1] j : [-1, 1] g : [-1, 1]

- *OSA UCS* uses the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer*.

## References

[CTS13], [Mor03]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952]) * 100
>>> XYZ_to_OSA_UCS(XYZ)
array([-3.0049979...,  2.9971369..., -9.6678423...])
```

`colour.OSA_UCS_to_XYZ`

`colour.OSA_UCS_to_XYZ(Ljg: ArrayLike, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *OSA UCS* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values under the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer*.

## Parameters

- **Ljg** (ArrayLike) – *OSA UCS* *Ljg* lightness, jaune (yellowness), and greenness.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.fmin()` definition.

## Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values under the *CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer*.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** There is no analytical inverse transformation from *OSA UCS* to *Ljg* lightness, jaune (yellowness), and greenness to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values, the current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.fmin()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Ljg	L : [-100, 100] j : [-100, 100] g : [-100, 100]	L : [-1, 1] j : [-1, 1] g : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

- OSA UCS uses the CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer.

## References

[CTS13], [Mor03]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Ljg = np.array([-3.00499790, 2.99713697, -9.66784231])
>>> OSA_UCS_to_XYZ(Ljg)
array([ 20.6540240..., 12.1972369...,  5.1369372...])
```

## ProLab Colourspace

colour

<code>XYZ_to_ProLab(XYZ[, illuminant])</code>	Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to ProLab colourspace.
<code>ProLab_to_XYZ(ProLab[, illuminant])</code>	Convert from ProLab colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_ProLab

`colour.XYZ_to_ProLab(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65']) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to ProLab colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant* CIE xy chromaticity coordinates or CIE xyY colourspace array.

### Returns

ProLab colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ProLab	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

## References

[KSNN21]

## Examples

```
>>> Lab = np.array([0.51634019, 0.15469500, 0.06289579])
>>> XYZ_to_ProLab(Lab)
array([ 59.846628..., 115.039635..., 20.1251035...])
```

## colour.ProLab\_to\_XYZ

`colour.ProLab_to_XYZ(ProLab: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'])` → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *ProLab* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **ProLab** (ArrayLike) – *ProLab* colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Reference *illuminant CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lab	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]	L : [0, 1] a : [-1, 1] b : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[KSNN21]

## Examples

```
>>> ProLab = np.array([59.8466286, 115.0396354, 20.12510352])
>>> ProLab_to_XYZ(ProLab)
array([ 0.5163401...,  0.154695 ...,  0.0628957...])
```

## Yrg Colourspace - Kirk (2019)

colour

<code>XYZ_to_Yrg(XYZ)</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>Kirk (2019) Yrg</i> colourspace.
<code>Yrg_to_XYZ(Yrg)</code>	Convert from <i>Kirk (2019) Yrg</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_Yrg

colour.XYZ\_to\_Yrg(XYZ: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *Kirk (2019) Yrg* colourspace.

### Parameters

**XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values values.

### Returns

*Kirk (2019) Yrg* *Yrg* luminance, redness, and greenness.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Yrg	Y : [0, 1]	Y : [0, 1]
	r : [0, 1]	r : [0, 1]
	g : [0, 1]	g : [0, 1]

## References

[Kir19]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Yrg(XYZ)
array([ 0.1313780...,  0.4903764...,  0.3777738...])
```

## colour.Yrg\_to\_XYZ

colour.Yrg\_to\_XYZ(Yrg: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *Kirk (2019)* Yrg colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

**Yrg** (ArrayLike) – *Kirk (2019)* Yrg *Yrg* luminance, redness, and greenness.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Yrg	Y : [0, 1]	Y : [0, 1]
	r : [0, 1]	r : [0, 1]
	g : [0, 1]	g : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

## References

[Kir19]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Yrg = np.array([0.13137801, 0.49037645, 0.37777388])
>>> Yrg_to_XYZ(Yrg)
array([ 0.2065468...,  0.1219717...,  0.0513819...])
```

colour.models

<code>LMS_to_Yrg(LMS)</code>	Convert from <i>LMS</i> colourspace to <i>Kirk (2019) Yrg</i> colourspace.
<code>Yrg_to_LMS(Yrg)</code>	Convert from <i>Kirk (2019) Yrg</i> colourspace to <i>LMS</i> colourspace.

### `colour.models.LMS_to_Yrg`

`colour.models.LMS_to_Yrg(LMS: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *LMS* colourspace to *Kirk (2019) Yrg* colourspace.

#### Parameters

*LMS* (ArrayLike) – *LMS* colourspace values.

#### Returns

*Kirk (2019) Yrg Yrg* luminance, redness, and greenness.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LMS	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Yrg	Y : [0, 1]	Y : [0, 1]
	r : [0, 1]	r : [0, 1]
	g : [0, 1]	g : [0, 1]

### References

[Kir19]

### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> LMS = np.array([0.15639195, 0.06741689, 0.03281398])
>>> LMS_to_Yrg(LMS)
array([ 0.1313780...,  0.4903764...,  0.3777739...])
```

colour.models.Yrg\_to\_LMS

colour.models.Yrg\_to\_LMS(Yrg: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Convert from *Kirk (2019) Yrg* colourspace to *LMS* colourspace.

**Parameters**  
Yrg (ArrayLike) – *Kirk (2019) Yrg Yrg* luminance, redness, and greenness.

**Returns**  
LMS colourspace values.

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Yrg	Y : [0, 1]	Y : [0, 1]
	r : [0, 1]	r : [0, 1]
	g : [0, 1]	g : [0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LMS	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

References

[Kir19]

Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> Yrg = np.array([0.13137801, 0.49037644, 0.37777391])
>>> Yrg_to_LMS(Yrg)
array([ 0.1563929...,  0.0674150...,  0.0328213...])
```

Jzazbz Colourspace

colour

XYZ_to_Jzazbz(XYZ_D65[, constants])	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to $J_z a_z b_z$ colourspace.
Jzazbz_to_XYZ(Jzazbz[, constants])	Convert from $J_z a_z b_z$ colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.



## colour.XYZ\_to\_Jzazbz

colour.XYZ\_to\_Jzazbz(XYZ\_D65: ArrayLike, constants: Structure =  
CONSTANTS\_JZAZBZ\_SAFDAR2017) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_D65** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values under CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65.
- **constants** (Structure) –  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace constants.

### Returns

$J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace array where  $J_z$  is Lightness,  $a_z$  is redness-greenness and  $b_z$  is yellowness-blueness.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The underlying SMPTE ST 2084:2014 transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- The underlying SMPTE ST 2084:2014 transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations. The effective domain of SMPTE ST 2084:2014 inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is [0.0001, 10000].

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jzazbz	Jz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]	Jz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]

## References

[SCKL17]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Jzazbz(XYZ)
array([ 0.0053504...,  0.0092430...,  0.0052600...])
```

## colour.Jzazbz\_to\_XYZ

`colour.Jzazbz_to_XYZ(Jzazbz: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_JZAZBZ_SAFDAR2017)`  
 $\rightarrow$  NumpyFloat

Convert from  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Jzazbz** (ArrayLike) –  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace array where  $J_z$  is Lightness,  $a_z$  is redness-greenness and  $b_z$  is yellowness-blueness.
- **constants** (Structure) –  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace constants.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values under CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Jzazbz	Jz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]	Jz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

## References

[SCKL17]

## Examples

```
>>> Jzazbz = np.array([0.00535048, 0.00924302, 0.00526007])
>>> Jzazbz_to_XYZ(Jzazbz)
array([ 0.2065402...,  0.1219723...,  0.0513696...])
```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.models`

<code>IZABZ_METHODS</code>	Supported $I_z a_z b_z$ computation methods.
<code>XYZ_to_Izabz(XYZ_D65[, constants, method])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to $I_z a_z b_z$ colourspace.
<code>Izabz_to_XYZ(Izabz[, constants, method])</code>	Convert from $I_z a_z b_z$ colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.models.IZABZ\_METHODS

`colour.models.IZABZ_METHODS = ('Safdar 2017', 'Safdar 2021', 'ZCAM')`

Supported  $I_z a_z b_z$  computation methods.

### References

[SCKL17], [SHRL21]

## colour.models.XYZ\_to\_Izabz

`colour.models.XYZ_to_Izabz(XYZ_D65: ArrayLike, constants: Structure | None = None, method: Literal['Safdar 2017', 'Safdar 2021', 'ZCAM'] | str = 'Safdar 2017') → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to  $I_z a_z b_z$  colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_D65** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values under *CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65*.
- **constants** (Structure | None) –  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace constants.
- **method** (Literal['Safdar 2017', 'Safdar 2021', 'ZCAM'] | str) – Computation method, *Safdar 2021* and *ZCAM* methods are equivalent.

### Returns

$I_z a_z b_z$  colourspace array where  $I_z$  is the achromatic response,  $a_z$  is redness-greenness and  $b_z$  is yellowness-blueness.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations. The effective domain of *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is [0.0001, 10000].

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Izazbz	Iz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]	Iz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]

## References

[SCKL17], [SHRL21]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_Izazbz(XYZ)
array([ 0.0120779...,  0.0092430...,  0.0052600...])
```

## colour.models.Izazbz\_to\_XYZ

colour.models.**Izazbz\_to\_XYZ**(Izazbz: ArrayLike, constants: Structure | None = None, method: Literal['Safdar 2017', 'Safdar 2021', 'ZCAM'] | str = 'Safdar 2017') → NDArrayFloat

Convert from  $I_z a_z b_z$  colourspace to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **Izazbz** (ArrayLike) –  $I_z a_z b_z$  colourspace array where  $I_z$  is the achromatic response,  $a_z$  is redness-greenness and  $b_z$  is yellowness-blueness.
- **constants** (Structure | None) –  $J_z a_z b_z$  colourspace constants.
- **method** (Literal['Safdar 2017', 'Safdar 2021', 'ZCAM'] | str) – Computation method, *Safdar 2021* and *ZCAM* methods are equivalent.

### Returns

CIE XYZ tristimulus values under CIE Standard Illuminant D Series D65.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Izazbz	Iz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]	Iz : [0, 1] az : [-1, 1] bz : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

## References

[SCKL17], [SHRL21]

## Examples

```
>>> Izazbz = np.array([0.01207793, 0.00924302, 0.00526007])
>>> Izazbz_to_XYZ(Izazbz)
array([ 0.2065401...,  0.1219723...,  0.0513696...])
```

## RGB Colourspace and Transformations

colour

<code>XYZ_to_RGB(XYZ, colourspace[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>RGB</i> colourspace array.
<code>RGB_to_XYZ(RGB, colourspace[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>RGB_to_RGB(RGB, input_colourspace, ...[, ...])</code>	Convert given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array from given input <i>RGB</i> colourspace to output <i>RGB</i> colourspace using given <i>chromatic adaptation</i> method.
<code>matrix_RGB_to_RGB(input_colourspace, ...[, ...])</code>	Compute the matrix <i>M</i> converting from given input <i>RGB</i> colourspace to output <i>RGB</i> colourspace using given <i>chromatic adaptation</i> method.

### colour.XYZ\_to\_RGB

`colour.XYZ_to_RGB(XYZ: ArrayLike, colourspace: RGB_Colourspace | LiteralRGBColourspace | str, illuminant: ArrayLike | None = None, chromatic_adaptation_transform: LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform | str | None = 'CAT02', apply_cctf_encoding: bool = False, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace | LiteralRGBColourspace | str) – Output *RGB* colourspace.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike | None) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array of the *illuminant* for the input *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform | str | None) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform, if *None* no chromatic adaptation is performed.
- **apply\_cctf\_encoding** (bool) – Apply the *RGB* colourspace encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function.
- **args** (Any) – Arguments for deprecation management.

- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments for deprecation management.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant_XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant_RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.21638819, 0.12570000, 0.03847493])
>>> illuminant = np.array([0.34570, 0.35850])
>>> XYZ_to_RGB(XYZ, RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB, illuminant, "Bradford")
...
array([ 0.4559528...,  0.0304078...,  0.0408731...])
>>> XYZ_to_RGB(XYZ, "sRGB", illuminant, "Bradford")
...
array([ 0.4559528...,  0.0304078...,  0.0408731...])
```

**colour.RGB\_to\_XYZ**

`colour.RGB_to_XYZ`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *colourspace*: `RGB_Colourspace` | `LiteralRGBColourspace` | *str*, *illuminant*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *chromatic\_adaptation\_transform*: `LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform` | *str* | *None* = 'CAT02', *apply\_cctf\_decoding*: *bool* = *False*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert given *RGB* colourspace array to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `LiteralRGBColourspace` | *str*) – Input *RGB* colourspace.
- **illuminant** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates or *CIE xyY* colourspace array of the *illuminant* for the output *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (`LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform` | *str* | *None*) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform, if *None* no chromatic adaptation is performed.
- **apply\_cctf\_decoding** (*bool*) – Apply the *RGB* colourspace decoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function.

- **args** – Arguments for deprecation management.
- **kwargs** – Keywords arguments for deprecation management.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant_XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]
illuminant_RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45595571, 0.03039702, 0.04087245])
>>> illuminant = np.array([0.34570, 0.35850])
>>> RGB_to_XYZ(RGB, RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB, illuminant, "Bradford")
...
array([ 0.2163881...,  0.1257      ,  0.0384749...])
>>> RGB_to_XYZ(RGB, "sRGB", illuminant, "Bradford")
...
array([ 0.2163881...,  0.1257      ,  0.0384749...])
```

**colour.RGB\_to\_RGB**

`colour.RGB_to_RGB`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *input\_colourspace*: [RGB\\_Colourspace](#) | *Literal*['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | *str*, *output\_colourspace*: [RGB\\_Colourspace](#) | *Literal*['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | *str*, *chromatic\_adaptation\_transform*: *Literal*['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | *str* | *None* = 'CAT02', *apply\_cctf\_decoding*: *bool* = *False*, *apply\_cctf\_encoding*: *bool* = *False*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert given *RGB* colourspace array from given input *RGB* colourspace to output *RGB* colourspace using given *chromatic adaptation* method.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **input\_colourspace** ([RGB\\_Colourspace](#) | *Literal*['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | *str*) – *RGB* input colourspace.



- **output\_colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str`) – *RGB* output colourspace.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (`Literal`['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | `str` | `None`) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform, if *None* no chromatic adaptation is performed.
- **apply\_cctf\_decoding** (`bool`) – Apply the input colourspace decoding colour component transfer function / electro-optical transfer function.
- **apply\_cctf\_encoding** (`bool`) – Apply the output colourspace encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – Keywords arguments for the colour component transfer functions.

**Returns***RGB* colourspace array.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import (
...     RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB,
...     RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB,
... )
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45595571, 0.03039702, 0.04087245])
>>> RGB_to_RGB(RGB, RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB, RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB)
...
array([ 0.2568891...,  0.0721446...,  0.0465553...])
>>> RGB_to_RGB(RGB, "sRGB", "ProPhoto RGB")
...
array([ 0.2568891...,  0.0721446...,  0.0465553...])
```

## colour.matrix\_RGB\_to\_RGB

`colour.matrix_RGB_to_RGB(input_colourspace: RGB_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACESc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str, output_colourspace: RGB_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACESc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str, chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02') → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the matrix  $M$  converting from given input RGB colourspace to output RGB colourspace using given chromatic adaptation method.

## Parameters

- `input_colourspace` (RGB\_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACESc',

```
'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str) – RGB input colourspace.
```

- **output\_colourspace** ([RGB\\_Colourspace](#) | [Literal](#)['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str) – RGB output colourspace.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** ([Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None) – Chromatic adaptation transform, if None no chromatic adaptation is performed.

#### Returns

Conversion matrix  $M$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import (
...     RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB,
...     RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB,
... )
>>> matrix_RGB_to_RGB(RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB, RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB)
...
array([[ 0.5288241...,  0.3340609...,  0.1373616...],
       [ 0.0975294...,  0.8790074...,  0.0233981...],
       [ 0.0163599...,  0.1066124...,  0.8772485...]])
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> matrix_RGB_to_RGB("sRGB", "ProPhoto RGB")
...
array([[ 0.5288241...,  0.3340609...,  0.1373616...],
       [ 0.0975294...,  0.8790074...,  0.0233981...],
       [ 0.0163599...,  0.1066124...,  0.8772485...]])
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour

<code>XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>sRGB</i> colourspace.
<code>sRGB_to_XYZ(RGB[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>sRGB</i> colourspace to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

## colour.XYZ\_to\_sRGB

`colour.XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant: ArrayLike = CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'] ['D65'], chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', apply_cctf_encoding: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *sRGB* colourspace.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Source illuminant chromaticity coordinates.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.
- **apply\_cctf\_encoding** (bool) – Whether to apply the *sRGB* encoding colour component transfer function / inverse electro-optical transfer function.

### Returns

*sRGB* colour array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ)
array([ 0.7057393...,  0.1924826...,  0.2235416...])
```

## colour.sRGB\_to\_XYZ

`colour.sRGB_to_XYZ(`*RGB*`:` ArrayLike`, illuminant:` ArrayLike `=` *CCS\_ILLUMINANTS*`['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']``['D65'], chromatic_adaptation_transform:` *Literal*`['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', apply_cctf_decoding:` *bool* `= True)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *sRGB* colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *sRGB* colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (ArrayLike) – Source illuminant chromaticity coordinates.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (*Literal*`['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None`) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.
- **apply\_cctf\_decoding** (*bool*) – Whether to apply the *sRGB* decoding colour component transfer function / electro-optical transfer function.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> RGB = np.array([0.70573936, 0.19248266, 0.22354169])
>>> sRGB_to_XYZ(RGB)
array([ 0.2065429...,  0.1219794...,  0.0513714...])
```

## RGB Colourspace Derivation

colour

<code>normalised_primary_matrix(primaries, whitepoint)</code>	Compute the <i>Normalised Primary Matrix</i> (NPM) converting a <i>RGB</i> colourspace array to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given <i>primaries</i> and <i>whitepoint xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
<code>chromatically_adapted_primaries(primaries, ...)</code>	Chromatically adapt given <i>primaries xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from test <i>whitepoint_t</i> to reference <i>whitepoint_r</i> .
<code>primaries_whitepoint(npm)</code>	Compute the <i>primaries</i> and <i>whitepoint xy</i> chromaticity coordinates using given <i>Normalised Primary Matrix</i> (NPM).
<code>RGB_luminance(RGB, primaries, whitepoint)</code>	Return the <i>luminance Y</i> of given <i>RGB</i> components from given <i>primaries</i> and <i>whitepoint</i> .
<code>RGB_luminance_equation(primaries, whitepoint)</code>	Return the <i>luminance equation</i> from given <i>primaries</i> and <i>whitepoint</i> .

### colour.normalised\_primary\_matrix

`colour.normalised_primary_matrix(primaries: ArrayLike, whitepoint: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the *Normalised Primary Matrix* (NPM) converting a *RGB* colourspace array to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given *primaries* and *whitepoint xy* chromaticity coordinates.

#### Parameters

- **primaries** (ArrayLike) – Primaries *xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **whitepoint** (ArrayLike) – Illuminant / whitepoint *xy* chromaticity coordinates.

#### Returns

*Normalised Primary Matrix* (NPM).

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[SocietyoMPaTEngineers93]

## Examples

```
>>> p = np.array([0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700])
>>> w = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> normalised_primary_matrix(p, w)
array([[ 9.5255239...e-01,  0.0000000...e+00,  9.3678631...e-05],
       [ 3.4396645...e-01,  7.2816609...e-01, -7.2132546...e-02],
       [ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  1.0088251...e+00]])
```

## colour.chromatically\_adapted\_primaries

`colour.chromatically_adapted_primaries(primaries: ArrayLike, whitepoint_t: ArrayLike, whitepoint_r: ArrayLike, chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str = 'CAT02') → NDArrayFloat`

Chromatically adapt given *primaries* *xy* chromaticity coordinates from test whitepoint\_t to reference whitepoint\_r.

### Parameters

- **primaries** (ArrayLike) – Primaries *xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **whitepoint\_t** (ArrayLike) – Test illuminant / whitepoint *xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **whitepoint\_r** (ArrayLike) – Reference illuminant / whitepoint *xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** ([Literal](#)['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.

### Returns

Chromatically adapted primaries *xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> p = np.array([0.64, 0.33, 0.30, 0.60, 0.15, 0.06])
>>> w_t = np.array([0.31270, 0.32900])
>>> w_r = np.array([0.34570, 0.35850])
>>> chromatic_adaptation_transform = "Bradford"
>>> chromatically_adapted_primaries(
...     p, w_t, w_r, chromatic_adaptation_transform
... )
...
array([[ 0.6484414...,  0.3308533...],
       [ 0.3211951...,  0.5978443...],
       [ 0.1558932...,  0.0660492...]])
```

## colour.primaries\_whitepoint

`colour.primaries_whitepoint(npm: ArrayLike) → Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]`

Compute the *primaries* and *whitepoint* *xy* chromaticity coordinates using given *Normalised Primary Matrix* (NPM).

### Parameters

**npm** (ArrayLike) – *Normalised Primary Matrix*.

### Returns

*Primaries* and *whitepoint* *xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`tuple`

## References

[Tri15]

## Examples

```
>>> npm = np.array(
...     [
...         [9.52552396e-01, 0.00000000e00, 9.36786317e-05],
...         [3.43966450e-01, 7.28166097e-01, -7.21325464e-02],
...         [0.00000000e00, 0.00000000e00, 1.00882518e00],
...     ]
... )
>>> p, w = primaries_whitepoint(npm)
>>> p
array([[ 7.3470000...e-01,  2.6530000...e-01],
       [ 0.0000000...e+00,  1.0000000...e+00],
       [ 1.0000000...e-04, -7.7000000...e-02]])
>>> w
array([ 0.32168,  0.33767])
```

## colour.RGB\_luminance

`colour.RGB_luminance( RGB: ArrayLike, primaries: ArrayLike, whitepoint: ArrayLike )` → `NDArrayFloat`

Return the *luminance*  $Y$  of given *RGB* components from given *primaries* and *whitepoint*.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (`ArrayLike`) – *RGB* chromaticity coordinate matrix.
- **primaries** (`ArrayLike`) – Primaries chromaticity coordinate matrix.
- **whitepoint** (`ArrayLike`) – Illuminant / whitepoint chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

*Luminance*  $Y$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.21959402, 0.06986677, 0.04703877])
>>> p = np.array([0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700])
>>> whitepoint = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> RGB_luminance(RGB, p, whitepoint)
0.1230145...
```



## colour.RGB\_luminance\_equation

`colour.RGB_luminance_equation(primaries: ArrayLike, whitepoint: ArrayLike) → str`

Return the *luminance equation* from given *primaries* and *whitepoint*.

### Parameters

- **primaries** (ArrayLike) – Primaries chromaticity coordinates.
- **whitepoint** (ArrayLike) – Illuminant / whitepoint chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

*Luminance equation.*

### Return type

`str`

### Examples

```
>>> p = np.array([0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700])
>>> whitepoint = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> RGB_luminance_equation(p, whitepoint)
'Y = 0.3439664...(R) + 0.7281660...(G) + -0.0721325...(B)'
```

## RGB Colourspaces

colour

<code>RGB_Colourspace(name, primaries, whitepoint)</code>	Implement support for the <i>RGB</i> colourspaces datasets from <code>colour.models.datasets.aces_rgb</code> , etc....
---	--

## colour.RGB\_Colourspace

**class** `colour.RGB_Colourspace`(*name: str*, *primaries: ArrayLike*, *whitepoint: ArrayLike*, *whitepoint\_name: str | None = None*, *matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ: ArrayLike | None = None*, *matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB: ArrayLike | None = None*, *cctf\_encoding: Callable | None = None*, *cctf\_decoding: Callable | None = None*, *use\_derived\_matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ: bool = False*, *use\_derived\_matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB: bool = False*)

Bases: `object`

Implement support for the *RGB* colourspaces datasets from `colour.models.datasets.aces_rgb`, etc....

Colour science literature related to *RGB* colourspaces and encodings defines their dataset using different degree of precision or rounding. While instances where a whitepoint is being defined with a value different from its canonical agreed one are rare, it is however very common to have normalised primary matrices rounded at different decimals. This can yield large discrepancies in computations.

Such an occurrence is the *V-Gamut* colourspace white paper, that defines the *V-Gamut* to *ITU-R BT.709* conversion matrix as follows:

```
[ [ 1.806576 -0.695697 -0.110879]
  [-0.170090 1.305955 -0.135865]
  [-0.025206 -0.154468 1.179674]]
```

Computing this matrix using *ITU-R BT.709* colourspace derived normalised primary matrix yields:

```
[[ 1.8065736 -0.6956981 -0.1108786]
 [-0.1700890  1.3059548 -0.1358648]
 [-0.0252057 -0.1544678  1.1796737]]
```

The latter matrix is almost equals with the former, however performing the same computation using *IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB* colourspace normalised primary matrix introduces severe disparities:

```
[[ 1.8063853 -0.6956147 -0.1109453]
 [-0.1699311  1.3058387 -0.1358616]
 [-0.0251630 -0.1544899  1.1797117]]
```

In order to provide support for both literature defined dataset and accurate computations enabling transformations without loss of precision, the `colour.RGB_Colourspace` class provides two sets of transformation matrices:

- Instantiation transformation matrices
- Derived transformation matrices

Upon instantiation, the `colour.RGB_Colourspace` class stores the given `matrix_RGB_to_XYZ` and `matrix_XYZ_to_RGB` arguments and also computes their derived counterpart using the primaries and whitepoint arguments.

Whether the initialisation or derived matrices are used in subsequent computations is dependent on the `colour.RGB_Colourspace.use_derived_matrix_RGB_to_XYZ` and `colour.RGB_Colourspace.use_derived_matrix_XYZ_to_RGB` attribute values.

#### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – *RGB* colourspace name.
- **primaries** (`ArrayLike`) – *RGB* colourspace primaries.
- **whitepoint** (`ArrayLike`) – *RGB* colourspace whitepoint.
- **whitepoint\_name** (`str` | `None`) – *RGB* colourspace whitepoint name.
- **matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ** (`ArrayLike` | `None`) – Transformation matrix from colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB** (`ArrayLike` | `None`) – Transformation matrix from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to colourspace.
- **cctf\_encoding** (`Callable` | `None`) – Encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF) / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) that maps estimated tristimulus values in a scene to *R'G'B'* video component signal value.
- **cctf\_decoding** (`Callable` | `None`) – Decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF) / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) that maps an *R'G'B'* video component signal value to tristimulus values at the display.
- **use\_derived\_matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ** (`bool`) – Whether to use the instantiation time normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived normalised primary matrix.
- **use\_derived\_matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB** (`bool`) – Whether to use the instantiation time inverse normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived inverse normalised primary matrix.

## Attributes

- `name`
- `primaries`
- `whitepoint`
- `whitepoint_name`
- `matrix_RGB_to_XYZ`
- `matrix_XYZ_to_RGB`
- `cctf_encoding`
- `cctf_decoding`
- `use_derived_matrix_RGB_to_XYZ`
- `use_derived_matrix_XYZ_to_RGB`

## Methods

- `__init__`
- `__str__`
- `__repr__`
- `use_derived_transformation_matrices`
- `chromatically_adapt`
- `copy`

## Notes

- The normalised primary matrix defined by `colour.RGB_Colourspace.matrix_RGB_to_XYZ` property is treated as the prime matrix from which the inverse will be calculated as required by the internal derivation mechanism. This behaviour has been chosen in accordance with literature where commonly a *RGB* colourspace is defined by its normalised primary matrix as it is directly computed from the chosen primaries and whitepoint.

## References

[[InternationalECommission99](#)], [[Panasonic14](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> p = np.array([0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700])
>>> whitepoint = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> matrix_RGB_to_XYZ = np.identity(3)
>>> matrix_XYZ_to_RGB = np.identity(3)
>>> colourspace = RGB_Colourspace(
...     "RGB Colourspace",
...     p,
...     whitepoint,
...     "ACES",
...     matrix_RGB_to_XYZ,
...     matrix_XYZ_to_RGB,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

... )
>>> colourspace.matrix_RGB_to_XYZ
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]])
>>> colourspace.matrix_XYZ_to_RGB
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]])
>>> colourspace.use_derived_transformation_matrices(True)
>>> colourspace.matrix_RGB_to_XYZ
array([[ 9.5255239...e-01,  0.0000000...e+00,  9.3678631...e-05],
       [ 3.4396645...e-01,  7.2816609...e-01, -7.2132546...e-02],
       [ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  1.0088251...e+00]])
>>> colourspace.matrix_XYZ_to_RGB
array([[ 1.0498110...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00, -9.7484540...e-05],
       [-4.9590302...e-01,  1.3733130...e+00,  9.8240036...e-02],
       [ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  9.9125201...e-01]])
>>> colourspace.use_derived_matrix_RGB_to_XYZ = False
>>> colourspace.matrix_RGB_to_XYZ
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]])
>>> colourspace.use_derived_matrix_XYZ_to_RGB = False
>>> colourspace.matrix_XYZ_to_RGB
array([[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.]])

```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*name*: *str*, *primaries*: *ArrayLike*, *whitepoint*: *ArrayLike*, *whitepoint\_name*: *str* | *None* = *None*, *matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *cctf\_encoding*: *Callable* | *None* = *None*, *cctf\_decoding*: *Callable* | *None* = *None*, *use\_derived\_matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ*: *bool* = *False*, *use\_derived\_matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB*: *bool* = *False*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- **name** (*str*) –
- **primaries** (*ArrayLike*) –
- **whitepoint** (*ArrayLike*) –
- **whitepoint\_name** (*str* | *None*) –
- **matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) –
- **matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) –
- **cctf\_encoding** (*Callable* | *None*) –
- **cctf\_decoding** (*Callable* | *None*) –
- **use\_derived\_matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ** (*bool*) –
- **use\_derived\_matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB** (*bool*) –

#### Return type

*None*

**property name**: *str*

Getter and setter property for the name.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the name with.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace name.

**Return type**

`str`

**property primaries: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the primaries.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the primaries with.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace primaries.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property whitepoint: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the whitepoint.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the whitepoint with.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace whitepoint.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**property whitepoint\_name: str | None**

Getter and setter property for the whitepoint\_name.

**Parameters**

**value** – Value to set the whitepoint\_name with.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace whitepoint name.

**Return type**

`None` or `str`

**property matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the transformation matrix from colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

**value** – Transformation matrix from colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Returns**

Transformation matrix from colourspace to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**property matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB: NDArrayFloat**

Getter and setter property for the transformation matrix from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to colourspace.

**Parameters**

**value** – Transformation matrix from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to colourspace.

**Returns**

Transformation matrix from *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to colourspace.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

property **cctf\_encoding**: **Callable** | **None**

Getter and setter property for the encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF) / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

**value** – Encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF) / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Returns**

Encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF) / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Return type**

`None` or `Callable`

property **cctf\_decoding**: **Callable** | **None**

Getter and setter property for the decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF) / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

**value** – Decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF) / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Returns**

Decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF) / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Return type**

`None` or `Callable`

property **use\_derived\_matrix\_RGB\_to\_XYZ**: **bool**

Getter and setter property for whether to use the instantiation time normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived normalised primary matrix.

**Parameters**

**value** – Whether to use the instantiation time normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived normalised primary matrix.

**Returns**

Whether to use the instantiation time normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived normalised primary matrix.

**Return type**

`bool`

property **use\_derived\_matrix\_XYZ\_to\_RGB**: **bool**

Getter and setter property for Whether to use the instantiation time inverse normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived inverse normalised primary matrix.

**Parameters**

**value** – Whether to use the instantiation time inverse normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived inverse normalised primary matrix.

**Returns**

Whether to use the instantiation time inverse normalised primary matrix or to use a computed derived inverse normalised primary matrix.

**Return type**

`bool`

`--str--()` → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the *RGB* colourspace.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> p = np.array(
...     [0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700]
... )
>>> whitepoint = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> matrix_RGB_to_XYZ = np.identity(3)
>>> matrix_XYZ_to_RGB = np.identity(3)
>>> cctf_encoding = lambda x: x
>>> cctf_decoding = lambda x: x
>>> print(
...     RGB_Colourspace(
...         "RGB Colourspace",
...         p,
...         whitepoint,
...         "ACES",
...         matrix_RGB_to_XYZ,
...         matrix_XYZ_to_RGB,
...         cctf_encoding,
...         cctf_decoding,
...     )
... )
...
RGB Colourspace
-----

Primaries      : [[ 7.34700000e-01  2.65300000e-01]
                  [ 0.00000000e+00  1.00000000e+00]
                  [ 1.00000000e-04 -7.70000000e-02]]
Whitepoint     : [ 0.32168  0.33767]
Whitepoint Name : ACES
Encoding CCTF   : <function <lambda> at 0x...>
Decoding CCTF   : <function <lambda> at 0x...>
NPM            : [[ 1.  0.  0.]
                  [ 0.  1.  0.]
                  [ 0.  0.  1.]]
NPM -1         : [[ 1.  0.  0.]
                  [ 0.  1.  0.]
                  [ 0.  0.  1.]]
Derived NPM     : [[ 9.5255239...e-01  0.0000000...e+00  9.3678631...e-05]
                  [ 3.4396645...e-01  7.2816609...e-01 -7.2132546...e-02]
                  [ 0.0000000...e+00  0.0000000...e+00  1.0088251...e+00]]
Derived NPM -1 : [[ 1.0498110...e+00  0.0000000...e+00 -9.7484540...e-05]
                  [-4.9590302...e-01  1.3733130...e+00  9.8240036...e-02]
                  [ 0.0000000...e+00  0.0000000...e+00  9.9125201...e-01]]
Use Derived NPM : False
Use Derived NPM -1 : False
```

`--repr--()` → `str`

Return an (almost) evaluable string representation of the *RGB* colourspace.

**Returns**

(Almost) evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

class`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.models import linear_function
>>> p = np.array(
...     [0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700]
... )
>>> whitepoint = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> matrix_RGB_to_XYZ = np.identity(3)
>>> matrix_XYZ_to_RGB = np.identity(3)
>>> RGB_Colourspace(
...     "RGB Colourspace",
...     p,
...     whitepoint,
...     "ACES",
...     matrix_RGB_to_XYZ,
...     matrix_XYZ_to_RGB,
...     linear_function,
...     linear_function,
... )
...
RGB_Colourspace('RGB Colourspace',
                [[ 7.347000000e-01,  2.653000000e-01],
                 [ 0.000000000e+00,  1.000000000e+00],
                 [ 1.000000000e-04, -7.700000000e-02]],
                [ 0.32168,  0.33767],
                'ACES',
                [[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  1.]],
                [[ 1.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  1.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  1.]],
                linear_function,
                linear_function,
                False,
                False)
```

**use\_derived\_transformation\_matrices**(usage: *bool* = *True*)

Enable or disables usage of both derived transformations matrices, the normalised primary matrix and its inverse in subsequent computations.

**Parameters**

**usage** (*bool*) – Whether to use the derived transformations matrices.

**chromatically\_adapt**(whitepoint: *ArrayLike*, whitepoint\_name: *str* | *None* = *None*,  
chromatic\_adaptation\_transform: *Literal*['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010',  
'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000',  
'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | *str* = 'CAT02')  
→ *RGB\_Colourspace*



Chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspace *primaries xy* chromaticity coordinates from *RGB* colourspace whitepoint to reference whitepoint.

#### Parameters

- **whitepoint** (ArrayLike) – Reference illuminant / whitepoint *xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **whitepoint\_name** (str | None) – Reference illuminant / whitepoint name.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str) – *Chromatic adaptation* transform.

#### Returns

Chromatically adapted *RGB* colourspace.

#### Return type

`colour.RGB_Colourspace`

#### Examples

```
>>> p = np.array(
...     [0.73470, 0.26530, 0.00000, 1.00000, 0.00010, -0.07700]
... )
>>> w_t = np.array([0.32168, 0.33767])
>>> w_r = np.array([0.31270, 0.32900])
>>> colourspace = RGB_Colourspace("RGB Colourspace", p, w_t, "D65")
>>> print(colourspace.chromatically_adapt(w_r, "D50", "Bradford"))
...
RGB Colourspace - Chromatically Adapted to 'D50'
-----

Primaries          : [[ 0.73485524  0.26422533]
                      [-0.00617091  1.01131496]
                      [ 0.01596756 -0.0642355 ]]
Whitepoint         : [ 0.3127  0.329 ]
Whitepoint Name    : D50
Encoding CCTF      : None
Decoding CCTF      : None
NPM                : None
NPM -1             : None
Derived NPM        : [[ 0.93827985 -0.00445145  0.01662752]
                      [ 0.33736889  0.72952157 -0.06689046]
                      [ 0.00117395 -0.00371071  1.09159451]]
Derived NPM -1     : [[ 1.06349549  0.00640891 -0.01580679]
                      [-0.49207413  1.36822341  0.09133709]
                      [-0.00281646  0.00464417  0.91641857]]
Use Derived NPM    : True
Use Derived NPM -1 : True
```

`copy()` → *RGB\_Colourspace*

Return a copy of the *RGB* colourspace.

#### Returns

*RGB* colourspace copy.

#### Return type

`colour.RGB_Colourspace`

## RGB\_COLOURSPACES

Aggregated RGB colourspaces.

## colour.RGB\_COLOURSPACES

```
colour.RGB_COLOURSPACES = LazyCanonicalMapping({'ACES2065-1': ..., 'ACEScc': ...,
'ACEScct': ..., 'ACEScg': ..., 'ACESproxy': ..., 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3': ..., 'ARRI Wide Gamut
4': ..., 'Adobe RGB (1998)': ..., 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB': ..., 'Apple RGB': ..., 'Best
RGB': ..., 'Beta RGB': ..., 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut': ..., 'CIE RGB': ..., 'Cinema Gamut':
..., 'ColorMatch RGB': ..., 'DCDM XYZ': ..., 'DCI-P3': ..., 'DCI-P3-P': ..., 'DJI D-Gamut':
..., 'DRAGONcolor': ..., 'DRAGONcolor2': ..., 'DaVinci Wide Gamut': ..., 'Display P3':
..., 'Don RGB 4': ..., 'EBU Tech. 3213-E': ..., 'ECI RGB v2': ..., 'ERIMM RGB': ..., 'Ekta
Space PS 5': ..., 'F-Gamut': ..., 'FilmLight E-Gamut': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'ITU-R
BT.470 - 525': ..., 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 - 22
Unspecified': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film': ..., 'Max RGB': ..., 'N-Gamut': ..., 'NTSC
(1953)': ..., 'NTSC (1987)': ..., 'P3-D65': ..., 'PLASA ANSI E1.54': ..., 'Pal/Secam': ...,
'ProPhoto RGB': ..., 'Protune Native': ..., 'REDWideGamutRGB': ..., 'REDcolor': ...,
'REDcolor2': ..., 'REDcolor3': ..., 'REDcolor4': ..., 'RIMM RGB': ..., 'ROMM RGB': ...,
'Russell RGB': ..., 'S-Gamut': ..., 'S-Gamut3': ..., 'S-Gamut3.Cine': ..., 'SMPTE 240M':
..., 'SMPTE C': ..., 'Sharp RGB': ..., 'V-Gamut': ..., 'Venice S-Gamut3': ..., 'Venice
S-Gamut3.Cine': ..., 'Xtreme RGB': ..., 'sRGB': ..., 'aces': ..., 'adobe1998': ...,
'prophoto': ..., 'ALEXA Wide Gamut': ...})
```

Aggregated RGB colourspaces.

Aliases:

- 'aces': RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACES2065\_1.name
- 'adobe1998': RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ADOBE\_RGB1998.name
- 'prophoto': RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_PROPHOTO\_RGB.name

colour.models

RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACES2065_1	ACES2065-1 colourspace, base encoding, used for exchange of full fidelity images and archiving.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCC	ACEScc colourspace, a working space for color correctors, target for ASC-CDL values created on-set.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCCT	ACEScct colourspace, an alternative working space for colour correctors, intended to be transient and internal to software or hardware systems, and is specifically not intended for interchange or archiving.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESPROXY	ACESproxy colourspace, a lightweight encoding for transmission over HD-SDI (or other production transmission schemes), onset look management.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCG	ACEScg colourspace, a working space for paint/compositor applications that don't support ACES2065-1 or ACEScc.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_RGB1998	Adobe RGB (1998) colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_WIDE_GAMUT_RGB	Adobe Wide Gamut RGB colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ARRI_WIDE_GAMUT_3	ARRI Wide Gamut 3 colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ARRI_WIDE_GAMUT_4	ARRI Wide Gamut 4 colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_APPLE_RGB	Apple RGB colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BEST_RGB	Best RGB colourspace.

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

RGB_COLOURSPACE_BETA_RGB	<i>Beta RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BLACKMAGIC_WIDE_GAMUT	<i>Blackmagic Wide Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_525	<i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.470 - 525</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_625	<i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.470 - 625</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT709	<i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.709</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT2020	<i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_CIE_RGB	<i>CIE RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_CINEMA_GAMUT	<i>Canon Cinema Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_COLOR_MATCH_RGB	<i>ColorMatch RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DAVINCI_WIDE_GAMUT	<i>DaVinci Wide Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCDM_XYZ	<i>DCDM XYZ</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3	<i>DCI-P3</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3_P	<i>DCI-P3+</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DISPLAY_P3	<i>Display P3</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DJI_D_GAMUT	<i>DJI D-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DON_RGB_4	<i>Don RGB 4</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_EBU_3213_E	<i>*EBU Tech.</i>
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ECI_RGB_V2	<i>ECI RGB v2</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_EKTA_SPACE_PS_5	<i>Ekta Space PS 5</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_F_GAMUT	<i>Fujifilm F-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_FILMLIGHT_E_GAMUT	<i>FilmLight E-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_GENERIC_FILM	<i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273 Generic Film</i> (colour filters using Illuminant C) colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_22_UNSPECIFIED	<i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273 row 22</i> colourspace as given in <i>Table 2 - Interpretation of colour primaries (ColourPrimaries) value.</i>
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROTUNE_NATIVE	<i>Protune Native</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_MAX_RGB	<i>Max RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_N_GAMUT	<i>Nikon N-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1953	<i>NTSC (1953)</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1987	<i>NTSC (1987)</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_P3_D65	<i>P3-D65</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PAL_SECAM	<i>Pal/Secam</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR	<i>REDcolor</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_2	<i>REDcolor2</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_3	<i>REDcolor3</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_4	<i>REDcolor4</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_WIDE_GAMUT_RGB	<i>REDWideGamutRGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR	<i>DRAGONcolor</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR_2	<i>DRAGONcolor2</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ROMM_RGB	<i>ROMM RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RIMM_RGB	<i>RIMM RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ERIMM_RGB	<i>ERIMM RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB	<i>ProPhoto RGB</i> colourspace, an alias colourspace for <i>ROMM RGB</i> .
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PLASA_ANSI_E154	<i>PLASA ANSI E1.54</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RUSSELL_RGB	<i>Russell RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_SHARP_RGB	<i>Sharp RGB</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_240M	<i>SMPTE 240M</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_C	<i>SMPTE C</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT	<i>S-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3	<i>S-Gamut3</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3_CINE	<i>S-Gamut3.Cine</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3	<i>Venice S-Gamut3</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3_CINE	<i>Venice S-Gamut3.Cine</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_SRGB	<i>Smits (1999)</i> colourspace.

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

RGB_COLOURSPACE_V_GAMUT	<i>Panasonic V-Gamut</i> colourspace.
RGB_COLOURSPACE_XTREME_RGB	<i>Xtreme RGB</i> colourspace.

**colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACES2065\_1**

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACES2065_1 = RGB_Colourspace('ACES2065-1', [[
7.34700000e-01, 2.65300000e-01], [ 0.00000000e+00, 1.00000000e+00], [ 1.00000000e-04,
-7.70000000e-02]], [ 0.32168, 0.33767], 'ACES', [[ 9.52552396e-01, 0.00000000e+00,
9.36786000e-05], [ 3.43966450e-01, 7.28166097e-01, -7.21325464e-02], [ 0.00000000e+00,
0.00000000e+00, 1.00882518e+00]], [[ 1.04981102e+00, 0.00000000e+00, -9.74845000e-05], [
-4.95903023e-01, 1.37331305e+00, 9.82400361e-02], [ 0.00000000e+00, 0.00000000e+00,
9.91252018e-01]], linear_function, linear_function, False, False)
```

*ACES2065-1* colourspace, base encoding, used for exchange of full fidelity images and archiving.

**References**

[TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAA-  
SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAAsciencesS-  
cienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

**colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCC**

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCC = RGB_Colourspace('ACEScc', [[ 0.713, 0.293], [
0.165, 0.83 ], [ 0.128, 0.044]], [ 0.32168, 0.33767], 'ACES', [[ 0.66245418, 0.13400421,
0.15618769], [ 0.27222872, 0.67408177, 0.05368952], [-0.00557465, 0.00406073, 1.0103391 ]],
[[ 1.64102338, -0.32480329, -0.2364247 ], [-0.66366286, 1.61533159, 0.01675635], [
0.01172189, -0.00828444, 0.98839486]], log_encoding_ACEScc, log_decoding_ACEScc, False,
False)
```

*ACEScc* colourspace, a working space for color correctors, target for ASC-CDL values created on-set.

**References**

[TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAA-  
SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAAsciencesS-  
cienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14a], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCoun-  
cilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

**colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCCT**

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCCT = RGB_Colourspace('ACEScct', [[ 0.713, 0.293], [
0.165, 0.83 ], [ 0.128, 0.044]], [ 0.32168, 0.33767], 'ACES', [[ 0.66245418, 0.13400421,
0.15618769], [ 0.27222872, 0.67408177, 0.05368952], [-0.00557465, 0.00406073, 1.0103391 ]],
[[ 1.64102338, -0.32480329, -0.2364247 ], [-0.66366286, 1.61533159, 0.01675635], [
0.01172189, -0.00828444, 0.98839486]], log_encoding_ACEScct, log_decoding_ACEScct, False,
False)
```

*ACEScct* colourspace, an alternative working space for colour correctors, intended to be transient and internal to software or hardware systems, and is specifically not intended for interchange or archiving.

## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESProject16], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESPROXY

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESPROXY = RGB_Colourspace('ACESproxy', [[ 0.713, 0.293], [
0.165, 0.83 ], [ 0.128, 0.044]], [ 0.32168, 0.33767], 'ACES', [[ 0.66245418, 0.13400421,
0.15618769], [ 0.27222872, 0.67408177, 0.05368952], [-0.00557465, 0.00406073, 1.0103391 ]],
[[ 1.64102338, -0.32480329, -0.2364247 ], [-0.66366286, 1.61533159, 0.01675635], [
0.01172189, -0.00828444, 0.98839486]], log_encoding_ACESproxy, log_decoding_ACESproxy,
False, False)
```

*ACESproxy* colourspace, a lightweight encoding for transmission over HD-SDI (or other production transmission schemes), onset look management. Not intended to be stored or used in production imaging or for final colour grading / mastering.

## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee13], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCG

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ACESCG = RGB_Colourspace('ACEScg', [[ 0.713, 0.293], [
0.165, 0.83 ], [ 0.128, 0.044]], [ 0.32168, 0.33767], 'ACES', [[ 0.66245418, 0.13400421,
0.15618769], [ 0.27222872, 0.67408177, 0.05368952], [-0.00557465, 0.00406073, 1.0103391 ]],
[[ 1.64102338, -0.32480329, -0.2364247 ], [-0.66366286, 1.61533159, 0.01675635], [
0.01172189, -0.00828444, 0.98839486]], linear_function, linear_function, False, False)
```

*ACEScg* colourspace, a working space for paint/compositor applications that don't support ACES2065-1 or ACEScc.

## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee15], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ADOBE\_RGB1998

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_RGB1998 = RGB_Colourspace('Adobe RGB (1998)', [[ 0.64,
0.33], [ 0.21, 0.71], [ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.57667, 0.18556,
0.18823], [ 0.29734, 0.62736, 0.07529], [ 0.02703, 0.07069, 0.99134]], [[ 2.04159,
-0.56501, -0.34473], [-0.96924, 1.87597, 0.04156], [ 0.01344, -0.11836, 1.01517]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.4547069271758437),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.19921875), False, False)
```

*Adobe RGB (1998) colourspace.*

#### References

[[AdobeSystems05](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ADOBE\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ADOBE_WIDE_GAMUT_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Adobe Wide Gamut
RGB', [[ 0.7347, 0.2653], [ 0.1152, 0.8264], [ 0.1566, 0.0177]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50',
[[ 0.71650072, 0.10102057, 0.14677439], [ 0.25872824, 0.72468231, 0.01658944], [ 0.
0.05121182, 0.77389278]], [[ 1.46230418, -0.18452564, -0.27338105], [-0.52286828,
1.4479884 , 0.06812617], [ 0.03460045, -0.09581963, 1.28766046]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.4547069271758437),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.19921875), False, False)
```

*Adobe Wide Gamut RGB colourspace.*

#### References

[[Wikipedia04d](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ARRI\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ARRI_WIDE_GAMUT_3 = RGB_Colourspace('ARRI Wide Gamut 3', [[
0.684 , 0.313 ], [ 0.221 , 0.848 ], [ 0.0861, -0.102 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[
0.638008, 0.214704, 0.097744], [ 0.291954, 0.823841, -0.115795], [ 0.002798, -0.067034,
1.153294]], [[ 1.789066, -0.482534, -0.200076], [-0.639849, 1.3964 , 0.194432], [-0.041532,
0.082335, 0.878868]], log_encoding_ARRILogC3, log_decoding_ARRILogC3, False, False)
```

*ARRI Wide Gamut 3 colourspace.*

#### References

[[ARRI12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ARRI\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_4

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ARRI_WIDE_GAMUT_4 = RGB_Colourspace('ARRI Wide Gamut 4', [[
0.7347, 0.2653], [ 0.1424, 0.8576], [ 0.0991, -0.0308]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[
0.70485832, 0.1297603 , 0.11583731], [ 0.25452418, 0.78147773, -0.03600191], [ 0. , 0. ,
1.08905775]], [[ 1.50921547, -0.25059735, -0.16881148], [-0.49154545, 1.36124555,
0.09728294], [ 0. , 0. , 0.91822495]], log_encoding_ARRILogC4, log_decoding_ARRILogC4,
False, False)
```

*ARRI Wide Gamut 4* colourspace.

#### References

[CB22]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_APPLE\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_APPLE_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Apple RGB', [[ 0.625, 0.34 ], [
0.28 , 0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.44966162, 0.31625612,
0.18453819], [ 0.24461592, 0.67204425, 0.08333983], [ 0.02518105, 0.14118577, 0.92269093]],
[[ 2.95197848, -1.2896043 , -0.47391531], [-1.08508357, 1.99080934, 0.03720168], [
0.08547221, -0.26942971, 1.09102767]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.5555555555555556), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=1.8),
False, False)
```

*Apple RGB* colourspace.

#### References

[SBS99]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BEST\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BEST_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Best RGB', [[ 0.73519164,
0.26480836], [ 0.21533613, 0.77415966], [ 0.13012295, 0.03483607]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585],
'D50', [[ 0.6318944 , 0.20538793, 0.12701335], [ 0.22760177, 0.73839465, 0.03400357], [ 0.
, 0.01001892, 0.81508568]], [[ 1.75737181, -0.48538023, -0.25359913], [-0.54199672,
1.50475404, 0.02168337], [ 0.00666215, -0.01849623, 1.22659836]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Best RGB* colourspace.

#### References

[HutchColora]



### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BETA\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BETA_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Beta RGB', [[ 0.6888, 0.3112], [ 0.1986, 0.7551], [ 0.1265, 0.0352]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 6.71355903e-01, 1.74572381e-01, 1.18367393e-01], [ 3.03318753e-01, 6.63744233e-01, 3.29370136e-02], [ 5.41053122e-17, 4.06983949e-02, 7.84406208e-01]], [[ 1.68297071, -0.42817109, -0.23598255], [-0.77107152, 1.70666472, 0.04469277], [ 0.04000653, -0.08854917, 1.27253082]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Beta RGB* colourspace.

#### References

[[Lin14](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BLACKMAGIC\_WIDE\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BLACKMAGIC_WIDE_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('Blackmagic Wide Gamut', [[ 0.7177215, 0.3171181], [ 0.228041 , 0.861569 ], [ 0.1005841, -0.0820452]], [ 0.312717 , 0.3290312], 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', [[ 0.60653037, 0.2204081 , 0.123479 ], [ 0.26798941, 0.83273088, -0.10072029], [-0.02944217, -0.08661061, 1.20486076]], [[ 1.86638234, -0.51839734, -0.23460981], [-0.60034249, 1.37814896, 0.17673183], [ 0.00245199, 0.08639967, 0.83694271]], oetf_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5, oetf_inverse_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5, True, True)
```

*Blackmagic Wide Gamut* colourspace.

#### References

[[BlackmagicDesign21](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT470\_525

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_525 = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-R BT.470 - 525', [[ 0.67, 0.33], [ 0.21, 0.71], [ 0.14, 0.08]], [ 0.31006, 0.31616], 'C', [[ 6.06863809e-01, 1.73507281e-01, 2.00334881e-01], [ 2.98903070e-01, 5.86619855e-01, 1.14477075e-01], [ -5.02801622e-17, 6.60980118e-02, 1.11615148e+00]], [[ 1.91008143, -0.53247794, -0.28822201], [-0.98463135, 1.99910001, -0.02830719], [ 0.05830945, -0.11838584, 0.89761208]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.35714285714285715), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.8), False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-R BT.470 - 525* colourspace.

#### References

[[InternationalTUnion98b](#)]



### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT470\_625

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT470_625 = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-R BT.470 - 625', [[ 0.64,
0.33], [ 0.29, 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.43055381, 0.3415498 ,
0.17835231], [ 0.22200431, 0.70665477, 0.07134092], [ 0.02018221, 0.12955337, 0.93932217]],
[[ 3.06336109, -1.39339017, -0.47582374], [-0.96924364, 1.8759675 , 0.04155506], [
0.06786105, -0.22879927, 1.06908962]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.35714285714285715), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.8),
False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-R BT.470 - 625 colourspace.*

#### References

[[InternationalTUnion98b](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT709

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT709 = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-R BT.709', [[ 0.64, 0.33], [ 0.3
, 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.4123908 , 0.35758434, 0.18048079],
[ 0.21263901, 0.71516868, 0.07219232], [ 0.01933082, 0.11919478, 0.95053215]], [[
3.24096994, -1.53738318, -0.49861076], [-0.96924364, 1.8759675 , 0.04155506], [ 0.05563008,
-0.20397696, 1.05697151]], oetf_BT709, oetf_inverse_BT709, False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-R BT.709 colourspace.*

#### References

[[InternationalTUnion15b](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT2020

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_BT2020 = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-R BT.2020', [[ 0.708, 0.292],
[ 0.17 , 0.797], [ 0.131, 0.046]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 6.36958048e-01,
1.44616904e-01, 1.68880975e-01], [ 2.62700212e-01, 6.77998072e-01, 5.93017165e-02], [
4.99410657e-17, 2.80726930e-02, 1.06098506e+00]], [[ 1.71665119, -0.35567078,
-0.25336628], [-0.66668435, 1.61648124, 0.01576855], [ 0.01763986, -0.04277061,
0.94210312]], oetf_BT2020, oetf_inverse_BT2020, False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020 colourspace.*

The wavelength of the *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* primary colours are:

- 630nm for the red primary colour
- 532nm for the green primary colour
- 467nm for the blue primary colour.

## References

[[InternationalTUnion15a](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_CIE\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_CIE_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('CIE RGB', [[ 0.73474284,
0.26525716], [ 0.27377903, 0.7174777 ], [ 0.16655563, 0.00891073]], [ 0.33333333,
0.33333333], 'E', [[ 0.49 , 0.31 , 0.2 ], [ 0.1769, 0.8124, 0.0107], [ 0. , 0.0099,
0.9901]], [[ 2.36449012, -0.89655263, -0.46793749], [-0.51493525, 1.42633279, 0.08860245],
[ 0.00514883, -0.01426189, 1.00911305]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.45454545454545453), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2),
False, False)
```

*CIE RGB* colourspace.

## References

[[FBH97](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_CINEMA\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_CINEMA_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('Cinema Gamut', [[ 0.74,
0.27], [ 0.17, 1.14], [ 0.08, -0.1 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.71604965, 0.12968348,
0.1047228 ], [ 0.26126136, 0.86964215, -0.1309035 ], [-0.00967635, -0.23648164,
1.33521573]], [[ 1.48981827, -0.2608959 , -0.14242652], [-0.45816657, 1.26162778,
0.15962363], [-0.07034967, 0.22155767, 0.7761816 ]], linear_function, linear_function,
False, False)
```

*Canon Cinema Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[[Canon14](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_COLOR\_MATCH\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_COLOR_MATCH_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('ColorMatch RGB', [[ 0.63
, 0.34 ], [ 0.295, 0.605], [ 0.15 , 0.075]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 0.5094668 ,
0.32087954, 0.13394933], [ 0.27495034, 0.658075 , 0.06697467], [ 0.02426032, 0.10877273,
0.69207155]], [[ 2.64164976, -1.22313179, -0.39291946], [-1.11207173, 2.05919502,
0.01596275], [ 0.08218196, -0.28076676, 1.45620209]], functools.partial(<function
gamma_function>, exponent=0.5555555555555556), functools.partial(<function
gamma_function>, exponent=1.8), False, False)
```

*ColorMatch RGB* colourspace.

## References

[Lin14]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DAVINCI\_WIDE\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DAVINCI_WIDE_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('DaVinci Wide Gamut',
[[ 0.8 , 0.313 ], [ 0.1682, 0.9877], [ 0.079 , -0.1155]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[
0.70062239, 0.14877482, 0.10105872], [ 0.27411851, 0.8736319 , -0.14775041], [-0.09896291,
-0.13789533, 1.32591599]], [[ 1.51667204, -0.28147805, -0.14696363], [-0.4649171 ,
1.25142378, 0.17488461], [ 0.06484905, 0.10913934, 0.76141462]], oetf_DaVinciIntermediate,
oetf_inverse_DaVinciIntermediate, True, True)
```

*DaVinci Wide Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[BlackmagicDesign20b], [BlackmagicDesign20a]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DCDM\_XYZ

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCDM_XYZ = RGB_Colourspace('DCDM XYZ', [[ 1., 0.], [ 0., 1.],
[ 0., 0.]], [ 0.33333333, 0.33333333], 'E', [[ 1., 0., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 0., 0., 1.]],
[[ 1., 0., 0.], [ 0., 1., 0.], [ 0., 0., 1.]], eotf_inverse_DCDM, eotf_DCDM, False, False)
```

*DCDM XYZ* colourspace.

## References

[DigitalInitiatives07]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DCI\_P3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3 = RGB_Colourspace('DCI-P3', [[ 0.68 , 0.32 ], [ 0.265,
0.69 ], [ 0.15 , 0.06 ]], [ 0.314, 0.351], 'DCI-P3', [[ 4.45169816e-01, 2.77134409e-01,
1.72282670e-01], [ 2.09491678e-01, 7.21595254e-01, 6.89130679e-02], [ -3.63410132e-17,
4.70605601e-02, 9.07355394e-01]], [[ 2.72539403, -1.01800301, -0.4401632 ], [-0.79516803,
1.68973205, 0.02264719], [ 0.04124189, -0.08763902, 1.10092938]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.3846153846153846),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.6), False, False)
```

*DCI-P3* colourspace.

## References

[DigitalInitiatives07], [HewlettPDCompany09]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DCI\_P3\_P

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3_P = RGB_Colourspace('DCI-P3-P', [[ 0.74, 0.27], [
0.22, 0.78], [ 0.09, -0.09]], [ 0.314, 0.351], 'DCI-P3', [[ 0.55907356, 0.24893595,
0.08657739], [ 0.2039863 , 0.88259109, -0.08657739], [-0.00755505, 0. , 0.961971 ]], [[
1.99040349, -0.56139586, -0.22966194], [-0.45849279, 1.262346 , 0.15487549], [ 0.01563207,
-0.00440904, 1.03772867]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.3846153846153846), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.6),
False, False)
```

*DCI-P3+* colourspace.

#### Notes

- The actual *DCI-P3+* colourspace name is *DCI-P3-P* to avoid canonical key collisions in the *colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* class.

#### References

[Canon14]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DISPLAY\_P3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DISPLAY_P3 = RGB_Colourspace('Display P3', [[ 0.68 , 0.32 ],
[ 0.265, 0.69 ], [ 0.15 , 0.06 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 4.86570949e-01,
2.65667693e-01, 1.98217285e-01], [ 2.28974564e-01, 6.91738522e-01, 7.92869141e-02], [
-3.97207552e-17, 4.51133819e-02, 1.04394437e+00]], [[ 2.49349691, -0.93138362,
-0.40271078], [-0.82948897, 1.76266406, 0.02362469], [ 0.03584583, -0.07617239,
0.95688452]], eotf_inverse_sRGB, eotf_sRGB, False, False)
```

*Display P3* colourspace.

#### References

[AppleInc19]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DJI\_D\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DJI_D_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('DJI D-Gamut', [[ 0.71, 0.31],
[ 0.21, 0.88], [ 0.09, -0.08]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.6482, 0.194 , 0.1082], [
0.283 , 0.8132, -0.0962], [-0.0183, -0.0832, 1.1903]], [[ 1.7257, -0.4314, -0.1917],
[-0.6025, 1.3906, 0.1671], [-0.0156, 0.0905, 0.8489]], log_encoding_DJIDLog,
log_decoding_DJIDLog, False, False)
```

*DJI\_D-Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[Dji17]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DON\_RGB\_4

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DON_RGB_4 = RGB_Colourspace('Don RGB 4', [[ 0.69612069,
0.29956897], [ 0.21468298, 0.76529477], [ 0.12993763, 0.03534304]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585],
'D50', [[ 0.64631888, 0.19296024, 0.12501655], [ 0.27813723, 0.68785827, 0.0340045 ], [
0.00400197, 0.01799629, 0.80310634]], [[ 1.75819127, -0.48659205, -0.25308814],
[-0.7112839 , 1.65225302, 0.04076449], [ 0.00717743, -0.03459953, 1.24551283]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Don RGB 4* colourspace.

## References

[HutchColorb]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_EBU\_3213\_E

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_EBU_3213_E = RGB_Colourspace('EBU Tech. 3213-E', [[ 0.64,
0.33], [ 0.29, 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.313, 0.329], 'D65', [[ 0.43194331, 0.341235 ,
0.17818948], [ 0.22272077, 0.70600344, 0.07127579], [ 0.02024734, 0.12943396, 0.93846459]],
[[ 3.05350675, -1.38890786, -0.47429309], [-0.97013781, 1.87769818, 0.04159339], [
0.06792306, -0.22900835, 1.07006656]], linear_function, linear_function, False, False)
```

*EBU Tech. 3213-E* colourspace.

## References

[EuropeanBUnion75]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ECI\_RGB\_V2

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ECI_RGB_V2 = RGB_Colourspace('ECI RGB v2', [[ 0.67010309,
0.32989691], [ 0.20990566, 0.70990566], [ 0.14006179, 0.08032956]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585],
'D50', [[ 0.65032438, 0.177949 , 0.13602229], [ 0.3201597 , 0.60182752, 0.07801279], [ 0. ,
0.06798052, 0.75712409]], [[ 1.78215602, -0.49656317, -0.26901095], [-0.95923427,
1.94844461, -0.02843173], [ 0.08612755, -0.17494658, 1.32334029]],
functools.partial(<function _scale_domain_0_100_range_0_1>, callable_=<function
lightness_CIE1976>), functools.partial(<function _scale_domain_0_100_range_0_1>,
callable_=<function luminance_CIE1976>), False, False)
```

*ECI RGB v2* colourspace.

## References

[[EuropeanCInitiative02](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_EKTA\_SPACE\_PS\_5

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_EKTA_SPACE_PS_5 = RGB_Colourspace('Ekta Space PS 5', [[
0.69473684, 0.30526316], [ 0.26 , 0.7 ], [ 0.10972851, 0.00452489]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585],
'D50', [[ 0.59433686, 0.27294481, 0.09701401], [ 0.26114801, 0.73485141, 0.00400058], [ 0.
, 0.04199151, 0.78311309]], [[ 2.00336603, -0.73013869, -0.24445204], [-0.71215462,
1.62076569, 0.07994372], [ 0.03818663, -0.08690749, 1.27266809]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Ekta Space PS 5* colourspace.

## References

[[Hol](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_F\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_F_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('F-Gamut', [[ 0.708, 0.292], [
0.17 , 0.797], [ 0.131, 0.046]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 6.36958048e-01,
1.44616904e-01, 1.68880975e-01], [ 2.62700212e-01, 6.77998072e-01, 5.93017165e-02], [
4.99410657e-17, 2.80726930e-02, 1.06098506e+00]], [[ 1.71665119, -0.35567078,
-0.25336628], [-0.66668435, 1.61648124, 0.01576855], [ 0.01763986, -0.04277061,
0.94210312]], log_encoding_FLog, log_decoding_FLog, False, False)
```

*Fujifilm F-Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[[Fujifilm22b](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_FILMLIGHT\_E\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_FILMLIGHT_E_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('FilmLight E-Gamut', [[
0.8 , 0.3177], [ 0.18 , 0.9 ], [ 0.065 , -0.0805]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[
0.70539685, 0.16404133, 0.08101775], [ 0.28013072, 0.82020664, -0.10033737], [-0.10378151,
-0.07290726, 1.26574652]], [[ 1.52505277, -0.31591351, -0.12265826], [-0.50915256,
1.33332741, 0.13828437], [ 0.09571535, 0.05089744, 0.78795577]],
log_encoding_FilmLightTLog, log_decoding_FilmLightTLog, False, False)
```

*FilmLight E-Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[Sir18]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_H273\_GENERIC\_FILM

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_GENERIC_FILM = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', [[ 0.681, 0.319], [ 0.243, 0.692], [ 0.145, 0.049]], [ 0.31, 0.316], 'C', [[ 5.41353080e-01, 2.38201725e-01, 2.01457854e-01], [ 2.53585363e-01, 6.78335776e-01, 6.80788609e-02], [ -4.41279481e-17, 6.37165107e-02, 1.11982779e+00]], [[ 2.19248548, -0.73706449, -0.34962064], [-0.82433417, 1.75978548, 0.04131385], [ 0.04690337, -0.10012914, 0.89064375]], linear_function, linear_function, False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-T H.273 Generic Film (colour filters using Illuminant C) colourspace.*

## References

[InternationalTUnion21]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_H273\_22\_UNSPECIFIED

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_22_UNSPECIFIED = RGB_Colourspace('ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', [[ 0.63, 0.34 ], [ 0.295, 0.605], [ 0.155, 0.077]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.42942013, 0.3277917, 0.1932441 ], [ 0.23175055, 0.67225077, 0.09599868], [ 0.02044858, 0.11111583, 0.95749334]], [[ 3.13288278, -1.44707454, -0.48720324], [-1.08850877, 2.01538781, 0.01762239], [ 0.05941301, -0.20297883, 1.05275352]], linear_function, linear_function, False, False)
```

*Recommendation ITU-T H.273 row 22 colourspace as given in Table 2 - Interpretation of colour primaries (ColourPrimaries) value.*

## References

[InternationalTUnion21]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_PROTUNE\_NATIVE

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROTUNE_NATIVE = RGB_Colourspace('Protune Native', [[ 0.69848046, 0.19302645], [ 0.32955538, 1.02459662], [ 0.10844263, -0.03467857]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.50225719, 0.29296671, 0.15523203], [ 0.13879976, 0.91084146, -0.04964122], [ 0.07801426, -0.31483251, 1.325876 ]], [[ 2.2668965, -0.83163359, -0.29654225], [-0.35733783, 1.24337315, 0.08838899], [-0.21823445, 0.34417515, 0.79265501]], log_encoding_Protune, log_decoding_Protune, False, False)
```

*Protune Native colourspace.*

## References

[GoProDM16], [Man15]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_MAX\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_MAX_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Max RGB', [[ 0.73413379,
0.26586621], [ 0.10039113, 0.89960887], [ 0.03621495, 0. ]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[
0.85630404, 0.07698771, 0.03100393], [ 0.31011011, 0.68988989, 0. ], [ 0. , 0. , 0.8251046
]], [[ 1.2169928 , -0.13580933, -0.04572942], [-0.54704638, 1.51055387, 0.02055568], [ 0. ,
0. , 1.21196755]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.45454545454545453), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2),
False, False)
```

*Max RGB* colourspace.

## References

[HutchColorc]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_N\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_N_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('N-Gamut', [[ 0.708, 0.292], [
0.17 , 0.797], [ 0.131, 0.046]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 6.36958048e-01,
1.44616904e-01, 1.68880975e-01], [ 2.62700212e-01, 6.77998072e-01, 5.93017165e-02], [
4.99410657e-17, 2.80726930e-02, 1.06098506e+00]], [[ 1.71665119, -0.35567078,
-0.25336628], [-0.66668435, 1.61648124, 0.01576855], [ 0.01763986, -0.04277061,
0.94210312]], log_encoding_NLog, log_decoding_NLog, False, False)
```

*Nikon N-Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[Nikon18]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_NTSC1953

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1953 = RGB_Colourspace('NTSC (1953)', [[ 0.67, 0.33], [
0.21, 0.71], [ 0.14, 0.08]], [ 0.31006, 0.31616], 'C', [[ 6.06863809e-01, 1.73507281e-01,
2.00334881e-01], [ 2.98903070e-01, 5.86619855e-01, 1.14477075e-01], [ -5.02801622e-17,
6.60980118e-02, 1.11615148e+00]], [[ 1.91008143, -0.53247794, -0.28822201], [-0.98463135,
1.99910001, -0.02830719], [ 0.05830945, -0.11838584, 0.89761208]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.35714285714285715),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.8), False, False)
```

*NTSC (1953)* colourspace.



## References

[[InternationalTUnion98b](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_NTSC1987

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1987 = RGB_Colourspace('NTSC (1987)', [[ 0.63 , 0.34 ], [
0.31 , 0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.3935209 , 0.36525808,
0.19167695], [ 0.21237636, 0.70105986, 0.08656378], [ 0.01873909, 0.11193393, 0.95838473]],
[[ 3.50600328, -1.73979073, -0.54405827], [-1.06904756, 1.97777888, 0.03517142], [
0.05630659, -0.19697565, 1.04995233]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.45454545454545453), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2),
False, False)
```

*NTSC (1987)* colourspace.

## References

[[SocietyMPaTEngineers04](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_P3\_D65

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_P3_D65 = RGB_Colourspace('P3-D65', [[ 0.68 , 0.32 ], [ 0.265,
0.69 ], [ 0.15 , 0.06 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 4.86570949e-01, 2.65667693e-01,
1.98217285e-01], [ 2.28974564e-01, 6.91738522e-01, 7.92869141e-02], [ -3.97207552e-17,
4.51133819e-02, 1.04394437e+00]], [[ 2.49349691, -0.93138362, -0.40271078], [-0.82948897,
1.76266406, 0.02362469], [ 0.03584583, -0.07617239, 0.95688452]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.3846153846153846),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.6), False, False)
```

*P3-D65* colourspace.

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_PAL\_SECAM

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_PAL_SECAM = RGB_Colourspace('Pal/Secam', [[ 0.64, 0.33], [
0.29, 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.43055381, 0.3415498 ,
0.17835231], [ 0.22200431, 0.70665477, 0.07134092], [ 0.02018221, 0.12955337, 0.93932217]],
[[ 3.06336109, -1.39339017, -0.47582374], [-0.96924364, 1.8759675 , 0.04155506], [
0.06786105, -0.22879927, 1.06908962]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.35714285714285715), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.8),
False, False)
```

*Pal/Secam* colourspace.

## References

[[InternationalTUnion98b](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RED\_COLOR

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR = RGB_Colourspace('REDcolor', [[ 0.70105856,
0.33018098], [ 0.29881132, 0.62516925], [ 0.13503868, 0.03526178]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.42302331, 0.36210731, 0.16532531], [ 0.19923335, 0.75759632, 0.04317033],
[-0.01885014, 0.09212233, 1.01578557]], [[ 2.99433635, -1.37906534, -0.42873703],
[-0.79472663, 1.69283865, 0.0574019 ], [ 0.12764085, -0.17911636, 0.97129776]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*REDcolor* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RED\_COLOR\_2

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_2 = RGB_Colourspace('REDcolor2', [[ 0.89740722,
0.33077623], [ 0.29602209, 0.68463555], [ 0.09979951, -0.02300051]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.44957762, 0.3734296 , 0.12744871], [ 0.16571026, 0.86366248, -0.02937275],
[-0.11431396, 0.02440023, 1.17897148]], [[ 2.55060735, -1.09426927, -0.30298724],
[-0.48063394, 1.36324834, 0.0859211 ], [ 0.2572561 , -0.13431523, 0.81704083]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*REDcolor2* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RED\_COLOR\_3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_3 = RGB_Colourspace('REDcolor3', [[ 0.70259866,
0.33018559], [ 0.29578224, 0.68974826], [ 0.11109053, -0.00433232]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.47986312, 0.33439883, 0.13619398], [ 0.22551123, 0.77980008, -0.00531131],
[-0.02239109, 0.01635861, 1.09509023]], [[ 2.58673915, -1.10240102, -0.32705386],
[-0.74762558, 1.6008681 , 0.10074495], [ 0.06405867, -0.04645456, 0.90497461]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*REDcolor3* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RED\_COLOR\_4

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_4 = RGB_Colourspace('REDcolor4', [[ 0.70259815,
0.3301851 ], [ 0.29578233, 0.68974825], [ 0.14445924, 0.05083772]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.44431783, 0.30962925, 0.19650885], [ 0.20880659, 0.72203852, 0.06915489],
[-0.02073188, 0.0151468 , 1.09464284]], [[ 2.78855329, -1.18687705, -0.42561558],
[-0.81255797, 1.73265028, 0.03640786], [ 0.06405707, -0.04645378, 0.9049753 ]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*REDcolor4* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RED\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_WIDE_GAMUT_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('REDWideGamutRGB', [[
0.780308, 0.304253], [ 0.121595, 1.493994], [ 0.095612, -0.084589]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.735275, 0.068609, 0.146571], [ 0.286694, 0.842979, -0.129673], [-0.079681,
-0.347343, 1.516082]], [[ 1.41280661, -0.17752237, -0.15177038], [-0.48620319, 1.29069621,
0.15740028], [-0.03713878, 0.28637576, 0.68767961]], log_encoding_Log3G10,
log_decoding_Log3G10, False, False)
```

*REDWideGamutRGB* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[Nat16](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DRAGON\_COLOR

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR = RGB_Colourspace('DRAGONcolor', [[ 0.75865589,
0.33035535], [ 0.29492362, 0.70805324], [ 0.0859616 , -0.04587944]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ],
'D65', [[ 0.49831915, 0.34905932, 0.10307746], [ 0.21699218, 0.83802234, -0.05501452],
[-0.05846657, -0.00352329, 1.15104761]], [[ 2.41407671, -1.00664042, -0.26429553],
[-0.61715986, 1.45087355, 0.12461203], [ 0.12073206, -0.04669048, 0.85573054]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*DRAGONcolor* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DRAGON\_COLOR\_2

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR_2 = RGB_Colourspace('DRAGONcolor2', [[
0.75865621, 0.33035584], [ 0.29492389, 0.70805336], [ 0.14416873, 0.05035738]], [[ 0.3127,
0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.43856251, 0.30720212, 0.2046913 ], [ 0.19097146, 0.73753094, 0.0714976
], [-0.05145591, -0.0031012 , 1.14361486]], [[ 2.72655873, -1.13744045, -0.41690486],
[-0.71770143, 1.654923 , 0.02499461], [ 0.12073281, -0.04669036, 0.85572978]],
log_encoding_REDLogFilm, log_decoding_REDLogFilm, False, False)
```

*DRAGONcolor2* colourspace.

#### References

[[Man15](#)], [[SonyImageworks12](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ROMM\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ROMM_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('ROMM RGB', [[ 7.34700000e-01,
2.65300000e-01], [ 1.59600000e-01, 8.40400000e-01], [ 3.66000000e-02, 1.00000000e-04]], [
0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 7.97700000e-01, 1.35200000e-01, 3.13000000e-02], [
2.88000000e-01, 7.11900000e-01, 1.00000000e-04], [ 0.00000000e+00, 0.00000000e+00,
8.24900000e-01]], [[ 1.346 , -0.2556, -0.0511], [-0.5446, 1.5082, 0.0205], [ 0. , 0. ,
1.2123]], cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB, cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB, False, False)
```

*ROMM RGB* colourspace.

#### References

[[ANSI03](#)], [[SWG00](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RIMM\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RIMM_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('RIMM RGB', [[ 7.34700000e-01,
2.65300000e-01], [ 1.59600000e-01, 8.40400000e-01], [ 3.66000000e-02, 1.00000000e-04]], [
0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 7.97700000e-01, 1.35200000e-01, 3.13000000e-02], [
2.88000000e-01, 7.11900000e-01, 1.00000000e-04], [ 0.00000000e+00, 0.00000000e+00,
8.24900000e-01]], [[ 1.346 , -0.2556, -0.0511], [-0.5446, 1.5082, 0.0205], [ 0. , 0. ,
1.2123]], cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB, cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB, False, False)
```

*RIMM RGB* colourspace. In cases in which it is necessary to identify a specific precision level, the notation *RIMM8 RGB*, *RIMM12 RGB* and *RIMM16 RGB* is used.

#### References

[[SWG00](#)]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ERIMM\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_ERIMM_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('ERIMM RGB', [[ 7.34700000e-01,
2.65300000e-01], [ 1.59600000e-01, 8.40400000e-01], [ 3.66000000e-02, 1.00000000e-04]], [
0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 7.97700000e-01, 1.35200000e-01, 3.13000000e-02], [
2.88000000e-01, 7.11900000e-01, 1.00000000e-04], [ 0.00000000e+00, 0.00000000e+00,
8.24900000e-01]], [[ 1.346 , -0.2556, -0.0511], [-0.5446, 1.5082, 0.0205], [ 0. , 0. ,
1.2123]], log_encoding_ERIMMRGB, log_decoding_ERIMMRGB, False, False)
```

*ERIMM RGB* colourspace.

#### References

[SWG00]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_PROPHOTO\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('ProPhoto RGB', [[
7.34700000e-01, 2.65300000e-01], [ 1.59600000e-01, 8.40400000e-01], [ 3.66000000e-02,
1.00000000e-04]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 7.97700000e-01, 1.35200000e-01,
3.13000000e-02], [ 2.88000000e-01, 7.11900000e-01, 1.00000000e-04], [ 0.00000000e+00,
0.00000000e+00, 8.24900000e-01]], [[ 1.346 , -0.2556, -0.0511], [-0.5446, 1.5082, 0.0205],
[ 0. , 0. , 1.2123]], cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB, cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB, False, False)
```

*ProPhoto RGB* colourspace, an alias colourspace for *ROMM RGB*.

#### References

[ANSI03], [SWG00]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_PLASA\_ANSI\_E154

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_PLASA_ANSI_E154 = RGB_Colourspace('PLASA ANSI E1.54', [[
7.34700000e-01, 2.65300000e-01], [ 1.59600000e-01, 8.40400000e-01], [ 3.66000000e-02,
1.00000000e-04]], [ 0.4254, 0.4044], 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', [[ 9.08326466e-01, 1.27611601e-01,
1.59907169e-02], [ 3.27996477e-01, 6.71959833e-01, 4.36904833e-05], [ 0.00000000e+00,
0.00000000e+00, 4.20870425e-01]], [[ 1.18198169, -0.22446963, -0.04488538], [-0.57694792,
1.59775212, 0.02175492], [ 0. , 0. , 2.3760282 ]], linear_function, linear_function, False,
False)
```

*PLASA ANSI E1.54* colourspace.

#### Notes

The *[0.4254, 0.4044]* whitepoint chromaticity coordinates are described by [Woo14] to be that of a “2° Planckian source at 3,200 K”. However, we can show that the chromaticity coordinates should be *[0.4234, 0.3990]*:

```
sd = colour.sd_blackbody(3200)
colour.XYZ_to_xy(
    colour.sd_to_XYZ(
        sd, colour.MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
    )
).round(4)
```

## References

[PLASANAmerica15], [Woo14]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_RUSSELL\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_RUSSELL_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Russell RGB', [[ 0.69, 0.31],  
[ 0.18, 0.77], [ 0.1 , 0.02]], [ 0.33243, 0.34744], 'D55', [[ 7.01583746e-01,  
1.55416218e-01, 9.97983328e-02], [ 3.15204292e-01, 6.64836042e-01, 1.99596666e-02], [  
5.64430745e-17, 4.31711716e-02, 8.78225329e-01]], [[ 1.58699918, -0.35980738,  
-0.17216338], [-0.75352154, 1.67719311, 0.04750942], [ 0.03704107, -0.08244626,  
1.13632451]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453),  
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Russell RGB* colourspace.

## References

[Cot]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_SHARP\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_SHARP_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Sharp RGB', [[ 0.6898, 0.3206],  
[ 0.0736, 0.9003], [ 0.1166, 0.0374]], [ 0.33333333, 0.33333333], 'E', [[ 0.8156226 ,  
0.0471626 , 0.1372148 ], [ 0.37907887, 0.57690884, 0.04401229], [-0.01229701, 0.01672478,  
0.99557223]], [[ 1.26941888, -0.09883024, -0.17058864], [-0.83638581, 1.80071706,  
0.03566876], [ 0.02973006, -0.03147126, 1.0017412 ]], linear_function, linear_function,  
False, False)
```

*Sharp RGB* colourspace.

## References

[SHF00], [WEydelbergVileschin02], [War16]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_SMPTE\_240M

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_240M = RGB_Colourspace('SMPTE 240M', [[ 0.63 , 0.34 ],  
[ 0.31 , 0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.3935209 , 0.36525808,  
0.19167695], [ 0.21237636, 0.70105986, 0.08656378], [ 0.01873909, 0.11193393, 0.95838473]],  
[[ 3.50600328, -1.73979073, -0.54405827], [-1.06904756, 1.97777888, 0.03517142], [  
0.05630659, -0.19697565, 1.04995233]], oetf_SMPTE240M, eotf_SMPTE240M, False, False)
```

*SMPTE 240M* colourspace.

## References

[SocietyMPaTEngineers99],

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_SMPTE\_C

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_C = RGB_Colourspace('SMPTE C', [[ 0.63 , 0.34 ], [ 0.31
, 0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.3935209 , 0.36525808,
0.19167695], [ 0.21237636, 0.70105986, 0.08656378], [ 0.01873909, 0.11193393, 0.95838473]],
[[ 3.50600328, -1.73979073, -0.54405827], [-1.06904756, 1.97777888, 0.03517142], [
0.05630659, -0.19697565, 1.04995233]], functools.partial(<function gamma_function>,
exponent=0.45454545454545453), functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2),
False, False)
```

*SMPTE C* colourspace.

## References

[SocietyMPaTEngineers04]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_S\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('S-Gamut', [[ 0.73 , 0.28 ], [ 0.14
, 0.855], [ 0.1 , -0.05 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.70648271, 0.12880105,
0.11517216], [ 0.27097967, 0.78660641, -0.05758608], [-0.00967785, 0.00460004,
1.09413556]], [[ 1.5073999 , -0.24582214, -0.17161168], [-0.51815173, 1.35539124,
0.12587867], [ 0.0155117 , -0.00787277, 0.91191637]], log_encoding_SLog2,
log_decoding_SLog2, False, False)
```

*S-Gamut* colourspace.

## References

[GDY+], [SonyCorporationb]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_S\_GAMUT3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3 = RGB_Colourspace('S-Gamut3', [[ 0.73 , 0.28 ], [
0.14 , 0.855], [ 0.1 , -0.05 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.70648271, 0.12880105,
0.11517216], [ 0.27097967, 0.78660641, -0.05758608], [-0.00967785, 0.00460004,
1.09413556]], [[ 1.5073999 , -0.24582214, -0.17161168], [-0.51815173, 1.35539124,
0.12587867], [ 0.0155117 , -0.00787277, 0.91191637]], log_encoding_SLog3,
log_decoding_SLog3, False, False)
```

*S-Gamut3* colourspace.

## References

[SonyCorporationc]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_S\_GAMUT3\_CINE

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3_CINE = RGB_Colourspace('S-Gamut3.Cine', [[ 0.766,
0.275], [ 0.225, 0.8 ], [ 0.089, -0.087]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.59908392,
0.24892552, 0.10244649], [ 0.21507582, 0.8850685 , -0.10014432], [-0.03206585, -0.02765839,
1.14878199]], [[ 1.84677897, -0.52598612, -0.21054521], [-0.44415326, 1.2594429 ,
0.14939997], [ 0.04085542, 0.01564089, 0.86820725]], log_encoding_SLog3,
log_decoding_SLog3, False, False)
```

*S-Gamut3.Cine* colourspace.

## References

[SonyCorporationa]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_VENICE\_S\_GAMUT3

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3 = RGB_Colourspace('Venice S-Gamut3', [[
0.74046426, 0.27936437], [ 0.08924115, 0.89380953], [ 0.11048824, -0.05257933]], [ 0.3127,
0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.74422299, 0.07790652, 0.12832642], [ 0.28078248, 0.78028572,
-0.0610682 ], [-0.01992929, 0.01479657, 1.09419047]], [[ 1.39026398, -0.13557353,
-0.17061639], [-0.49777193, 1.32876782, 0.13253885], [ 0.03205319, -0.02043803, 0.9090178
]], log_encoding_SLog3, log_decoding_SLog3, False, False)
```

*Venice S-Gamut3* colourspace.

## References

[SonyECorporation20b]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_VENICE\_S\_GAMUT3\_CINE

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3_CINE = RGB_Colourspace('Venice
S-Gamut3.Cine', [[ 0.77590187, 0.27450239], [ 0.1886829 , 0.82868494], [ 0.10133738,
-0.08918752]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.63226084, 0.20037001, 0.11782508], [
0.22368436, 0.88001406, -0.10369842], [-0.04107303, -0.01844361, 1.14857439]], [[
1.70701129, -0.39308248, -0.21060088], [-0.42750858, 1.23694441, 0.1555323 ], [ 0.05417788,
0.00580601, 0.86561094]], log_encoding_SLog3, log_decoding_SLog3, False, False)
```

*Venice S-Gamut3.Cine* colourspace.



## References

[SonyECorporation20a]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_sRGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB = RGB_Colourspace('sRGB', [[ 0.64, 0.33], [ 0.3 , 0.6 ],
[ 0.15, 0.06]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.4124, 0.3576, 0.1805], [ 0.2126, 0.7152,
0.0722], [ 0.0193, 0.1192, 0.9505]], [[ 3.2406, -1.5372, -0.4986], [-0.9689, 1.8758,
0.0415], [ 0.0557, -0.204 , 1.057 ]], eotf_inverse_sRGB, eotf_sRGB, False, False)
```

*Smits (1999) colourspace.*

## References

[Smi99],

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_V\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_V_GAMUT = RGB_Colourspace('V-Gamut', [[ 0.73 , 0.28 ], [
0.165, 0.84 ], [ 0.1 , -0.03 ]], [ 0.3127, 0.329 ], 'D65', [[ 0.679644, 0.152211, 0.1186 ],
[ 0.260686, 0.774894, -0.03558 ], [-0.00931 , -0.004612, 1.10298 ]], [[ 1.589012,
-0.313204, -0.180965], [-0.534053, 1.396011, 0.102458], [ 0.011179, 0.003194, 0.905535]],
log_encoding_VLog, log_decoding_VLog, False, False)
```

*Panasonic V-Gamut colourspace.*

## References

[Panasonic14]

### colour.models.RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_XTREME\_RGB

```
colour.models.RGB_COLOURSPACE_XTREME_RGB = RGB_Colourspace('Xtreme RGB', [[ 1., 0.], [ 0.,
1.], [ 0., 0.]], [ 0.3457, 0.3585], 'D50', [[ 0.96429568, 0. , 0. ], [ 0. , 1. , 0. ], [ 0.
, 0. , 0.8251046 ]], [[ 1.03702632, 0. , 0. ], [ 0. , 1. , 0. ], [ 0. , 0. , 1.21196755]],
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=0.45454545454545453),
functools.partial(<function gamma_function>, exponent=2.2), False, False)
```

*Xtreme RGB colourspace.*

## References

[HutchColor]

## Colour Component Transfer Functions

colour

<code>cctf_encoding(value[, function])</code>	Encode linear <i>RGB</i> values to non-linear <i>R'G'B'</i> values using given encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).
<code>CCTF_ENCODINGS</code>	Supported encoding colour component transfer functions (Encoding CCTFs), a collection of the functions defined by <code>colour.LOG_ENCODINGS</code> , <code>colour.OETFS</code> , <code>colour.EOTF_INVERSES</code> attributes, the <code>colour.models.cctf_encoding_ProPhotoRGB()</code> , <code>colour.models.cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB()</code> , <code>colour.models.cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB()</code> definitions and 3 gamma encoding functions ( $1 / 2.2$ , $1 / 2.4$ , $1 / 2.6$ ).
<code>cctf_decoding(value[, function])</code>	Decode non-linear <i>R'G'B'</i> values to linear <i>RGB</i> values using given decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF).
<code>CCTF_DECODINGS</code>	Supported decoding colour component transfer functions (Decoding CCTFs), a collection of the functions defined by <code>colour.LOG_DECODINGS</code> , <code>colour.EOTFS</code> , <code>colour.OETF_INVERSES</code> attributes, the <code>colour.models.cctf_decoding_ProPhotoRGB()</code> , <code>colour.models.cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB()</code> , <code>colour.models.cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB()</code> definitions and 3 gamma decoding functions (2.2, 2.4, 2.6).
<code>gamma_function(a[, exponent, ...])</code>	Define a typical gamma encoding / decoding function.
<code>linear_function(a)</code>	Define a typical linear encoding / decoding function, essentially a pass-through function.

## colour.cctf\_encoding

`colour.cctf_encoding(value: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function: Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str = 'sRGB', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | ndarray[Any, dtype[int8 | int16 | int32 | int64 | uint8 | uint16 | uint32 | uint64]]`

Encode linear *RGB* values to non-linear *R'G'B'* values using given encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

## Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Linear *RGB* values.
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str)` – {`colour.CCTF_ENCODINGS`}, Encoding colour component transfer function.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments for the relevant encoding *CCTF* of the `colour.CCTF_ENCODINGS` attribute collection.

**Return type**

`ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | ndarray[Any, dtype[int8 | int16 | int32 | int64 | uint8 | uint16 | uint32 | uint64]]`

**Warning:** For *ITU-R BT.2100*, only the inverse electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs) are exposed by this definition, See the `colour.oetf()` definition for the opto-electronic transfer functions (OETF).

**Returns**

Non-linear *R'G'B'* values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Parameters**

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) –
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str)` –
- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_encoding(0.18, function="PLog", log_reference=400)
...
0.3910068...
>>> cctf_encoding(0.18, function="ST 2084", L_p=1000)
...
0.1820115...
>>> cctf_encoding(
...     0.11699185725296059, function="ITU-R BT.1886"
... )
0.4090077...
```

## colour.CCTF\_ENCODINGS

```
colour.CCTF_ENCODINGS = CanonicalMapping({'Gamma 2.2': ..., 'Gamma 2.4': ..., 'Gamma 2.6':
..., 'ProPhoto RGB': ..., 'RIMM RGB': ..., 'ROMM RGB': ..., 'ACEScc': ..., 'ACEScct': ...,
'ACESproxy': ..., 'Apple Log Profile': ..., 'ARRI LogC3': ..., 'ARRI LogC4': ..., 'Canon
Log 2': ..., 'Canon Log 3': ..., 'Canon Log': ..., 'Cineon': ..., 'D-Log': ..., 'ERIMM
RGB': ..., 'F-Log': ..., 'F-Log2': ..., 'Filmic Pro 6': ..., 'L-Log': ..., 'Log2': ...,
'Log3G10': ..., 'Log3G12': ..., 'N-Log': ..., 'PLog': ..., 'Panalog': ..., 'Protune': ...,
'REDLog': ..., 'REDLogFilm': ..., 'S-Log': ..., 'S-Log2': ..., 'S-Log3': ..., 'T-Log':
..., 'V-Log': ..., 'ViperLog': ..., 'ARIB STD-B67': ..., 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5':
..., 'DaVinci Intermediate': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R
BT.2100 PQ': ..., 'ITU-R BT.601': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 Log': ..., 'ITU-T
H.273 Log Sqrt': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2': ..., 'SMPTE 240M': ..., 'DCDM': ...,
'DICOM GSDF': ..., 'ITU-R BT.1886': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1': ..., 'ST 2084': ...,
'sRGB': ...})
```

Supported encoding colour component transfer functions (Encoding CCTFs), a collection of the functions defined by `colour.LOG_ENCODINGS`, `colour.OETFs`, `colour.EOTF_INVERSES` attributes, the `colour.models.cctf_encoding_ProPhotoRGB()`, `colour.models.cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB()`, `colour.models.cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB()` definitions and 3 gamma encoding functions (1 / 2.2, 1 / 2.4, 1 / 2.6).

**Warning:** For *ITU-R BT.2100*, only the inverse electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs) are exposed by this attribute, See the `colour.OETFs` attribute for the opto-electronic transfer functions (OETF).

## colour.cctf\_decoding

```
colour.cctf_decoding(value: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |
    NestedSequence[SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str
    | bytes | NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function:
    Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI
    LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon
    Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci
    Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma
    2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R
    BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T
    H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2',
    'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune',
    'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3',
    'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str = 'sRGB',
    **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]
```

Decode non-linear  $R'G'B'$  values to linear  $RGB$  values using given decoding colour component transfer function (Decoding CCTF).

#### Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | `_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Non-linear  $R'G'B'$  values.
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str)` – {`colour.CCTF_DECODINGS`}, Decoding colour component transfer function.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – Keywords arguments for the relevant decoding CCTF of the `colour.CCTF_DECODINGS` attribute collection.

#### Return type

`ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

**Warning:** For *ITU-R BT.2100*, only the electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs) are exposed by this definition, See the `colour.oetf_inverse()` definition for the inverse opto-electronic transfer functions (OETF).

#### Returns

Linear  $RGB$  values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | `_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) –
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARIB STD-B67', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'Gamma 2.2', 'Gamma 2.4', 'Gamma 2.6', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog', 'sRGB'] | str)` –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_decoding(0.391006842619746, function="PLog", log_reference=400)
...
0.1...
>>> cctf_decoding(0.182011532850008, function="ST 2084", L_p=1000)
...
0.1...
>>> cctf_decoding(
...     0.461356129500442, function="ITU-R BT.1886"
... )
0.1...
```

## colour.CCTF\_DECODINGS

```
colour.CCTF_DECODINGS = CanonicalMapping({'Gamma 2.2': ..., 'Gamma 2.4': ..., 'Gamma 2.6':
..., 'ProPhoto RGB': ..., 'RIMM RGB': ..., 'ROMM RGB': ..., 'ACEScc': ..., 'ACEScct': ...,
'ACESproxy': ..., 'Apple Log Profile': ..., 'ARRI LogC3': ..., 'ARRI LogC4': ..., 'Canon
Log 2': ..., 'Canon Log 3': ..., 'Canon Log': ..., 'Cineon': ..., 'D-Log': ..., 'ERIMM
RGB': ..., 'F-Log': ..., 'F-Log2': ..., 'Filmic Pro 6': ..., 'L-Log': ..., 'Log2': ...,
'Log3G10': ..., 'Log3G12': ..., 'N-Log': ..., 'PLog': ..., 'Panalog': ..., 'Protune': ...,
'REDLog': ..., 'REDLogFilm': ..., 'S-Log': ..., 'S-Log2': ..., 'S-Log3': ..., 'T-Log':
..., 'V-Log': ..., 'ViperLog': ..., 'ARIB STD-B67': ..., 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5':
..., 'DaVinci Intermediate': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R
BT.2100 PQ': ..., 'ITU-R BT.601': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 Log': ..., 'ITU-T
H.273 Log Sqrt': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2': ..., 'DCDM': ..., 'DICOM GSDF': ...,
'ITU-R BT.1886': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1': ..., 'SMPTE 240M': ..., 'ST 2084': ...,
'sRGB': ...})
```

Supported decoding colour component transfer functions (Decoding CCTFs), a collection of the functions defined by `colour.LOG_DECODINGS`, `colour.EOTFS`, `colour.OETF_INVERSES` attributes, the `colour.models.cctf_decoding_ProPhotoRGB()`, `colour.models.cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB()`, `colour.models.cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB()` definitions and 3 gamma decoding functions (2.2, 2.4, 2.6).

**Warning:** For *ITU-R BT.2100*, only the electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs) are exposed by this attribute, See the `colour.OETF_INVERSES` attribute for the inverse opto-electronic transfer functions (OETF).

## Notes

- The order by which this attribute is defined and updated is critically important to ensure that *ITU-R BT.2100* definitions are reciprocal.

## colour.gamma\_function

`colour.gamma_function(a: ArrayLike, exponent: ArrayLike = 1, negative_number_handling: Literal['Clamp', 'Indeterminate', 'Mirror', 'Preserve'] | str = 'Indeterminate') → NDArrayFloat`

Define a typical gamma encoding / decoding function.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array to encode / decode.
- **exponent** (ArrayLike) – Encoding / decoding exponent.
- **negative\_number\_handling** (Literal['Clamp', 'Indeterminate', 'Mirror', 'Preserve'] | str) – Defines the behaviour for a negative numbers and / or the definition return value:
  - *Indeterminate*: The behaviour will be indeterminate and definition return value might contain *nans*.
  - *Mirror*: The definition return value will be mirrored around abscissa and ordinate axis, i.e. Blackmagic Design: Davinci Resolve behaviour.
  - *Preserve*: The definition will preserve any negative number in a, i.e. The Foundry Nuke behaviour.
  - *Clamp*: The definition will clamp any negative number in a to 0.

### Returns

Encoded / decoded array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> gamma_function(0.18, 2.2)
0.0229932...
>>> gamma_function(-0.18, 2.0)
0.0323999...
>>> gamma_function(-0.18, 2.2)
nan
>>> gamma_function(-0.18, 2.2, "Mirror")
-0.0229932...
>>> gamma_function(-0.18, 2.2, "Preserve")
-0.1...
>>> gamma_function(-0.18, 2.2, "Clamp")
0.0
```

## colour.linear\_function

colour.linear\_function(*a*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define a typical linear encoding / decoding function, essentially a pass-through function.

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Array to encode / decode.

### Returns

Encoded / decoded array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> linear_function(0.18)
0.1799999...
```

colour.models

cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB( <i>X</i> [, <i>bit_depth</i> , <i>out_int</i> ])	Define the <i>ROMM RGB</i> encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).
cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB( <i>X_p</i> [, <i>bit_depth</i> , <i>in_int</i> ])	Define the <i>ROMM RGB</i> decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).
cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB( <i>X</i> [, <i>bit_depth</i> , ...])	Define the <i>RIMM RGB</i> encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).
cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB( <i>X_p</i> [, <i>bit_depth</i> , ...])	Define the <i>RIMM RGB</i> decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

## colour.models.cctf\_encoding\_ROMMRGB

colour.models.cctf\_encoding\_ROMMRGB(*X*: ArrayLike, *bit\_depth*: int = 8, *out\_int*: bool = False) → NDArrayReal

Define the *ROMM RGB* encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

### Parameters

- **X** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $X_{ROMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Non-linear data  $X'_{ROMM}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray



## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[ANSI03], [SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB(0.18)
0.3857114...
>>> cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB(0.18, out_int=True)
98
```

## colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_ROMMRGB

colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_ROMMRGB( $X_p$ : ArrayLike, bit\_depth: int = 8, in\_int: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *ROMM* RGB decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

### Parameters

- **$x_p$**  (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data  $X'_{ROMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** (bool) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Linear data  $X_{ROMM}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$X_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[ANSI03], [SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB(0.385711424751138)
0.1...
>>> cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB(98, in_int=True)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.cctf\_encoding\_RIMMRGB

`colour.models.cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB(X: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 8, out_int: bool = False, E_clip: float = 2.0) → NDArrayReal`

Define the *RIMM* RGB encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

*RIMM* RGB encoding non-linearity is based on that specified by *Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6*.

### Parameters

- **X** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $X_{RIMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **E\_clip** (float) – Maximum exposure level.

### Returns

Non-linear data  $X'_{RIMM}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB(0.18)
0.2916737...
>>> cctf_encoding_RIMMRGB(0.18, out_int=True)
74
```

## colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_RIMMRGB

colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_RIMMRGB( $X_p$ : ArrayLike, bit\_depth: *int* = 8, in\_int: *bool* = False,  $E_{clip}$ : *float* = 2.0) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *RIMM* RGB decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

### Parameters

- **$x_p$**  (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data  $X'_{RIMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** (*bool*) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **$E_{clip}$**  (*float*) – Maximum exposure level.

### Returns

Linear data  $X_{RIMM}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$X_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB(0.291673732475746)
0.1...
>>> cctf_decoding_RIMMRGB(74, in_int=True)
0.1...
```

## Aliases

`colour.models`

<code>cctf_encoding_ProPhotoRGB(X[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ProPhoto RGB</i> encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).
<code>cctf_decoding_ProPhotoRGB(X_p[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ProPhoto RGB</i> decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

## `colour.models.cctf_encoding_ProPhotoRGB`

`colour.models.cctf_encoding_ProPhotoRGB(X, bit_depth=8, out_int=False)`

Define the *ProPhoto RGB* encoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

### Parameters

- **$x$**  – Linear data  $X_{ROMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_int** – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Non-linear data  $X'_{ROMM}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[ANSI03], [SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB(0.18)
0.3857114...
>>> cctf_encoding_ROMMRGB(0.18, out_int=True)
98
```

## colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_ProPhotoRGB

colour.models.cctf\_decoding\_ProPhotoRGB( $X_p$ , bit\_depth=8, in\_int=False)

Define the *ProPhoto* RGB decoding colour component transfer function (Encoding CCTF).

### Parameters

- **$x_p$**  – Non-linear data  $X'_{ROMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Linear data  $X_{ROMM}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[ANSI03], [SWG00]

## Examples

```
>>> cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB(0.385711424751138)
0.1...
>>> cctf_decoding_ROMMRGB(98, in_int=True)
0.1...
```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.models`

<code>exponent_function_basic(x[, exponent, style])</code>	Define the <i>basic</i> exponent transfer function.
<code>exponent_function_monitor_curve(x[, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Monitor Curve</i> exponent transfer function.
<code>logarithmic_function_basic(x[, style, base])</code>	Define the basic logarithmic function.
<code>logarithmic_function_quasilog(x[, style, ...])</code>	Define the quasilog logarithmic function.
<code>logarithmic_function_camera(x[, style, ...])</code>	Define the camera logarithmic function.

## `colour.models.exponent_function_basic`

`colour.models.exponent_function_basic(x: ArrayLike, exponent: ArrayLike = 1, style: Literal['basicFwd', 'basicRev', 'basicMirrorFwd', 'basicMirrorRev', 'basicPassThruFwd', 'basicPassThruRev'] | str = 'basicFwd') → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *basic* exponent transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Data to undergo the basic exponent conversion.
- **exponent** (ArrayLike) – Exponent value used for the conversion.
- **style** (*Literal*['basicFwd', 'basicRev', 'basicMirrorFwd', 'basicMirrorRev', 'basicPassThruFwd', 'basicPassThruRev'] | str) – Defines the behaviour for the transfer function to operate:
  - *basicFwd*: *Basic Forward* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent. Values less than zero are clamped.
  - *basicRev*: *Basic Reverse* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent. Values less than zero are clamped.
  - *basicMirrorFwd*: *Basic Mirror Forward* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent for values greater than or equal to zero and mirrors the function for values less than zero (i.e. rotationally symmetric around the origin).
  - *basicMirrorRev*: *Basic Mirror Reverse* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent for values greater than or equal to zero and mirrors the function for values less than zero (i.e. rotationally symmetric around the origin).

- *basicPassThruFwd*: *Basic Pass Forward* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent for values greater than or equal to zero and passes values less than zero unchanged.
- *basicPassThruRev*: *Basic Pass Reverse* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a basic power law using the exponent for values greater than or equal to zero and passes values less than zero unchanged.

**Returns**

Exponentially converted data.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> exponent_function_basic(0.18, 2.2)
0.0229932...
>>> exponent_function_basic(-0.18, 2.2)
0.0
>>> exponent_function_basic(0.18, 2.2, "basicRev")
0.4586564...
>>> exponent_function_basic(-0.18, 2.2, "basicRev")
0.0
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     0.18, 2.2, "basicMirrorFwd"
... )
0.0229932...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     -0.18, 2.2, "basicMirrorFwd"
... )
-0.0229932...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     0.18, 2.2, "basicMirrorRev"
... )
0.4586564...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     -0.18, 2.2, "basicMirrorRev"
... )
-0.4586564...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     0.18, 2.2, "basicPassThruFwd"
... )
0.0229932...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     -0.18, 2.2, "basicPassThruFwd"
... )
-0.1799999...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     0.18, 2.2, "basicPassThruRev"
... )
0.4586564...
>>> exponent_function_basic(
...     -0.18, 2.2, "basicPassThruRev"
... )
-0.1799999...
```

`colour.models.exponent_function_monitor_curve`

```
colour.models.exponent_function_monitor_curve(x: ArrayLike, exponent: ArrayLike = 1, offset:
ArrayLike = 0, style: Literal['monCurveFwd',
' monCurveRev', 'monCurveMirrorFwd',
' monCurveMirrorRev'] | str = 'monCurveFwd') →
NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Monitor Curve* exponent transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Data to undergo the monitor curve exponential conversion.
- **exponent** (ArrayLike) – Exponent value used for the conversion.
- **offset** (ArrayLike) – Offset value used for the conversion.
- **style** (Literal['monCurveFwd', ' monCurveRev', ' monCurveMirrorFwd', ' monCurveMirrorRev'] | str) – Defines the behaviour for the transfer function to operate:
  - *monCurveFwd*: *Monitor Curve Forward* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a power law function with a linear segment near the origin.
  - *monCurveRev*: *Monitor Curve Reverse* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a power law function with a linear segment near the origin.
  - *monCurveMirrorFwd*: *Monitor Curve Mirror Forward* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a power law function with a linear segment near the origin and mirrors the function for values less than zero (i.e. rotationally symmetric around the origin).
  - *monCurveMirrorRev*: *Monitor Curve Mirror Reverse* exponential behaviour where the definition applies a power law function with a linear segment near the origin and mirrors the function for values less than zero (i.e. rotationally symmetric around the origin).

**Returns**

Exponentially converted data.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(0.18, 2.2, 0.001)
0.0232240...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     -0.18, 2.2, 0.001
... )
-0.0002054...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     0.18, 2.2, 0.001, "monCurveRev"
... )
0.4581151...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     -0.18, 2.2, 0.001, "monCurveRev"
... )
-157.7302795...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     0.18, 2.2, 2, "monCurveMirrorFwd"
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

... )
0.1679399...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     -0.18, 2.2, 0.001, "monCurveMirrorFwd"
... )
-0.0232240...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     0.18, 2.2, 0.001, "monCurveMirrorRev"
... )
0.4581151...
>>> exponent_function_monitor_curve(
...     -0.18, 2.2, 0.001, "monCurveMirrorRev"
... )
-0.4581151...

```

### colour.models.logarithmic\_function\_basic

`colour.models.logarithmic_function_basic`(*x*: *ArrayLike*, *style*: *Literal*['log10', 'antiLog10', 'log2', 'antiLog2', 'logB', 'antiLogB'] | *str* = 'log2', *base*: *int* = 2) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the basic logarithmic function.

#### Parameters

- **x** (*ArrayLike*) – The data to undergo basic logarithmic conversion.
- **style** (*Literal*['log10', 'antiLog10', 'log2', 'antiLog2', 'logB', 'antiLogB'] | *str*) – Defines the behaviour for the logarithmic function to operate:
  - *log10*: Applies a base 10 logarithm to the passed value.
  - *antiLog10*: Applies a base 10 anti-logarithm to the passed value.
  - *log2*: Applies a base 2 logarithm to the passed value.
  - *antiLog2*: Applies a base 2 anti-logarithm to the passed value.
  - *logB*: Applies an arbitrary base logarithm to the passed value.
  - *antiLogB*: Applies an arbitrary base anti-logarithm to the passed value.
- **base** (*int*) – Logarithmic base used for the conversion.

#### Returns

Logarithmically converted data.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

The basic logarithmic function *styles* operate as follows:

```
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(0.18)
-2.4739311...
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(0.18, "log10")
-0.7447274...
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(0.18, "logB", 3)
-1.5608767...
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(
...     -2.473931188332412, "antiLog2"
... )
0.18000000...
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(
...     -0.7447274948966939, "antiLog10"
... )
0.18000000...
>>> logarithmic_function_basic(
...     -1.5608767950073117, "antiLogB", 3
... )
0.18000000...
```

## colour.models.logarithmic\_function\_quasilog

`colour.models.logarithmic_function_quasilog(x: ArrayLike, style: Literal['linToLog', 'logToLin'] | str = 'linToLog', base: int = 2, log_side_slope: float = 1, lin_side_slope: float = 1, log_side_offset: float = 0, lin_side_offset: float = 0) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the quasilog logarithmic function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear/non-linear data to undergo encoding/decoding.
- **style** (Literal['linToLog', 'logToLin'] | str) – Defines the behaviour for the logarithmic function to operate:
  - *linToLog*: Applies a logarithm to convert linear data to logarithmic data.
  - *logToLin*: Applies an anti-logarithm to convert logarithmic data to linear data.
- **base** (int) – Logarithmic base used for the conversion.
- **log\_side\_slope** (float) – Slope (or gain) applied to the log side of the logarithmic function. The default value is 1.
- **lin\_side\_slope** (float) – Slope of the linear side of the logarithmic function. The default value is 1.
- **log\_side\_offset** (float) – Offset applied to the log side of the logarithmic function. The default value is 0.
- **lin\_side\_offset** (float) – Offset applied to the linear side of the logarithmic function. The default value is 0.

### Returns

Encoded/Decoded data.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> logarithmic_function_quasilog(0.18, "linToLog")
-2.4739311...
>>> logarithmic_function_quasilog(
...     -2.473931188332412, "logToLin"
... )
0.18000000...
```

## colour.models.logarithmic\_function\_camera

```
colour.models.logarithmic_function_camera(x: ArrayLike, style: Literal['cameraLinToLog',
                                'cameraLogToLin'] | str = 'cameraLinToLog', base: int =
                                2, log_side_slope: float = 1, lin_side_slope: float = 1,
                                log_side_offset: float = 0, lin_side_offset: float = 0,
                                lin_side_break: float = 0.005, linear_slope: float | None
                                = None) → NDArrayFloat
```

Define the camera logarithmic function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear/non-linear data to undergo encoding/decoding.
- **style** (Literal['cameraLinToLog', 'cameraLogToLin'] | str) – Defines the behaviour for the logarithmic function to operate:
  - *cameraLinToLog*: Applies a piece-wise function with logarithmic and linear segments on linear values, converting them to non-linear values.
  - *cameraLogToLin*: Applies a piece-wise function with logarithmic and linear segments on non-linear values, converting them to linear values.
- **base** (int) – Logarithmic base used for the conversion.
- **log\_side\_slope** (float) – Slope (or gain) applied to the log side of the logarithmic segment. The default value is 1.
- **lin\_side\_slope** (float) – Slope of the linear side of the logarithmic segment. The default value is 1.
- **log\_side\_offset** (float) – Offset applied to the log side of the logarithmic segment. The default value is 0.
- **lin\_side\_offset** (float) – Offset applied to the linear side of the logarithmic segment. The default value is 0.
- **lin\_side\_break** (float) – Break-point, defined in linear space, at which the piece-wise function transitions between the logarithmic and linear segments.
- **linear\_slope** (float | None) – Slope of the linear portion of the curve. The default value is *None*.

### Returns

Encoded/Decoded data.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> logarithmic_function_camera(
...     0.18, "cameraLinToLog"
... )
-2.4739311...
>>> logarithmic_function_camera(
...     -2.4739311883324122, "cameraLogToLin"
... )
0.1800000...
```

## Opto-Electronic Transfer Functions

colour

<code>oetf(value[, function])</code>	Encode estimated tristimulus values in a scene to $R'G'B'$ video component signal value using given opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
OETFS	Supported opto-electrical transfer functions (OETFs / OECFs).
<code>oetf_inverse(value[, function])</code>	Decode $R'G'B'$ video component signal value to tristimulus values at the display using given inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
OETF_INVERSES	Supported inverse opto-electrical transfer functions (OETFs / OECFs).

## colour.oetf

`colour.oetf(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function: Literal['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'SMPTE 240M'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.709', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

Encode estimated tristimulus values in a scene to  $R'G'B'$  video component signal value using given opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

## Parameters

- **value** (*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]] | *\_NestedSequence*[*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]]] | *bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes* | *\_NestedSequence*[*bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes*]) – Value.
- **function** (*Literal*['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt', 'SMPTE 240M'] | *str*) – Opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.models.oetf_ARIBSTDB67()`, `colour.models.oetf_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5()`, `colour.models.oetf_DaVinciIntermediate()`, `colour.models.oetf_BT2020()`, `colour.models.oetf_BT2100_HLG()`, `colour.models.oetf_BT2100_PQ()`, `colour.models.oetf_BT601()`, `colour.models.oetf_BT709()`, `colour.models.oetf_SMPTE240M()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns** $R'G'B'$  video component signal value.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Examples**

```
>>> oetf(0.18)
0.4090077...
>>> oetf(0.18, function="ITU-R BT.601")
0.4090077...
```

**colour.OETFs**

```
colour.OETFs = CanonicalMapping({'ARIB STD-B67': ..., 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5': ...,
'DaVinci Intermediate': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100
PQ': ..., 'ITU-R BT.601': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 Log': ..., 'ITU-T H.273
Log Sqrt': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2': ..., 'SMPTE 240M': ...})
```

Supported opto-electrical transfer functions (OETFs / OECFs).

**colour.oetf\_inverse**

```
colour.oetf_inverse(value: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |
    _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str
    | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function:
    Literal['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate',
    'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R
    BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt'] |
    str = 'ITU-R BT.709', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 |
    float64]]
```

Decode  $R'G'B'$  video component signal value to tristimulus values at the display using given inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).**Parameters**

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]` | `_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | `_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Value.
- **function** (`Literal['ARIB STD-B67', 'Blackmagic Film Generation 5', 'DaVinci Intermediate', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.601', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2', 'ITU-T H.273 Log', 'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt']` | `str`) – Inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.models.oetf_inverse_ARIBSTD67()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_DaVinciIntermediate()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT2020()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT2100_HLG()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT2100_PQ()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT601()`, `colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT709()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Tristimulus values at the display.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_inverse(0.409007728864150)
0.1...
>>> oetf_inverse(
...     0.409007728864150, function="ITU-R BT.601"
... )
0.1...
```

**colour.OETF\_INVERSES**

```
colour.OETF_INVERSES = CanonicalMapping({'ARIB STD-B67': ..., 'Blackmagic Film Generation
5': ..., 'DaVinci Intermediate': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ...,
'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ': ..., 'ITU-R BT.601': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 Log': ...,
'ITU-T H.273 Log Sqrt': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 IEC 61966-2': ...})
```

Supported inverse opto-electrical transfer functions (OETFs / OECFs).

`colour.models`

<code>oetf_ARIBSTDB67(E[, r, constants])</code>	Define <i>ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma)</i> opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_ARIBSTDB67(E_p[, r, constants])</code>	Define <i>ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma)</i> inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(x[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>Blackmagic Film Generation 5</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(y[, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Blackmagic Film Generation 5</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_DaVinciIntermediate(L[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>DaVinci Intermediate</i> opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>oetf_inverse_DaVinciIntermediate(V[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>DaVinci Intermediate</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BT2020(E[, is_12_bits_system, constants])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BT2020(E_p[, ...])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BT2100_HLG(E[, constants])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(E_p[, constants])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BT2100_PQ(E)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(E_p)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BT601(L)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.601-7</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BT601(E)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.601-7</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_BT709(L)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_inverse_BT709(V)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>oetf_H273_Log(L_c)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100:1 range).
<code>oetf_inverse_H273_Log(V)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> inverse-opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100:1 range).
<code>oetf_H273_LogSqrt(L_c)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100* $\sqrt{10}$ :1 range).
<code>oetf_inverse_H273_LogSqrt(V)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> inverse-opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100* $\sqrt{10}$ :1 range).
<code>oetf_H273_IEC61966_2(L_c)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for <i>IEC 61966-2</i> family of transfer functions (2-1 sRGB, 2-1 sYCC, 2-4 xvYCC).
<code>oetf_inverse_H273_IEC61966_2(V)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for <i>IEC 61966-2</i> family of transfer functions (2-1 sRGB, 2-1 sYCC, 2-4 xvYCC).
<code>oetf_SMPTE240M(L_c)</code>	Define <i>SMPTE 240M</i> opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

**colour.models.oetf\_ARIBSTDB67**

`colour.models.oetf_ARIBSTDB67`(*E*: ArrayLike, *r*: ArrayLike = 0.5, constants: Structure = `CONSTANTS_ARIBSTDB67`) → NDArrayFloat

Define ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma) opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **E** (ArrayLike) – Voltage normalised by the reference white level and proportional to the implicit light intensity that would be detected with a reference camera color channel R, G, B.
- **r** (ArrayLike) – Video level corresponding to reference white level.
- **constants** (Structure) – ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma) constants.

**Returns**

Resulting non-linear signal  $E'$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E <sub>p</sub>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- This definition uses the *mirror* negative number handling mode of `colour.models.gamma_function()` definition to the sign of negative numbers.

**References**

[Association of RIAs Businesses 15]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_ARIBSTDB67(0.18)
0.2121320...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_ARIBSTDB67**

`colour.models.oetf_inverse_ARIBSTDB67`(*E\_p*: ArrayLike, *r*: ArrayLike = 0.5, constants: Structure = `CONSTANTS_ARIBSTDB67`) → NDArrayFloat

Define ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma) inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **E<sub>p</sub>** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear signal  $E'$ .
- **r** (ArrayLike) – Video level corresponding to reference white level.



- **constants** ([Structure](#)) – *ARIB STD-B67 (Hybrid Log-Gamma)* constants.

**Returns**

Voltage  $E$  normalised by the reference white level and proportional to the implicit light intensity that would be detected with a reference camera color channel R, G, B.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$E_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$E$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- This definition uses the *mirror* negative number handling mode of `colour.models.gamma_function()` definition to the sign of negative numbers.

**References**

[[Association ofRIABusinesses15](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_inverse_ARIBSTDB67(0.212132034355964)
0.1799999...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5**

```
colour.models.oetf_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(x: ArrayLike, constants: Structure =
    CONSTANTS_BLACKMAGIC_FILM_GENERATION_5)
    → NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Blackmagic Film Generation 5* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **x** (`ArrayLike`) – Linear light value :math`x`
- **constants** ([Structure](#)) – *Blackmagic Film Generation 5* constants.

**Returns**

Encoded value  $y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[BlackmagicDesign21]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(0.18)
0.3835616...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(*y*: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_BLACKMAGIC\_FILM\_GENERATION\_5)  
→ NDArrayFloat

Define the *Blackmagic Film Generation 5* inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Encoded value *y*.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Blackmagic Film Generation 5* constants.

### Returns

Linear light value :math`x`.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[BlackmagicDesign21]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5(0.38356164383561653)
...
0.1799999...
```

### colour.models.oetf\_DaVinciIntermediate

colour.models.oetf\_DaVinciIntermediate(*L*: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = *CONSTANTS\_DAVINCI\_INTERMEDIATE*) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *DaVinci Intermediate* opto-electronic transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **L** (ArrayLike) – Linear light value :math`L`.
- **constants** (Structure) – *DaVinci Intermediate* colour component transfer function constants.

#### Returns

Encoded value *V*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[BlackmagicDesign20a]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_DaVinciIntermediate(0.18)
0.3360432...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_DaVinciIntermediate**

`colour.models.oetf_inverse_DaVinciIntermediate(V: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_DAVINCI_INTERMEDIATE) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *DaVinci Intermediate* inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **V** (ArrayLike) – Encoded value  $V$ .
- **constants** (Structure) – *DaVinci Intermediate* colour component transfer function constants.

**Returns**

Linear light value :math:`L`.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[BlackmagicDesign20a]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_inverse_DaVinciIntermediate(0.336043272384855)
...
0.1799999...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_BT2020**

`colour.models.oetf_BT2020(E: ArrayLike, is_12_bits_system: bool = False, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_BT2020) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **E** (ArrayLike) – Voltage  $E$  normalised by the reference white level and proportional to the implicit light intensity that would be detected with a reference camera colour channel R, G, B.
- **is\_12\_bits\_system** (bool) – *BT.709 alpha* and *beta* constants are used if system is not 12-bit.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* constants.

**Returns**

Resulting non-linear signal  $E'$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[InternationalTUnion15a]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_BT2020(0.18)
0.4090077...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT2020**

`colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT2020(E_p: ArrayLike, is_12_bits_system: bool = False, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_BT2020) → NDArrayFloat`

Define Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020 inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

- **E\_p** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear signal  $E'$ .
- **is\_12\_bits\_system** (bool) – BT.709 *alpha* and *beta* constants are used if system is not 12-bit.
- **constants** (Structure) – Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020 constants.

**Returns**

Resulting voltage  $E$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion15a](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BT2020(0.705515089922121)
0.4999999...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_BT2100\_HLG

`colour.models.oetf_BT2100_HLG(E: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_BT2100_HLG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

The OETF maps relative scene linear light into the non-linear *HLG* signal value.

### Parameters

- **E** (ArrayLike) – *E* is the signal for each colour component  $R_S, G_S, B_S$  proportional to scene linear light and scaled by camera exposure.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* constants.

### Returns

$E'$  is the resulting non-linear signal  $R', G', B'$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_BT2100_HLG(0.18 / 12)
0.2121320...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG(*E\_p*: ArrayLike, constants: Structure =  
CONSTANTS\_BT2100\_HLG) → NDArrayFloat

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

### Parameters

- **E\_p** (ArrayLike) –  $E'$  is the resulting non-linear signal  $R', G', B'$ .
- **constants** (Structure) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* constants.

### Returns

$E$  is the signal for each colour component  $R_S, G_S, B_S$  proportional to scene linear light and scaled by camera exposure.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$E_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$E$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(0.212132034355964)
0.0149999...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_BT2100\_PQ

colour.models.oetf\_BT2100\_PQ(*E*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

The OETF maps relative scene linear light into the non-linear *PQ* signal value.

### Parameters

**E** (ArrayLike) –  $E = R_S, G_S, B_S; Y_S$ ; or  $I_S$  is the signal determined by scene light and scaled by camera exposure.

### Returns

$E'$  is the resulting non-linear signal ( $R', G', B'$ ).

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	UN	UN

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_BT2100_PQ(0.1)
0.7247698...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ(*E\_p*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* inverse opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

### Parameters

**E\_p** (ArrayLike) –  $E'$  is the resulting non-linear signal ( $R', G', B'$ ).

### Returns

$E = R_S, G_S, B_S; Y_S$ ; or  $I_S$  is the signal determined by scene light and scaled by camera exposure.



**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E <sub>p</sub>	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	UN	UN

**References**

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(0.724769816665726)
0.0999999...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_BT601**`colour.models.oetf_BT601` (*L*: *ArrayLike*) → `NDArrayFloat`Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.601-7* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).**Parameters***L* (*ArrayLike*) – *Luminance L* of the image.**Returns**Corresponding electrical signal *E*.**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[InternationalTUnion11b]

Examples

```
>>> oetf_BT601(0.18)
0.4090077...
```

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT601

colour.models.**oetf\_inverse\_BT601**(*E*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.601-7* inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

- Parameters**  
E (ArrayLike) – Electrical signal *E*.
- Returns**  
Corresponding *luminance L* of the image.
- Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[InternationalTUnion11b]

Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BT601(0.409007728864150)
0.1...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_BT709**

`colour.models.oetf_BT709(L: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

**L** (ArrayLike) – Luminance  $L$  of the image.

**Returns**

Corresponding electrical signal  $V$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[[InternationalTUnion15b](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> oetf_BT709(0.18)
0.4090077...
```

**colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_BT709**

`colour.models.oetf_inverse_BT709(V: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6* inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

**Parameters**

**V** (ArrayLike) – Electrical signal  $V$ .

**Returns**

Corresponding *luminance*  $L$  of the image.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion15b](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_BT709(0.409007728864150)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_H273\_Log

colour.models.oetf\_H273\_Log(*L\_c*)

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100:1 range).

### Parameters

*L\_c* – Scene Luminance  $L_c$ .

### Returns

Corresponding electrical signal  $V$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>L_c</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### Warning:

- The function is clamped to domain `[0.01, np.inf]`.

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_H273_Log(0.18)
0.6276362525516...
>>> oetf_H273_Log(0.01)
0.0
>>> oetf_H273_Log(0.001)
0.0
>>> oetf_H273_Log(1.0)
1.0
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_Log

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_Log(*V*)

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* inverse-opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100:1 range).

### Parameters

*V* – Electrical signal *V*.

### Returns

Corresponding scene *Luminance* *L<sub>c</sub>*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>V</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>L<sub>c</sub></i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### Warning:

- The function is clamped to domain [`colour.models.oetf_H273_Log()` (0.01), `np.inf`].

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_Log(0.6276362525516)
0.17999999...
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_Log(0.0)
0.01
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_Log(1.0)
1.0
```

## `colour.models.oetf_H273_LogSqrt`

`colour.models.oetf_H273_LogSqrt(L_c)`

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100\* $\sqrt{10}$ :1 range).

### Parameters

**L\_c** – Scene Luminance  $L_c$ .

### Returns

Corresponding electrical signal  $V$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### Warning:

- The function is clamped to domain [`colour.models.oetf_H273_LogSqrt()` ( $\sqrt{10}$  / 1000), `np.inf`].

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_H273_LogSqrt(0.18)
0.702109002041...
>>> oetf_H273_LogSqrt(0.003162277660168)
0.0
>>> oetf_H273_LogSqrt(0.0001)
0.0
>>> oetf_H273_LogSqrt(1.0)
1.0
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_LogSqrt

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_LogSqrt(*V*)

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* inverse-opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for logarithmic encoding (100\* $\sqrt{10}$ :1 range).

### Parameters

*V* – Electrical signal *V*.

### Returns

Corresponding scene *Luminance*  $L_c$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>V</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### Warning:

- The function is clamped to domain  $[\sqrt{10} / 1000, \text{np.inf}]$ .

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_LogSqrt(0.702109002041)
0.1799999999...
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_LogSqrt(0.0)
0.00316227766...
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_LogSqrt(1.0)
1.0
```

## colour.models.oetf\_H273\_IEC61966\_2

colour.models.oetf\_H273\_IEC61966\_2( $L_c$ )

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for *IEC 61966-2* family of transfer functions (2-1 sRGB, 2-1 sYCC, 2-4 xvYCC).

### Parameters

$L_c$  – Scene Luminance  $L_c$ .

### Returns

Corresponding electrical signal  $V$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Usage in [InternationalTUnion21] is as follows:

- For *IEC 61966-2-1 sRGB* (*MatrixCoefficients*=0), the function is only defined for  $L_c$  in [0-1] range.
- For *IEC 61966-2-1 sYCC* (*MatrixCoefficients*=5) and *IEC 61966-2-4 xvYCC*, the function is defined for any real-valued  $L_c$ .

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

- [InternationalTUnion21]



## Examples

```
>>> oetf_H273_IEC61966_2(0.18)
0.4613561295004...
>>> oetf_H273_IEC61966_2(-0.18)
-0.4613561295004...
```

## colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_IEC61966\_2

colour.models.oetf\_inverse\_H273\_IEC61966\_2(*V*)

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* inverse opto-electronic transfer function (OETF) for *IEC 61966-2* family of transfer functions (2-1 *sRGB*, 2-1 *sYCC*, 2-4 *xvYCC*).

### Parameters

*V* – Electrical signal *V*.

### Returns

Corresponding scene luminance  $L_c$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Usage in [InternationalTUnion21] is as follows:

- For *IEC 61966-2-1 sRGB* (*MatrixCoefficients=0*), the function is only defined for  $L_c$  in [0-1] range.
- For *IEC 61966-2-1 sYCC* (*MatrixCoefficients=5*) and *IEC 61966-2-4 xvYCC*, the function is defined for any real-valued  $L_c$ .

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>V</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

- [InternationalTUnion21]

## Examples

```
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_IEC61966_2(0.461356129500)
0.1799999999...
>>> oetf_inverse_H273_IEC61966_2(-0.461356129500)
-0.1799999999...
```

colour.models.oetf\_SMPTE240M

colour.models.oetf\_SMPTE240M(*L\_c*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define *SMPTE 240M* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF).

Parameters

*L\_c* (ArrayLike) – Light input  $L_c$  to the reference camera normalised to the system reference white.

Returns

Video signal output  $V_c$  of the reference camera normalised to the system reference white.

Return type

numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V_c$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[SocietyoMPaTEngineers99]

Examples

```
>>> oetf_SMPTE240M(0.18)
0.4022857...
```

Electro-Optical Transfer Functions

colour

<code>eotf(value[, function])</code>	Decode $R'G'B'$ video component signal value to tristimulus values at the display using given electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>EOTFS</code>	Supported electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs).
<code>eotf_inverse(value[, function])</code>	Encode estimated tristimulus values in a scene to $R'G'B'$ video component signal value using given inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>EOTF_INVERSES</code>	Supported inverse electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs).

**colour.eotf**

`colour.eotf(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function: Literal['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.1886', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

Decode  $R'G'B'$  video component signal value to tristimulus values at the display using given electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]) – Value.`
- **function** (`Literal['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'SMPTE 240M', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB'] | str`) – Electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.models.eotf_DCDM()`, `colour.models.eotf_DICOMGSDF()`, `colour.models.eotf_BT1886()`, `colour.models.eotf_BT2100_HLG()`, `colour.models.eotf_BT2100_PQ()`, `colour.models.eotf_SMPTE240M()`, `colour.models.eotf_ST2084()`, `colour.models.eotf_sRGB()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Tristimulus values at the display.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> eotf(0.461356129500442)
0.1...
>>> eotf(0.182011532850008, function="ST 2084", L_p=1000)
...
0.1...
```

## colour.EOTFS

```
colour.EOTFS = CanonicalMapping({'DCDM': ..., 'DICOM GSDF': ..., 'ITU-R BT.1886': ...,
                                'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1': ..., 'SMPTE
                                240M': ..., 'ST 2084': ..., 'sRGB': ...})
```

Supported electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs).

## colour.eotf\_inverse

```
colour.eotf_inverse(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |
                    _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str
                    | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function:
                    Literal['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R
                    BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.1886',
                    **kwargs) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | ndarray[Any,
                    dtype[int8 | int16 | int32 | int64 | uint8 | uint16 | uint32 | uint64]]
```

Encode estimated tristimulus values in a scene to  $R'G'B'$  video component signal value using given inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

- **value** (*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]] | *\_NestedSequence*[*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]]] | *bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes* | *\_NestedSequence*[*bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes*]) – Value.
- **function** (*Literal*['DCDM', 'DICOM GSDF', 'ITU-R BT.1886', 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1', 'ST 2084', 'sRGB'] | *str*) – Inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
- **kwargs** – {*colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DCDM*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DICOMGSDF*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT1886*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_ST2084*(), *colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_sRGB*()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

$R'G'B'$  video component signal value.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse(0.11699185725296059)
0.4090077...
>>> eotf_inverse(
...     0.11699185725296059, function="ITU-R BT.1886"
... )
0.4090077...
```

**colour.EOTF\_INVERSES**

```
colour.EOTF_INVERSES = CanonicalMapping({'DCDM': ..., 'DICOM GSDF': ..., 'ITU-R BT.1886': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ': ..., 'ITU-T H.273 ST.428-1': ..., 'ST 2084': ..., 'sRGB': ...})
```

Supported inverse electro-optical transfer functions (EOTFs / EOCFs).

```
colour.models
```

<code>eotf_DCDM(XYZ_p[, in_int])</code>	Define the <i>DCDM</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_DCDM(XYZ[, out_int])</code>	Define the <i>DCDM</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_DICOMGSDF(J[, in_int, constants])</code>	Define the <i>DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_DICOMGSDF(L[, out_int, constants])</code>	Define the <i>DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_BT1886(V[, L_B, L_W])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.1886</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_BT1886(L[, L_B, L_W])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.1886</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>BT2100_HLG_EOTF_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_BT2100_HLG(E_p[, L_B, L_W, gamma, ...])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>BT2100_HLG_EOTF_INVERSE_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(F_D[, L_B, L_W, ...])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_BT2100_PQ(E_p)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(F_D)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_H273_ST428_1(V)</code>	Define the <i>SMPTE ST 428-1 (2019)</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_H273_ST428_1(L_o)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-T H.273</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) for <i>SMPTE ST 428-1 (2019)</i> .
<code>eotf_SMPTE240M(V_r)</code>	Define <i>SMPTE 240M</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_ST2084(N[, L_p, constants])</code>	Define <i>SMPTE ST 2084:2014</i> optimised perceptual electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_ST2084(C[, L_p, constants])</code>	Define <i>SMPTE ST 2084:2014</i> optimised perceptual inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_sRGB(V)</code>	Define the <i>IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB</i> electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>eotf_inverse_sRGB(L)</code>	Define the <i>IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB</i> inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

## colour.models.eotf\_DCDM

colour.models.eotf\_DCDM(*XYZ\_p*: ArrayLike, *in\_int*: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *DCDM* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

- **XYZ\_p** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear *CIE XYZ'* tristimulus values.
- **in\_int** (bool) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** *DCDM* is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- *DCDM* is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_p	UN	UN

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[DigitalCIInitiatives07]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_DCDM(0.11281860951766724)
0.18...
>>> eotf_DCDM(462, in_int=True)
0.18...
```

## colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DCDM

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DCDM(*XYZ*: ArrayLike, *out\_int*: bool = False) → NDArrayReal

Define the *DCDM* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Non-linear CIE XYZ' tristimulus values.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** *DCDM* is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- *DCDM* is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ_p	UN	UN

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

## References

[DigitalCIInitiatives07]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse_DCDM(0.18)
0.1128186...
>>> eotf_inverse_DCDM(0.18, out_int=True)
462
```

### colour.models.eotf\_DICOMGSDF

colour.models.eotf\_DICOMGSDF(*J*: ArrayLike, *in\_int*: bool = False, *constants*: Structure = CONSTANTS\_DICOMGSDF) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

#### Parameters

- **J** (ArrayLike) – Just-Noticeable Difference (JND) Index, *j*.
- **in\_int** (bool) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **constants** (Structure) – *DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function* constants.

#### Returns

Corresponding *luminance L*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
J	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

#### References

[[NationalEMAssociation04](#)]

#### Examples

```
>>> eotf_DICOMGSDF(0.500486263438448)
130.0628647...
>>> eotf_DICOMGSDF(512, in_int=True)
130.0652840...
```

### colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DICOMGSDF

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_DICOMGSDF(*L*: ArrayLike, *out\_int*: bool = False, *constants*: Structure = CONSTANTS\_DICOMGSDF) → NDArrayReal

Define the *DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

#### Parameters

- **L** (ArrayLike) – *Luminance L*.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.



- **constants** ([Structure](#)) – DICOM - Grayscale Standard Display Function constants.

**Returns**

Just-Noticeable Difference (JND) Index,  $j$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
J	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[[NationalEMAssociation04](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> eotf_inverse_DICOMGSDF(130.0662)
0.5004862...
>>> eotf_inverse_DICOMGSDF(130.0662, out_int=True)
512
```

**colour.models.eotf\_BT1886**

`colour.models.eotf_BT1886(V: ArrayLike, L_B: float = 0, L_W: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.1886* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

- **V** ([ArrayLike](#)) – Input video signal level (normalised, black at  $V = 0$ , to white at  $V = 1$ . For content mastered per *Recommendation ITU-R BT.709*, 10-bit digital code values  $D$  map into values of  $V$  per the following equation:  $V = (D - 64)/876$
- **L\_B** ([float](#)) – Screen luminance for black.
- **L\_W** ([float](#)) – Screen luminance for white.

**Returns**

Screen luminance in  $cd/m^2$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[InternationalTUnion11a](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_BT1886(0.409007728864150)
0.1169918...
```

## colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT1886

`colour.models.eotf_inverse_BT1886(L: ArrayLike, L_B: float = 0, L_W: float = 1) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.1886* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

- **L** (ArrayLike) – Screen luminance in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **L\_B** (*float*) – Screen luminance for black.
- **L\_W** (*float*) – Screen luminance for white.

### Returns

Input video signal level (normalised, black at  $V = 0$ , to white at  $V = 1$ ).

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[InternationalTUnion11a]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse_BT1886(0.11699185725296059)
0.4090077...
```

## colour.models.BT2100\_HLG\_EOTF\_METHODS

colour.models.BT2100\_HLG\_EOTF\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100-1': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100-2': ...})

Supported *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

## colour.models.eotf\_BT2100\_HLG

colour.models.eotf\_BT2100\_HLG(*E\_p*: ArrayLike, *L\_B*: float = 0, *L\_W*: float = 1000, gamma: float | None = None, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_BT2100\_HLG, method: Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100-2') → NDArrayFloat

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

The EOTF maps the non-linear *HLG* signal into display light.

### Parameters

- **E\_p** (ArrayLike) –  $E'$  denotes a non-linear colour value  $R'$ ,  $G'$ ,  $B'$  or  $L'$ ,  $M'$ ,  $S'$  in *HLG* space.
- **L\_B** (float) –  $L_B$  is the display luminance for black in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **L\_W** (float) –  $L_W$  is nominal peak luminance of the display in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  for achromatic pixels.
- **gamma** (float | None) – System gamma value, 1.2 at the nominal display peak luminance of  $1000\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **constants** (Structure) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* constants.
- **method** (Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

Luminance  $F_D$  of a displayed linear component  $R_D$ ,  $G_D$ ,  $B_D$  or  $Y_D$  or  $I_D$ , in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

Examples

```
>>> eotf_BT2100_HLG(0.212132034355964)
6.4760398...
>>> eotf_BT2100_HLG(0.212132034355964, method="ITU-R BT.2100-1")
...
6.4760398...
>>> eotf_BT2100_HLG(0.212132034355964, 0.01)
...
7.3321975...
```

colour.models.BT2100\_HLG\_EOTF\_INVERSE\_METHODS

colour.models.BT2100\_HLG\_EOTF\_INVERSE\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100-1': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100-2': ...})

Supported *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG(F\_D: ArrayLike, L\_B: float = 0, L\_W: float = 1000, gamma: float | None = None, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_BT2100\_HLG, method: Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100-2') → NDArrayFloat

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

Parameters

- **F\_D** (ArrayLike) – Luminance  $F_D$  of a displayed linear component  $R_D, G_D, B_D$  or  $Y_D$  or  $I_D$ , in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L\_B** (float) –  $L_B$  is the display luminance for black in  $cd/m^2$ .

- **L\_W** (`float`) –  $L_W$  is nominal peak luminance of the display in  $cd/m^2$  for achromatic pixels.
- **gamma** (`float` | `None`) – System gamma value, 1.2 at the nominal display peak luminance of  $1000cd/m^2$ .
- **constants** (`Structure`) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* constants.
- **method** (`Literal`['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | `str`) – Computation method.

**Returns**

$E'$  denotes a non-linear colour value  $R', G', B'$  or  $L', M', S'$  in HLG space.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

**Examples**

```
>>> eotf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(6.476039825649814)
0.2121320...
>>> eotf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(6.476039825649814, method="ITU-R BT.2100-1")
...
0.2121320...
>>> eotf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(7.332197528353875, 0.01)
0.2121320...
```

**colour.models.eotf\_BT2100\_PQ**

`colour.models.eotf_BT2100_PQ(E_p: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

The EOTF maps the non-linear PQ signal into display light.

**Parameters**

**E\_p** (`ArrayLike`) –  $E'$  denotes a non-linear colour value  $R', G', B'$  or  $L', M', S'$  in PQ space [0, 1].

**Returns**

$F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component  $R_D, G_D, B_D$  or  $Y_D$  or  $I_D$ , in  $cd/m^2$ .

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	UN	UN

**References**

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

**Examples**

```
>>> eotf_BT2100_PQ(0.724769816665726)
779.9883608...
```

**colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ**

`colour.models.eotf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(F_D: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

**F\_D** (ArrayLike) –  $F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component  $R_D, G_D, B_D$  or  $Y_D$  or  $I_D$ , in  $cd/m^2$ .

**Returns**

$E'$  denotes a non-linear colour value  $R', G', B'$  or  $L', M', S'$  in PQ space  $[0, 1]$ .

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E_p	UN	UN

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(779.988360834085370)
0.7247698...
```

### colour.models.eotf\_H273\_ST428\_1

colour.models.eotf\_H273\_ST428\_1(*V*)

Define the *SMPTE ST 428-1 (2019)* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

#### Parameters

*V* – Electrical signal *V*.

#### Returns

Corresponding output display *Luminance*  $L_o$  of the image.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- The function given in [InternationalTUnion21] divides  $L_o$  by 48 contrary to what is given in [SocietyoMPaTEngineers19] and colour.models.eotf\_DCDM().

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>V</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_o$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

- [InternationalTUnion21], [SocietyoMPaTEngineers19]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_H273_ST428_1(0.5000483377172)
0.1799999...
```

### colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_H273\_ST428\_1

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_H273\_ST428\_1( $L_o$ )

Define *Recommendation ITU-T H.273* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) for *SMPTE ST 428-1 (2019)*.

**Parameters**

$L_o$  – Output display *Luminance*  $L_o$  of the image.

**Returns**

Corresponding electrical signal  $V$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

- The function given in [InternationalTUnion21] multiplies  $L_o$  by 48 contrary to what is given in [SocietyoMPaTEngineers19] and `colour.models.eotf_inverse_DCDM()`.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_o$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

- [InternationalTUnion21], [SocietyoMPaTEngineers19]

**Examples**

```
>>> eotf_inverse_H273_ST428_1(0.18)
0.5000483...
```

### colour.models.eotf\_SMPTE240M

colour.models.eotf\_SMPTE240M( $V_r$ : *ArrayLike*)  $\rightarrow$  `NDArrayFloat`

Define *SMPTE 240M* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

$V_r$  (*ArrayLike*) – Video signal level  $V_r$  driving the reference reproducer normalised to the system reference white.

**Returns**

Light output  $L_r$  from the reference reproducer normalised to the system reference white.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V <sub>c</sub>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L <sub>c</sub>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SocietyoMPaTEngineers99]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_SMPTE240M(0.402285796753870)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.eotf\_ST2084

colour.models.eotf\_ST2084(*N*: ArrayLike, *L<sub>p</sub>*: float = 10000, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_ST2084) → NDArrayFloat

Define *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* optimised perceptual electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

This perceptual quantizer (PQ) has been modeled by Dolby Laboratories using *Barten (1999)* contrast sensitivity function.

### Parameters

- **N** (ArrayLike) – Color value abbreviated as *N*, that is directly proportional to the encoded signal representation, and which is not directly proportional to the optical output of a display device.
- **L<sub>p</sub>** (float) – System peak luminance  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ , this parameter should stay at its default  $10000\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.
- **constants** (Structure) – *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* constants.

### Returns

Target optical output *C* in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  of the ideal reference display.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
N	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
C	UN	UN

## References

[Mil14], [SocietyoMPaTEngineers14]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_ST2084(0.508078421517399)
100.0000000...
```

## colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_ST2084

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_ST2084(*C*: ArrayLike, *L\_p*: float = 10000, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_ST2084) → NDArrayFloat

Define *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* optimised perceptual inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

- **C** (ArrayLike) – Target optical output *C* in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  of the ideal reference display.
- **L\_p** (float) – System peak luminance  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ , this parameter should stay at its default  $10000\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.
- **constants** (Structure) – *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* constants.

### Returns

Color value abbreviated as *N*, that is directly proportional to the encoded signal representation, and which is not directly proportional to the optical output of a display device.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations. The effective domain of *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is [0.0001, 10000].

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
C	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
N	UN	UN

## References

[Mil14], [SocietyoMPaTEngineers14]

## Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse_ST2084(100)
0.5080784...
```

## colour.models.eotf\_sRGB

colour.models.**eotf\_sRGB**(*V*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the *IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB* electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

### Parameters

*V* (*ArrayLike*) – Electrical signal *V*.

### Returns

Corresponding *luminance L* of the image.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[InternationalECommission99], [InternationalTUnion15b]

Examples

```
>>> eotf_sRGB(0.461356129500442)
0.1...
```

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_sRGB

colour.models.eotf\_inverse\_sRGB(*L*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat  
Define the *IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**  
*L* (ArrayLike) – Luminance *L* of the image.

**Returns**  
Corresponding electrical signal *V*.

**Return type**  
numpy.ndarray

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[InternationalECommission99], [InternationalTUnion15b]

Examples

```
>>> eotf_inverse_sRGB(0.18)
0.4613561...
```

## Opto-Optical Transfer Functions

colour

<code>ootf(value[, function])</code>	Map relative scene linear light to display linear light using given opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>OOTFS</code>	Supported opto-optical transfer functions (OOTFs / OOCFs).
<code>ootf_inverse(value[, function])</code>	Map relative display linear light to scene linear light using given inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>OOTF_INVERSES</code>	Supported inverse opto-optical transfer functions (OOTFs / OOCFs).

### colour.ootf

`colour.ootf(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function: Literal['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

Map relative scene linear light to display linear light using given opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

#### Parameters

- **value** (*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]] | *\_NestedSequence*[*\_SupportsArray*[*dtype*[Any]]] | *bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes* | *\_NestedSequence*[*bool* | *int* | *float* | *complex* | *str* | *bytes*]) – Value.
- **function** (*Literal*['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ'] | *str*) – Opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.models.ootf_BT2100_HLG()`, `colour.models.ootf_BT2100_PQ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Luminance of a displayed linear component.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> ootf(0.1)
779.9883608...
>>> ootf(0.1, function="ITU-R BT.2100 HLG")
63.0957344...
```

## colour.OOTFS

`colour.OOTFS = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ': ...})`  
Supported opto-optical transfer functions (OOTFs / OOCFs).

## colour.ootf\_inverse

`colour.ootf_inverse(value: SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |  
_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str  
| bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function:  
Literal['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ',  
**kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]`

Map relative display linear light to scene linear light using given inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

### Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]` | `_NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | `_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – Value.
- **function** (`Literal['ITU-R BT.2100 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ']` | `str`) – Inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.models.ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG()`, `colour.models.ootf_inverse_BT2100_PQ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Luminance of scene linear light.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> ootf_inverse(779.988360834115840)
0.1000000...
>>> ootf_inverse(
...     63.095734448019336, function="ITU-R BT.2100 HLG"
... )
0.1000000...
```

## colour.OOTF\_INVERSES

`colour.OOTF_INVERSES = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100 HLG': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100 PQ': ...})`

Supported inverse opto-optical transfer functions (OOTFs / OOCFs).

`colour.models`

<code>BT2100_HLG_OOTF_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>ootf_BT2100_HLG(E[, L_B, L_W, gamma, method])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>BT2100_HLG_OOTF_INVERSE_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(F_D[, L_B, L_W, ...])</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG</i> inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>ootf_BT2100_PQ(E)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).
<code>ootf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(F_D)</code>	Define <i>Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ</i> inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

## colour.models.BT2100\_HLG\_OOTF\_METHODS

`colour.models.BT2100_HLG_OOTF_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100-1': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2100-2': ...})`

Supported *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

### References

[Bor17], [InternationalUnion17], [InternationalUnion18]

## colour.models.ootf\_BT2100\_HLG

`colour.models.ootf_BT2100_HLG(E: ArrayLike, L_B: float = 0, L_W: float = 1000, gamma: float | None = None, method: Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100-2') → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

The OOTF maps relative scene linear light to display linear light.

### Parameters

- **E** (ArrayLike) –  $E$  is the signal for each colour component  $R_S, G_S, B_S$  proportional to scene linear light and scaled by camera exposure.
- **L\_B** (float) –  $L_B$  is the display luminance for black in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **L\_W** (float) –  $L_W$  is nominal peak luminance of the display in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$  for achromatic pixels.
- **gamma** (float | None) – System gamma value, 1.2 at the nominal display peak luminance of  $1000\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .
- **method** (Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str) – Computation method.

Returns

$F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component  $R_D$ ,  $G_D$ , or  $B_D$ , in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

Examples

```
>>> ootf_BT2100_HLG(0.1)
63.0957344...
>>> ootf_BT2100_HLG(0.1, 0.01, method="ITU-R BT.2100-1")
...
63.1051034...
```

`colour.models.BT2100_HLG_OOTF_INVERSE_METHODS`

```
colour.models.BT2100_HLG_OOTF_INVERSE_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.2100-1': ...,
'ITU-R BT.2100-2': ...})
```

Supported *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

`colour.models.ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG`

```
colour.models.ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(F_D: ArrayLike, L_B: float = 0, L_W: float = 1000, gamma:
float | None = None, method: Literal['ITU-R BT.2100-1',
'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | str = 'ITU-R BT.2100-2') →
NDArrayFloat
```

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

Parameters

- **F\_D** (ArrayLike) –  $F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component  $R_D$ ,  $G_D$ , or  $B_D$ , in  $\text{cd}/\text{m}^2$ .



- **L\_B** (`float`) –  $L_B$  is the display luminance for black in  $cd/m^2$ .
- **L\_W** (`float`) –  $L_W$  is nominal peak luminance of the display in  $cd/m^2$  for achromatic pixels.
- **gamma** (`float` | `None`) – System gamma value, 1.2 at the nominal display peak luminance of  $1000cd/m^2$ .
- **method** (`Literal`['ITU-R BT.2100-1', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2'] | `str`) – Computation method.

**Returns**

$E$  is the signal for each colour component  $R_S, G_S, B_S$  proportional to scene linear light and scaled by camera exposure.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17], [InternationalTUnion18]

**Examples**

```
>>> ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(63.095734448019336)
0.1000000...
>>> ootf_inverse_BT2100_HLG(
...     63.105103490674857, 0.01, method="ITU-R BT.2100-1"
... )
...
0.0999999...
```

**colour.models.ootf\_BT2100\_PQ**

`colour.models.ootf_BT2100_PQ`( $E$ : *ArrayLike*)  $\rightarrow$  `NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

The OOTF maps relative scene linear light to display linear light.

**Parameters**

$E$  (*ArrayLike*) –  $E = R_S, G_S, B_S; Y_S; \text{or } I_S$  is the signal determined by scene light and scaled by camera exposure.

**Returns**

$F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component ( $R_D, G_D, B_D; Y_D; \text{or } I_D$ ).

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	UN	UN

**References**

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

**Examples**

```
>>> ootf_BT2100_PQ(0.1)
779.9883608...
```

**colour.models.ootf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ**

`colour.models.ootf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(F_D: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference PQ* inverse opto-optical transfer function (OOTF / OOCF).

**Parameters**

**F\_D** (ArrayLike) –  $F_D$  is the luminance of a displayed linear component ( $R_D$ ,  $G_D$ ,  $B_D$ ;  $Y_D$ ; or  $I_D$ ).

**Returns**

$E = R_S, G_S, B_S; Y_S; \text{ or } I_S$  is the signal determined by scene light and scaled by camera exposure.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
F_D	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
E	UN	UN

## References

[Bor17], [InternationalTUnion17]

## Examples

```
>>> ootf_inverse_BT2100_PQ(779.988360834115840)
0.1000000...
```

## Log Encoding and Decoding

colour

<code>log_encoding(value[, function])</code>	Encode <i>scene-referred</i> exposure values to <i>R'G'B'</i> video component signal value using given <i>log</i> encoding function.
<code>LOG_ENCODINGS</code>	Supported <i>log</i> encoding functions.
<code>log_decoding(value[, function])</code>	Decode <i>R'G'B'</i> video component signal value to <i>scene-referred</i> exposure values using given <i>log</i> decoding function.
<code>LOG_DECODINGS</code>	Supported <i>log</i> decoding functions.

### colour.log\_encoding

`colour.log_encoding(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function: Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog'] | str = 'Cineon', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any, dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]] | ndarray[Any, dtype[int8 | int16 | int32 | int64 | uint8 | uint16 | uint32 | uint64]]`

Encode *scene-referred* exposure values to *R'G'B'* video component signal value using given *log* encoding function.

#### Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]) – Scene-referred exposure values.`
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog'] | str`) – *Log* encoding function.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.models.log_encoding_ACEScc()`, `colour.models.log_encoding_ACEScct()`, `colour.models.log_encoding_ACESproxy()`, `colour.models.log_encoding_AppleLogProfile()`, `colour.models.log_encoding_ARRILogC3()`, `colour.models.log_encoding_ARRILogC4()`,

```
colour.models.log_encoding_CanonLog2(),          colour.models.  
log_encoding_CanonLog3(),          colour.models.log_encoding_CanonLog(),  
colour.models.log_encoding_Cineon(),          colour.models.  
log_encoding_DJIDLog(), colour.models.log_encoding_ERIMMRGB(), colour.  
models.log_encoding_FLog(),          colour.models.log_encoding_FLog2(),  
colour.models.log_encoding_FilmicPro6(),          colour.models.  
log_encoding_LLog(), colour.models.log_encoding_Log2(), colour.models.  
log_encoding_Log3G10(), colour.models.log_encoding_Log3G12(), colour.  
models.log_encoding_NLog(), colour.models.log_encoding_PivotedLog(),  
colour.models.log_encoding_Panalog(),          colour.models.  
log_encoding_Protune(), colour.models.log_encoding_REDLog(), colour.  
models.log_encoding_REDLogFilm(), colour.models.log_encoding_SLog(),  
colour.models.log_encoding_SLog2(), colour.models.log_encoding_SLog3(),  
colour.models.log_encoding_FilmLightTLog(),          colour.models.  
log_encoding_VLog(), colour.models.log_encoding_ViperLog()}, See the  
documentation of the previously listed definitions.
```

**Returns**

*Log values.*

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> log_encoding(0.18)  
0.4573196...  
>>> log_encoding(0.18, function="ACESc")  
0.4135884...  
>>> log_encoding(0.18, function="PLog", log_reference=400)  
...  
0.3910068...  
>>> log_encoding(0.18, function="S-Log")  
0.3849708...
```

**colour.LOG\_ENCODINGS**

```
colour.LOG_ENCODINGS = CanonicalMapping({'ACESc': ..., 'ACEScct': ..., 'ACESproxy': ...,  
'Apple Log Profile': ..., 'ARRI LogC3': ..., 'ARRI LogC4': ..., 'Canon Log 2': ..., 'Canon  
Log 3': ..., 'Canon Log': ..., 'Cineon': ..., 'D-Log': ..., 'ERIMM RGB': ..., 'F-Log': ...,  
'F-Log2': ..., 'Filmic Pro 6': ..., 'L-Log': ..., 'Log2': ..., 'Log3G10': ..., 'Log3G12':  
..., 'N-Log': ..., 'PLog': ..., 'Panalog': ..., 'Protune': ..., 'REDLog': ...,  
'REDLogFilm': ..., 'S-Log': ..., 'S-Log2': ..., 'S-Log3': ..., 'T-Log': ..., 'V-Log': ...,  
'ViperLog': ...})
```

Supported *log* encoding functions.

## colour.log\_decoding

```
colour.log_decoding(value: _SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] |
    _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]] | bool | int | float | complex | str
    | bytes | _NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes], function:
    Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log
    Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB',
    'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog',
    'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log',
    'V-Log', 'ViperLog'] | str = 'Cineon', **kwargs: Any) → ndarray[Any,
    dtype[float16 | float32 | float64]]
```

Decode  $R'G'B'$  video component signal value to *scene-referred* exposure values using given *log* decoding function.

### Parameters

- **value** (`_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]] | _NestedSequence[_SupportsArray[dtype[Any]]]` | `bool` | `int` | `float` | `complex` | `str` | `bytes` | `_NestedSequence[bool | int | float | complex | str | bytes]`) – *Log* values.
- **function** (`Literal['ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACESproxy', 'ARRI LogC3', 'ARRI LogC4', 'Apple Log Profile', 'Canon Log', 'Canon Log 2', 'Canon Log 3', 'Cineon', 'D-Log', 'ERIMM RGB', 'F-Log', 'F-Log2', 'Filmic Pro 6', 'L-Log', 'Log2', 'Log3G10', 'Log3G12', 'N-Log', 'PLog', 'Panalog', 'Protune', 'REDLog', 'REDLogFilm', 'S-Log', 'S-Log2', 'S-Log3', 'T-Log', 'V-Log', 'ViperLog'] | str`) – *Log* decoding function.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.models.log_decoding_ACEScc()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ACEScct()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ACESproxy()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_AppleLogProfile()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ARRILogC3()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ARRILogC4()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog2()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog3()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Cineon()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_DJIDLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ERIMMRGB()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_FLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_FLog2()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_FilmicPro6()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_LLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Log2()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Log3G10()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Log3G12()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_NLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_PivotedLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Panalog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_Protune()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_REDLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_REDLogFilm()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_SLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_SLog2()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_SLog3()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_FilmLightTLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_VLog()`, `colour.models.log_decoding_ViperLog()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

*Scene-referred* exposure values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding(0.457319613085418)
0.1...
>>> log_decoding(0.413588402492442, function="ACESc")
...
0.1...
>>> log_decoding(0.391006842619746, function="PLog", log_reference=400)
...
0.1...
>>> log_decoding(0.376512722254600, function="S-Log")
...
0.1...
```

## colour.LOG\_DECODINGS

```
colour.LOG_DECODINGS = CanonicalMapping({'ACESc': ..., 'ACEScct': ..., 'ACESproxy': ...,
'Apple Log Profile': ..., 'ARRI LogC3': ..., 'ARRI LogC4': ..., 'Canon Log 2': ..., 'Canon
Log 3': ..., 'Canon Log': ..., 'Cineon': ..., 'D-Log': ..., 'ERIMM RGB': ..., 'F-Log': ...,
'F-Log2': ..., 'Filmic Pro 6': ..., 'L-Log': ..., 'Log2': ..., 'Log3G10': ..., 'Log3G12':
..., 'N-Log': ..., 'PLog': ..., 'Panalog': ..., 'Protune': ..., 'REDLog': ...,
'REDLogFilm': ..., 'S-Log': ..., 'S-Log2': ..., 'S-Log3': ..., 'T-Log': ..., 'V-Log': ...,
'ViperLog': ...})
```

Supported *log* decoding functions.

colour.models

<code>log_encoding_ACESc(lin_AP1)</code>	Define the <i>ACESc</i> colourspace log encoding / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_ACESc(ACESc)</code>	Define the <i>ACESc</i> colourspace log decoding / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_ACEScct(lin_AP1[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>ACEScct</i> colourspace log encoding / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_ACEScct(ACEScct[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>ACEScct</i> colourspace log decoding / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_ACESproxy(lin_AP1[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ACESproxy</i> colourspace log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_ACESproxy(ACESproxy[, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ACESproxy</i> colourspace log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_AppleLogProfile(R[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>Apple Log Profile</i> log encoding curve.
<code>log_decoding_AppleLogProfile(P[, constants])</code>	Define the <i>Apple Log Profile</i> log decoding curve.
<code>log_encoding_ARRILogC3(x[, firmware, method, EI])</code>	Define the <i>ARRI LogC3</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_ARRILogC3(t[, firmware, method, EI])</code>	Define the <i>ARRI LogC3</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_CanonLog2(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log 2</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_CanonLog2(clog2[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log 2</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_CanonLog3(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log 3</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_CanonLog3(clog3[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log 3</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_CanonLog(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

<code>log_decoding_CanonLog(clog[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Canon Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_Cineon(x[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>Cineon</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_Cineon(y[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>Cineon</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_ERIMMRGB(X[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ERIMM RGB</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).
<code>log_decoding_ERIMMRGB(X_p[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>ERIMM RGB</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).
<code>log_encoding_FLog(in_r[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Fujifilm F-Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_FLog(out_r[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Fujifilm F-Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_FLog2(in_r[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Fujifilm F-Log2</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_FLog2(out_r[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Fujifilm F-Log2</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_LLog(LSR[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Leica L-Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_LLog(LLog[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Leica L-Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_Log2(lin[, middle_grey, ...])</code>	Define the common <i>Log2</i> encoding function.
<code>log_decoding_Log2(log_norm[, middle_grey, ...])</code>	Define the common <i>Log2</i> decoding function.
<code>LOG3G10_ENCODING_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Log3G10</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function methods.
<code>log_encoding_Log3G10(x[, method])</code>	Define the <i>Log3G10</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>LOG3G10_DECODING_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Log3G10</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function methods.
<code>log_decoding_Log3G10(y[, method])</code>	Define the <i>Log3G10</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_Log3G12(x)</code>	Define the <i>Log3G12</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_Log3G12(y)</code>	Define the <i>Log3G12</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_NLog(y[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Nikon N-Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_NLog(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Nikon N-Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_Panalog(x[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>Panalog</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_Panalog(y[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>Panalog</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_PivotedLog(x[, log_reference, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Josh Pines</i> style <i>Pivoted Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_PivotedLog(y[, log_reference, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Josh Pines</i> style <i>Pivoted Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_Protune(x)</code>	Define the <i>Protune</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_Protune(y)</code>	Define the <i>Protune</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_REDLog(x[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>REDLog</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

<code>log_decoding_REDLog(y[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>REDLog</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_REDLogFilm(x[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>REDLogFilm</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_REDLogFilm(y[, black_offset])</code>	Define the <i>REDLogFilm</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_SLog(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_SLog(y[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_SLog2(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log2</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_SLog2(y[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log2</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_SLog3(x[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log3</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_SLog3(y[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Sony S-Log3</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_VLog(L_in[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Panasonic V-Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_VLog(V_out[, bit_depth, ...])</code>	Define the <i>Panasonic V-Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.
<code>log_encoding_ViperLog(x)</code>	Define the <i>Viper Log</i> log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.
<code>log_decoding_ViperLog(y)</code>	Define the <i>Viper Log</i> log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_ACEScc**

`colour.models.log_encoding_ACEScc(lin_AP1: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *ACEScc* colourspace log encoding / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

**lin\_AP1** (ArrayLike) – *lin\_AP1* value.

**Returns**

*ACEScc* non-linear value.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>lin_AP1</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>ACEScc</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAA-SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14a], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_ACEScc(0.18)
0.4135884...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_ACEScc

colour.models.**log\_decoding\_ACEScc**(*ACEScc*: *ArrayLike*) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *ACEScc* colourspace log decoding / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

**ACEScc** (ArrayLike) – *ACEScc* non-linear value.

### Returns

*lin\_AP1* value.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ACEScc	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
lin_AP1	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAA-SciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14a], [TheAoMPAAsciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

### Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_ACEScct(0.413588402492442)
0.1799999...
```

### colour.models.log\_encoding\_ACEScct

colour.models.log\_encoding\_ACEScct(*lin\_AP1*: ArrayLike, *constants*: Structure = *CONSTANTS\_ACES\_CCT*) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *ACEScct* colourspace log encoding / opto-electronic transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **lin\_AP1** (ArrayLike) – *lin\_AP1* value.
- **constants** (Structure) – *ACEScct* constants.

#### Returns

*ACEScct* non-linear value.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
lin_AP1	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ACEScct	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESProject16], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittea]

### Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_ACEScct(0.18)
0.4135884...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_ACEScct

`colour.models.log_decoding_ACEScct(ACEScct: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_ACES_CCT) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *ACEScct* colourspace log decoding / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **ACEScct** (ArrayLike) – *ACEScct* non-linear value.
- **constants** (Structure) – *ACEScct* constants.

### Returns

*lin\_AP1* value.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESProject16], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittea]

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ACEScct	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>lin_AP1</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_ACEScct(0.413588402492442)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_ACESproxy

`colour.models.log_encoding_ACESproxy(lin_AP1: ArrayLike, bit_depth: Literal[10, 12] = 10, out_int: bool = False, constants: dict = CONSTANTS_ACES_PROXY) → NDArrayFloat | NDArrayInt`

Define the *ACESproxy* colourspace log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **lin\_AP1** (ArrayLike) – *lin\_AP1* value.
- **bit\_depth** (Literal[10, 12]) – *ACESproxy* bit-depth.
- **out\_int** – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

- **constants** (`dict`) – *ACESproxy* constants.
- **out\_int** (`bool`) –

**Returns**

*ACESproxy* non-linear value.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<code>lin_AP1</code>	<code>[0, 1]</code>	<code>[0, 1]</code>

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>ACESproxy</i>	<code>[0, 1]</code>	<code>[0, 1]</code>

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**References**

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee13], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_encoding_ACESproxy(0.18)
0.4164222...
>>> log_encoding_ACESproxy(0.18, out_int=True)
426
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_ACESproxy**

`colour.models.log_decoding_ACESproxy`(*ACESproxy*: *ArrayLike*, *bit\_depth*: *Literal*[10, 12] = 10, *in\_int*: *bool* = False, *constants*: *dict* | *None* = None) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the *ACESproxy* colourspace log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **ACESproxy** (*ArrayLike*) – *ACESproxy* non-linear value.
- **bit\_depth** (*Literal*[10, 12]) – *ACESproxy* bit-depth.
- **in\_int** (*bool*) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **constants** (*dict* | None) – *ACESproxy* constants.

**Returns**

*lin\_AP1* value.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ACESproxy	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
lin_AP1	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**References**

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee13], [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteea]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_ACESproxy(0.416422287390029)
0.1...
>>> log_decoding_ACESproxy(426, in_int=True)
0.1...
```

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_AppleLogProfile**

`colour.models.log_encoding_AppleLogProfile(R: ArrayLike, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_APPLE_LOG_PROFILE) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Apple Log Profile* log encoding curve.

**Parameters**

- **R** (ArrayLike) – Linear reflection data  $R$ .
- **constants** (Structure) – *Apple Log Profile* constants.

**Returns**

*Apple Log Profile* captured pixel value  $P$

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`

References

[AppleInc23], [TheAoMPAaSciences23]

Notes

- The scene reflection signal  $R$  captured by the camera is represented using a floating point encoding. The  $R$  value of 0.18 corresponds to the signal produced by an 18% reflectance; reference gray chart.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
R	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
P	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_AppleLogProfile(0.18)
0.4882724...
```

colour.models.log\_decoding\_AppleLogProfile

colour.models.log\_decoding\_AppleLogProfile( $P$ : ArrayLike, constants: Structure = `CONSTANTS_APPLE_LOG_PROFILE`)  $\rightarrow$  NDArrayFloat

Define the *Apple Log Profile* log decoding curve.

Parameters

- **P** (ArrayLike) – *Apple Log Profile* captured pixel value  $P$
- **constants** (Structure) – *Apple Log Profile* constants.

Returns

Linear reflection data :math`R`.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

References

[AppleInc23], [TheAoMPAaSciences23]

## Notes

- The captured pixel  $P$  value is using a floating point encoding normalized to the  $[0, 1]$  range.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
P	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
R	$[0, 1]$	$[0, 1]$

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_AppleLogProfile(0.48827245852686763)
0.1800000...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_ARRILogC3

`colour.models.log_encoding_ARRILogC3(x: ArrayLike, firmware: Literal['SUP 2.x', 'SUP 3.x'] | str = 'SUP 3.x', method: Literal['Linear Scene Exposure Factor', 'Normalised Sensor Signal'] | str = 'Linear Scene Exposure Factor', EI: Literal[160, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 640, 800, 1000, 1280, 1600] = 800) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *ARRI LogC3* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $x$ .
- firmware** (*Literal*['SUP 2.x', 'SUP 3.x'] | *str*) – Alexa firmware version.
- method** (*Literal*['Linear Scene Exposure Factor', 'Normalised Sensor Signal'] | *str*) – Conversion method.
- EI** (*Literal*[160, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 640, 800, 1000, 1280, 1600]) – Exposure Index  $EI$ .

### Returns

*ARRI LogC3* encoded data  $t$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[ARRI12]

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
t	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_ARRILogC3(0.18)
0.3910068...
```

`colour.models.log_decoding_ARRILogC3`

`colour.models.log_decoding_ARRILogC3(t: ArrayLike, firmware: Literal['SUP 2.x', 'SUP 3.x'] | str = 'SUP 3.x', method: Literal['Linear Scene Exposure Factor', 'Normalised Sensor Signal'] | str = 'Linear Scene Exposure Factor', EI: Literal[160, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 640, 800, 1000, 1280, 1600] = 800) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *ARRI LogC3* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

## Parameters

- **t** (*ArrayLike*) – *ARRI LogC3* encoded data *t*.
- **firmware** (*Literal*['SUP 2.x', 'SUP 3.x'] | str) – Alexa firmware version.
- **method** (*Literal*['Linear Scene Exposure Factor', 'Normalised Sensor Signal'] | str) – Conversion method.
- **EI** (*Literal*[160, 200, 250, 320, 400, 500, 640, 800, 1000, 1280, 1600]) – Exposure Index *EI*.

## Returns

Linear data *x*.

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
t	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[ARRI12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_ARRILogC3(0.391006832034084)
0.18...
```

### colour.models.log\_encoding\_CanonLog2

colour.models.log\_encoding\_CanonLog2(*x*: ArrayLike, *bit\_depth*: int = 10, *out\_normalised\_code\_value*: bool = True, *in\_reflection*: bool = True, *method*: Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Canon Log 2* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log 2* non-linear data is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level *x* to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

#### Returns

*Canon Log 2* non-linear data.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>x</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog2	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_CanonLog2(0.18) * 100
39.8254692...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_CanonLog2

```
colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog2(clog2: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10,
                                       in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool =
                                       True, method: Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') →
                                       NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Canon Log 2* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **clog2** (ArrayLike) – *Canon Log 2* non-linear data.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log 2* non-linear data is encoded with normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

Linear data  $x$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog2	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_CanonLog2(39.825469256149191 / 100)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_CanonLog3

```
colour.models.log_encoding_CanonLog3(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value:
    bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, method: Literal['v1',
    'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') → NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Canon Log 3* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $x$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log 3* non-linear data is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

*Canon Log 3* non-linear data.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- Introspection of the grafting points by Shaw, N. (2018) shows that the *Canon Log 3* v1 IDT was likely derived from its encoding curve as the latter is grafted at  $\pm 0.014$ :

```
>>> clog3 = 0.04076162
>>> (clog3 - 0.073059361) / 2.3069815
-0.014000000000000002
>>> clog3 = 0.105357102
>>> (clog3 - 0.073059361) / 2.3069815
0.013999999999999997
```

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog2	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_CanonLog3(0.18) * 100
34.3389370...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_CanonLog3

```
colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog3(clog3: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10,
                                     in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool =
                                     True, method: Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') →
                                     NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Canon Log 3* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **clog3** (ArrayLike) – *Canon Log 3* non-linear data.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log 3* non-linear data is encoded with normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

Linear data  $x$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog2	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_CanonLog3(34.338937037393549 / 100)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_CanonLog

`colour.models.log_encoding_CanonLog(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, method: Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Canon Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $x$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log* non-linear data is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

*Canon Log* non-linear data.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20], [Tho12]

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_CanonLog(0.18) * 100
34.3389649...
>>> log_encoding_CanonLog(0.18, method="v1") * 100
34.3389651...
```

The values of *Table 2 Canon-Log Code Values* table in [Tho12] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 2, 18, 90, 720]) / 100
>>> np.around(
...     log_encoding_CanonLog(x, method="v1") * (2**10 - 1)
... ).astype(np.int_)
array([ 128,  169,  351,  614, 1016])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_CanonLog(x, 10, False, method="v1") * 100, 1)
array([  7.3,  12. ,  32.8,  62.7, 108.7])
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_CanonLog

`colour.models.log_decoding_CanonLog(clog: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool = True, method: Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str = 'v1.2') → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Canon Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **clog** (ArrayLike) – *Canon Log* non-linear data.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the *Canon Log* non-linear data is encoded with normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v1.2'] | str) – Computation method.

### Returns

Linear data  $x$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
clog	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Canon16], [Canon20], [Tho12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_CanonLog(34.338964929528061 / 100)
0.17999999...
>>> log_decoding_CanonLog(34.338965172606912 / 100, method="v1")
...
0.17999999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_Cineon

colour.models.**log\_encoding\_Cineon**(*x*: ArrayLike, *black\_offset*: ArrayLike =  $10^{**95} - 685 / 300$ ) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Cineon* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Cineon(0.18)
0.4573196...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_Cineon

colour.models.**log\_decoding\_Cineon**(y: ArrayLike, black\_offset: ArrayLike =  $10^{**95} - 685 / 300$ ) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Cineon* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data  $y$ .
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

### Returns

Linear data  $x$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_Cineon(0.457319613085418)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_ERIMMRGB

colour.models.**log\_encoding\_ERIMMRGB**(X: ArrayLike, bit\_depth: int = 8, out\_int: bool = False, E\_min: float = 0.001, E\_clip: float = 316.2) → NDArrayReal

Define the *ERIMM* RGB log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function (OETF).

### Parameters

- **X** (ArrayLike) – Linear data  $X_{ERIMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.



- **out\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **E\_min** (`float`) – Minimum exposure limit.
- **E\_clip** (`float`) – Maximum exposure limit.

**Returns**

Non-linear data  $X'_{ERIMM}$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an output int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**References**

[SWG00]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_encoding_ERIMMRGB(0.18)
0.4100523...
>>> log_encoding_ERIMMRGB(0.18, out_int=True)
105
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_ERIMMRGB**

`colour.models.log_decoding_ERIMMRGB( $X_p$ : ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 8, in_int: bool = False, E_min: float = 0.001, E_clip: float = 316.2) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *ERIMM* RGB log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function (EOTF).

**Parameters**

- **$x_p$**  (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data  $X'_{ERIMM}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (`int`) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **E\_min** (`float`) – Minimum exposure limit.
- **E\_clip** (`float`) – Maximum exposure limit.

**Returns**

Linear data  $X_{ERIMM}$ .

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x_p$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has an input int switch, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**References**

[SWG00]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_ERIMMRGB(0.410052389492129)
0.1...
>>> log_decoding_ERIMMRGB(105, in_int=True)
0.1...
```

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_FLog**

`colour.models.log_encoding_FLog(in_r: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_FLOG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Fujifilm F-Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **in\_r** (ArrayLike) – Linear reflection data :math`in`
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Fujifilm F-Log* data *out* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level :math`in` to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (*Structure*) – *Fujifilm F-Log* constants.

**Returns**

Non-linear data *out*.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
in_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
out_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fujifilm22a]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_FLog(0.18)
0.4593184...
```

The values of 2-2. *F-Log Code Value* table in [Fujifilm22a] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_FLog(x, 10, False) * 100, 1)
array([ 3.5, 46.3, 73.2])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_FLog(x) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 95, 470, 705])
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_FLog

colour.models.log\_decoding\_FLog(out\_r: ArrayLike, bit\_depth: int = 10, in\_normalised\_code\_value: bool = True, out\_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS\_FLOG) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Fujifilm F-Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **out\_r** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *out*.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Fujifilm F-Log* data *out* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level :math`in` to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Fujifilm F-Log* constants.

### Returns

Linear reflection data :math`in`.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
out_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
in_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fujifilm22a]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_FLog(0.45931845866162124)
0.1800000...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_FLog2

`colour.models.log_encoding_FLog2(in_r: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_FLOG2) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Fujifilm F-Log2* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **in\_r** (ArrayLike) – Linear reflection data  $\text{in}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Fujifilm F-Log2* data *out* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $\text{in}$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Fujifilm F-Log2* constants.

### Returns

Non-linear data *out*.

### Return type

`numpy.float64` or `numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
in_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
out_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fujifilm22b]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_FLog2(0.18)
0.3910072...
```

The values of 2-2. *F-Log2 Code Value* table in [Fujifilm22b] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_FLog2(x, 10, False) * 100, 1)
array([ 3.5, 38.4, 57.8])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_FLog2(x) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 95, 400, 570])
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_FLog2

colour.models.log\_decoding\_FLog2(out\_r: ArrayLike, bit\_depth: *int* = 10, in\_normalised\_code\_value: *bool* = True, out\_reflection: *bool* = True, constants: *Structure* = CONSTANTS\_FLOG2) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Fujifilm F-Log2* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **out\_r** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *out*.
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Fujifilm F-Log2* data *out* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level :math`in` to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (*Structure*) – *Fujifilm F-Log2* constants.

### Returns

Linear reflection data :math`in`.

### Return type

*numpy.floating* or *numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
out_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
in_r	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Fujifilm22b]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_FLog2(0.39100724189123004)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_LLog

`colour.models.log_encoding_LLog`(*LSR*: *ArrayLike*, *bit\_depth*: *int* = 10, *out\_normalised\_code\_value*: *bool* = True, *in\_reflection*: *bool* = True, *constants*: *Structure* = *CONSTANTS\_LLOG*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the *Leica L-Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **LSR** (*ArrayLike*) – Linear scene reflection *LSR* values.
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Leica L-Log* data *L – Log* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level  $\text{in}$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (*Structure*) – *Leica L-Log* constants.

### Returns

*L-Log* 10-bit equivalent code value *L – Log*.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LSR	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LLog	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LeicaCAG22]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_LLog(0.18)
0.4353139...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_LLog

`colour.models.log_decoding_LLog(LLog: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_LLOG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Leica L-Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **LLog** (ArrayLike) – *L-Log* 10-bit equivalent code value  $L - Log$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Leica L-Log* data  $L - Log$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $\text{in}$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Leica L-Log* constants.

### Returns

Linear scene reflection *LSR* values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LLog	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
LSR	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[LeicaCAG22]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_LLog(0.43531390404392656)
0.1800000...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_Log2

`colour.models.log_encoding_Log2`(*lin*: *ArrayLike*, *middle\_grey*: *float* = 0.18, *min\_exposure*: *float* = -6.5, *max\_exposure*: *float* = 6.5) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the common *Log2* encoding function.

### Parameters

- **lin** (*ArrayLike*) – Linear data to undergo encoding.
- **middle\_grey** (*float*) – *Middle Grey* exposure value.
- **min\_exposure** (*float*) – Minimum exposure level.
- **max\_exposure** (*float*) – Maximum exposure level.

### Returns

Non-linear *Log2* encoded data.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

- The common *Log2* encoding function can be used to build linear to logarithmic shapers in the *ACES OCIO configuration*.
- A (48-nits OCIO) shaper having values in a linear domain, can be encoded to a logarithmic domain:

Shaper Domain	Shaper Range
[0.002, 16.291]	[0, 1]



## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteeb]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Log2(0.18)
0.5
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_Log2

colour.models.**log\_decoding\_Log2**(log\_norm: ArrayLike, middle\_grey: float = 0.18, min\_exposure: float = -6.5, max\_exposure: float = 6.5) → NDArrayFloat

Define the common *Log2* decoding function.

### Parameters

- **log\_norm** (ArrayLike) – Logarithmic data to undergo decoding.
- **middle\_grey** (float) – *Middle Grey* exposure value.
- **min\_exposure** (float) – Minimum exposure level.
- **max\_exposure** (float) – Maximum exposure level.

### Returns

Linear *Log2* decoded data.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

- The common *Log2* decoding function can be used to build logarithmic to linear shapers in the *ACES OCIO configuration*.
- The shaper with logarithmic encoded values can be decoded back to linear domain:

Shaper Range	Shaper Domain
[0, 1]	[0.002, 16.291]

## References

[TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommitteec]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_Log2(0.5)
0.1799999...
```

**colour.models.LOG3G10\_ENCODING\_METHODS**

```
colour.models.LOG3G10_ENCODING_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'v1': ..., 'v2': ..., 'v3': ...})
```

Supported *Log3G10* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function methods.

**References**

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_Log3G10**

```
colour.models.log_encoding_Log3G10(x: ArrayLike, method: Literal['v1', 'v2', 'v3'] | str = 'v3') → NDAarrayFloat
```

Define the *Log3G10* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **method** (Literal['v1', 'v2', 'v3'] | str) – Computation method.

**Returns**

Non-linear data *y*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- The *Log3G10 v1* log encoding curve is the one used in *REDCINE-X Beta 42. Resolve 12.5.2* also uses the *v1* curve. *RED* is planning to use the *Log3G10 v2* log encoding curve in the release version of the *RED SDK*.
- The intent of the *Log3G10 v1* log encoding curve is that zero maps to zero, 0.18 maps to 1/3, and 10 stops above 0.18 maps to 1.0. The name indicates this in a similar way to the naming conventions of *Sony HyperGamma* curves.

The constants used in the functions do not in fact quite hit these values, but rather than use corrected constants, the functions here use the official *RED* values, in order to match the output of the *RED SDK*.

For those interested, solving for constants which exactly hit 1/3 and 1.0 yields the following values:

```
B = 25 * (np.sqrt(4093.0) - 3) / 9
A = 1 / np.log10(B * 184.32 + 1)
```

where the function takes the form:

```
Log3G10(x) = A * np.log10(B * x + 1)
```

Similarly for *Log3G12*, the values which hit exactly 1/3 and 1.0 are:

```
B = 25 * (np.sqrt(16381.0) - 3) / 9
A = 1 / np.log10(B * 737.28 + 1)
```

## References

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Log3G10(0.0)
0.09155148...
>>> log_encoding_Log3G10(0.18, method="v1")
0.3333336...
```

## colour.models.LOG3G10\_DECODING\_METHODS

```
colour.models.LOG3G10_DECODING_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'v1': ..., 'v2': ..., 'v3':
...})
```

Supported *Log3G10* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function methods.

## References

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_Log3G10

```
colour.models.log_decoding_Log3G10(y, method: Literal['v1', 'v2', 'v3'] | str = 'v3') → NDArrayFloat
```

Define the *Log3G10* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** – Non-linear data *y*.
- **method** (`Literal['v1', 'v2', 'v3'] | str`) – Computation method.

### Returns

Linear data *x*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_Log3G10(1.0)
184.3223476...
>>> log_decoding_Log3G10(1.0 / 3, method="v1")
0.1799994...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_Log3G12

colour.models.**log\_encoding\_Log3G12**(x: *ArrayLike*) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Log3G12* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

**x** (*ArrayLike*) – Linear data *x*.

### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Log3G12(0.18)
0.3333326...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_Log3G12

colour.models.**log\_decoding\_Log3G12**(*y*: *ArrayLike*) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Log3G12* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

**y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *y*.

### Returns

Linear data *x*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>y</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>x</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Nat16], [REDDCinema17]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_Log3G12(1.0 / 3)
0.1800015...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_NLog

`colour.models.log_encoding_NLog(y: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_NLOG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Nikon N-Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (*ArrayLike*) – Reflectance  $y$ , “ $y = 0.18$ ” is equivalent to Stop 0.
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Nikon N-Log* data  $x$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level  $\text{in}$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (*Structure*) – *Nikon N-Log* constants.

### Returns

*N-Log* 10-bit equivalent code value  $x$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[Nikon18]

### Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_NLog(0.18)
0.3636677...
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_NLog**

`colour.models.log_decoding_NLog(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_NLOG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Nikon N-Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (*ArrayLike*) – *N-Log* 10-bit equivalent code value  $x$
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Nikon N-Log* data  $x$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level  $\rho$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (*Structure*) – *Nikon N-Log* constants.

**Returns**

Reflectance  $y$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Nikon18]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_NLog(0.36366777011713869)
0.1799999...
```

### colour.models.log\_encoding\_Panalog

colour.models.log\_encoding\_Panalog(*x*: ArrayLike, *black\_offset*: ArrayLike =  $10^{**64} - 681 / 444$ ) → NDAarrayFloat

Define the *Panalog* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

#### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** These are estimations known to be close enough, the actual log encoding curves are not published.

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[SonyImageworks12]

### Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Panalog(0.18)
0.3745767...
```

### colour.models.log\_decoding\_Panalog

colour.models.log\_decoding\_Panalog(*y*: ArrayLike, *black\_offset*: ArrayLike =  $10^{**64} - 681 / 444$ ) → NDAarrayFloat

Define the *Panalog* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *y*.
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

#### Returns

Linear data *x*.



**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** These are estimations known to be close enough, the actual log encoding curves are not published.

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**[\[SonyImageworks12\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_Panalog(0.374576791382298)
0.1...
```

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_PivotedLog**

`colour.models.log_encoding_PivotedLog(x: ArrayLike, log_reference: float = 445, linear_reference: float = 0.18, negative_gamma: float = 0.6, density_per_code_value: float = 0.002) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Josh Pines style Pivoted Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **log\_reference** (float) – Log reference.
- **linear\_reference** (float) – Linear reference.
- **negative\_gamma** (float) – Negative gamma.
- **density\_per\_code\_value** (float) – Density per code value.

**Returns**

Non-linear data *y*.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_PivotedLog(0.18)
0.4349951...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_PivotedLog

`colour.models.log_decoding_PivotedLog`(*y*: *ArrayLike*, *log\_reference*: *float* = 445, *linear\_reference*: *float* = 0.18, *negative\_gamma*: *float* = 0.6, *density\_per\_code\_value*: *float* = 0.002) → *NDArrayFloat*

Define the *Josh Pines style Pivoted Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (*ArrayLike*) – Non-linear data *y*.
- **log\_reference** (*float*) – Log reference.
- **linear\_reference** (*float*) – Linear reference.
- **negative\_gamma** (*float*) – Negative gamma.
- **density\_per\_code\_value** (*float*) – Density per code value.

### Returns

Linear data *x*.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_PivotedLog(0.434995112414467)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_Protune

colour.models.**log\_encoding\_Protune**(*x*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Protune* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

**x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.

### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[GoProDM16]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_Protune(0.18)
0.6456234...
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_Protune**

`colour.models.log_decoding_Protune(y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Protune* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**Parameters**

**y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *y*.

**Returns**

Linear data *x*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>y</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>x</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[GoProDM16]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_Protune(0.645623486803636)
0.1...
```

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_REDLog**

`colour.models.log_encoding_REDLog(x: ArrayLike, black_offset: ArrayLike = 10**0 - 1023 / 511) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *REDLog* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

**Returns**

Non-linear data *y*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_REDLog(0.18)
0.6376218...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_REDLog

`colour.models.log_decoding_REDLog(y: ArrayLike, black_offset: ArrayLike = 10**0 - 1023 / 511) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *REDLog* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *y*.
- **black\_offset** (ArrayLike) – Black offset.

### Returns

Linear data *x*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_REDLog(0.637621845988175)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_REDLogFilm

`colour.models.log_encoding_REDLogFilm(x: ArrayLike, black_offset: ArrayLike = 10**95 - 685 / 300)`  
→ `NDArrayFloat`

Define the *REDLogFilm* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (`ArrayLike`) – Linear data *x*.
- **black\_offset** (`ArrayLike`) – Black offset.

### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_REDLogFilm(0.18)
0.4573196...
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_REDLogFilm**

`colour.models.log_decoding_REDLogFilm(y: ArrayLike, black_offset: ArrayLike = 10**95 - 685 / 300)`  
 $\rightarrow$  `NDArrayFloat`

Define the *REDLogFilm* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **y** (`ArrayLike`) – Non-linear data  $y$ .
- **black\_offset** (`ArrayLike`) – Black offset.

**Returns**

Linear data  $x$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**

[[SonyImageworks12](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> log_decoding_REDLogFilm(0.457319613085418)
0.1799999...
```

**colour.models.log\_encoding\_SLog**

`colour.models.log_encoding_SLog(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True)  $\rightarrow$  NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Sony S-Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **x** (`ArrayLike`) – Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level  $x$  to a camera.
- **bit\_depth** (`int`) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (`bool`) – Whether the non-linear *Sony S-Log* data  $y$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (`bool`) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.

**Returns**

Non-linear *Sony S-Log* data  $y$ .

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**References**[\[SonyCorporation12\]](#)**Examples**

```
>>> log_encoding_SLog(0.18)
0.3849708...
```

The values of *IRE* and *CV* of *S-Log2 @ISO800* table in [\[SonyCorporation12\]](#) are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog(x, 10, False) * 100).astype(np.int_)
array([ 3, 38, 65])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog(x) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 90, 394, 636])
```

**colour.models.log\_decoding\_SLog**

`colour.models.log_decoding_SLog(y: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the Sony *S-Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

**Parameters**

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear Sony *S-Log* data *y*.
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear Sony *S-Log* data *y* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level *x* to a camera is reflection.

**Returns**

Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level *x* to a camera.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyCorporation12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_SLog(0.384970815928670)
0.1...
```

`colour.models.log_encoding_SLog2`

`colour.models.log_encoding_SLog2(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Sony S-Log2* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

## Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level  $x$  to a camera.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Sony S-Log2* data  $y$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.

## Returns

Non-linear *Sony S-Log2* data  $y$ .

## Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyCorporation12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_SLog2(0.18)
0.3395325...
```

The values of *IRE* and *CV* of *S-Log2 @ISO800* table in [SonyCorporation12] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog2(x, 10, False) * 100).astype(np.int_)
array([ 3, 32, 59])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog2(x) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 90, 347, 582])
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_SLog2

colour.models.log\_decoding\_SLog2(y: ArrayLike, bit\_depth: int = 10, in\_normalised\_code\_value: bool = True, out\_reflection: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat

Define the Sony *S-Log2* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear Sony *S-Log2* data *y*.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear Sony *S-Log2* data *y* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level *x* to a camera is reflection.

### Returns

Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level *x* to a camera.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>y</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>x</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyCorporation12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_SLog2(0.339532524633774)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_SLog3

`colour.models.log_encoding_SLog3(x: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Sony S-Log3* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **x** (ArrayLike) – Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level  $x$  to a camera.
- **bit\_depth** (*int*) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (*bool*) – Whether the non-linear *Sony S-Log3* data  $y$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (*bool*) – Whether the light level  $x$  to a camera is reflection.

### Returns

Non-linear *Sony S-Log3* data  $y$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$x$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$y$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyCorporationc]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_SLog3(0.18)
0.4105571...
```

The values of *S-Log3 10bit code values (18%, 90%)* table in [SonyCorporationc] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> x = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog3(x, 10, False) * 100).astype(np.int_)
array([ 4, 41, 61])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_SLog3(x) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 95, 420, 598])
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_SLog3

`colour.models.log_decoding_SLog3(y: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_normalised_code_value: bool = True, out_reflection: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the Sony *S-Log3* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear Sony *S-Log3* data *y*.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear Sony *S-Log3* data *y* is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level *x* to a camera is reflection.

### Returns

Reflection or *IRE*/100 input light level *x* to a camera.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>y</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
<i>x</i>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyCorporationc]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_SLog3(0.410557184750733)
0.1...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_VLog

`colour.models.log_encoding_VLog(L_in: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, out_normalised_code_value: bool = True, in_reflection: bool = True, constants: Structure = CONSTANTS_VLOG) → NDArrayFloat`

Define the *Panasonic V-Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

- **L\_in** (ArrayLike) – Linear reflection data :math`L\_{in}`.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **out\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Panasonic V-Log* data  $V_{out}$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **in\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level :math`L\_{in}` to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Panasonic V-Log* constants.

### Returns

Non-linear data  $V_{out}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$L_{in}$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V_{out}$	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Panasonic14]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_VLog(0.18)
0.4233114...
```

The values of Fig.2.2 V-Log Code Value table in [Panasonic14] are obtained as follows:

```
>>> L_in = np.array([0, 18, 90]) / 100
>>> np.around(log_encoding_VLog(L_in, 10, False) * 100).astype(np.int_)
array([ 7, 42, 61])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_VLog(L_in) * (2**10 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([128, 433, 602])
>>> np.around(log_encoding_VLog(L_in) * (2**12 - 1)).astype(np.int_)
array([ 512, 1733, 2409])
```

Note that some values in the last column values of Fig.2.2 V-Log Code Value table in [Panasonic14] are different by a code: [512, 1732, 2408].

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_VLog

colour.models.log\_decoding\_VLog(*V\_out*: ArrayLike, *bit\_depth*: int = 10, *in\_normalised\_code\_value*: bool = True, *out\_reflection*: bool = True, *constants*: Structure = CONSTANTS\_VLOG) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Panasonic V-Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

- **V\_out** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data  $V_{out}$ .
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_normalised\_code\_value** (bool) – Whether the non-linear *Panasonic V-Log* data  $V_{out}$  is encoded as normalised code values.
- **out\_reflection** (bool) – Whether the light level  $L_{in}$  to a camera is reflection.
- **constants** (Structure) – *Panasonic V-Log* constants.

### Returns

Linear reflection data  $L_{in}$ .

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V <sub>out</sub>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
L <sub>in</sub>	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Panasonic14]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_VLog(0.423311448760136)
0.1799999...
```

## colour.models.log\_encoding\_ViperLog

colour.models.**log\_encoding\_ViperLog**(*x*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Viper Log* log encoding curve / opto-electronic transfer function.

### Parameters

**x** (ArrayLike) – Linear data *x*.

### Returns

Non-linear data *y*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_encoding_ViperLog(0.18)
0.6360080...
```

## colour.models.log\_decoding\_ViperLog

colour.models.**log\_decoding\_ViperLog**(*y*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Define the *Viper Log* log decoding curve / electro-optical transfer function.

### Parameters

**y** (ArrayLike) – Non-linear data *y*.

### Returns

Linear data *x*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
y	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
x	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SonyImageworks12]

## Examples

```
>>> log_decoding_ViperLog(0.636008067010413)
0.1799999...
```



## Colour Encodings

### Y'CbCr Colour Encoding

colour

<code>WEIGHTS_YCBCR</code>	Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object with support for slugs, i.e. <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.
<code>matrix_YCbCr([K, bits, is_legal, is_int])</code>	Compute the <i>Y'CbCr</i> to <i>R'G'B'</i> matrix for given weights, bit-depth, range legality and representation.
<code>offset_YCbCr([bits, is_legal, is_int])</code>	Compute the <i>R'G'B'</i> to <i>Y'CbCr</i> offsets for given bit-depth, range legality and representation.
<code>RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB[, K, in_bits, in_legal, ...])</code>	Convert an array of <i>R'G'B'</i> values to the corresponding <i>Y'CbCr</i> colour encoding values array.
<code>YCbCr_to_RGB(YCbCr[, K, in_bits, in_legal, ...])</code>	Convert an array of <i>Y'CbCr</i> colour encoding values to the corresponding <i>R'G'B'</i> values array.
<code>RGB_to_YcCbCrc(RGB[, out_bits, out_legal, ...])</code>	Convert an array of <i>RGB</i> linear values to the corresponding <i>Yc'CbC'rc'</i> colour encoding values array.
<code>YcCbCrc_to_RGB(YcCbCrc[, in_bits, ...])</code>	Convert an array of <i>Yc'CbC'rc'</i> colour encoding values to the corresponding <i>RGB</i> array of linear values.

### colour.WEIGHTS\_YCBCR

```
colour.WEIGHTS_YCBCR = CanonicalMapping({'ITU-R BT.601': ..., 'ITU-R BT.709': ..., 'ITU-R BT.2020': ..., 'SMPTE-240M': ...})
```

Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object with support for slugs, i.e. *SEO* friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.

The item keys are expected to be `str`-like objects thus supporting the `str.lower()` method. Setting items is done by using the given keys. Retrieving or deleting an item and testing whether an item exist is done by transforming the item's key in a sequence as follows:

- *Original Key*
- *Lowercase Key*
- *Slugified Key*
- *Canonical Key*

For example, given the McCamy 1992 key:

- *Original Key* : McCamy 1992
- *Lowercase Key* : mccamy 1992
- *Slugified Key* : mccamy-1992
- *Canonical Key* : mccamy1992

#### Parameters

- **data** – Data to store into the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object at initialisation.

- **kwargs** – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

### Attributes

- data

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `copy()`
- `lower_keys()`
- `lower_items()`
- `slugified_keys()`
- `slugified_items()`
- `canonical_keys()`
- `canonical_items()`

### Examples

```
>>> methods = CanonicalMapping({"McCamy 1992": 1, "Hernandez 1999": 2})
>>> methods["mccamy 1992"]
1
>>> methods["MCCAMY 1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy-1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy1992"]
1
```

## colour.matrix\_YCbCr

`colour.matrix_YCbCr(K: NDArrayFloat = WEIGHTS_YCBCR['ITU-R BT.709'], bits: int = 8, is_legal: bool = False, is_int: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the  $Y'CbCr$  to  $R'G'B'$  matrix for given weights, bit-depth, range legality and representation.

The related offset for the  $R'G'B'$  to  $Y'CbCr$  matrix can be computed with the `colour.offset_YCbCr()` definition.

### Parameters

- **K** (NDArrayFloat) – Luma weighting coefficients of red and blue. See `colour.WEIGHTS_YCBCR` for presets. Default is  $(0.2126, 0.0722)$ , the weightings for ITU-R BT.709.
- **bits** (int) – Bit-depth of the  $Y'CbCr$  colour encoding ranges array.
- **is\_legal** (bool) – Whether the  $Y'CbCr$  colour encoding ranges array is legal.
- **is\_int** (bool) – Whether the  $Y'CbCr$  colour encoding ranges array represents int code values.

### Returns

$Y'CbCr$  matrix.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> matrix_YCbCr()
array([[ 1.0000000...e+00, ...,  1.5748000...e+00],
       [ 1.0000000...e+00, -1.8732427...e-01, -4.6812427...e-01],
       [ 1.0000000...e+00,  1.8556000...e+00, ...]])
>>> matrix_YCbCr(K=WEIGHTS_YCBCR["ITU-R BT.601"])
array([[ 1.0000000...e+00, ...,  1.4020000...e+00],
       [ 1.0000000...e+00, -3.4413628...e-01, -7.1413628...e-01],
       [ 1.0000000...e+00,  1.7720000...e+00, ...]])
>>> matrix_YCbCr(is_legal=True)
array([[ 1.1643835...e+00, ...,  1.7927410...e+00],
       [ 1.1643835...e+00, -2.1324861...e-01, -5.3290932...e-01],
       [ 1.1643835...e+00,  2.1124017...e+00, ...]])
```

Matching the default output of the `colour.RGB_to_YCbCr()` is done as follows:

```
>>> from colour.algebra import vector_dot
>>> from colour.utilities import as_int_array
>>> RGB = np.array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0])
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB)
array([ 0.9215686...,  0.5019607...,  0.5019607...])
>>> YCbCr = vector_dot(np.linalg.inv(matrix_YCbCr(is_legal=True)), RGB)
>>> YCbCr += offset_YCbCr(is_legal=True)
>>> YCbCr
array([ 0.9215686...,  0.5019607...,  0.5019607...])
```

Matching the int output of the `colour.RGB_to_YCbCr()` is done as follows:

```
>>> RGB = np.array([102, 0, 51])
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB, in_bits=8, in_int=True, out_bits=8, out_int=True)
...
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

array([ 38, 140, 171])
>>> YCbCr = vector_dot(np.linalg.inv(matrix_YCbCr(is_legal=True)), RGB)
>>> YCbCr += offset_YCbCr(is_legal=True, is_int=True)
>>> as_int_array(np.around(YCbCr))
...
array([ 38, 140, 171])

```

## colour.offset\_YCbCr

`colour.offset_YCbCr(bits: int = 8, is_legal: bool = False, is_int: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the  $R'G'B'$  to  $YCbCr$  offsets for given bit-depth, range legality and representation.

The related  $R'G'B'$  to  $YCbCr$  matrix can be computed with the `colour.matrix_YCbCr()` definition.

### Parameters

- **bits** (*int*) – Bit-depth of the  $YCbCr$  colour encoding ranges array.
- **is\_legal** (*bool*) – Whether the  $YCbCr$  colour encoding ranges array is legal.
- **is\_int** (*bool*) – Whether the  $YCbCr$  colour encoding ranges array represents int code values.

### Returns

$YCbCr$  matrix.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```

>>> offset_YCbCr()
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> offset_YCbCr(is_legal=True)
array([ 0.0627451...,  0.5019607...,  0.5019607...])

```

## colour.RGB\_to\_YCbCr

`colour.RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB: ArrayLike, K: NDArrayFloat = WEIGHTS_YCBCR['ITU-R BT.709'], in_bits: int = 10, in_legal: bool = False, in_int: bool = False, out_bits: int = 8, out_legal: bool = True, out_int: bool = False, clamp_int: bool = True, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayReal`

Convert an array of  $R'G'B'$  values to the corresponding  $YCbCr$  colour encoding values array.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – Input  $R'G'B'$  array of floats or int values.
- **K** (NDArrayFloat) – Luma weighting coefficients of red and blue. See `colour.WEIGHTS_YCBCR` for presets. Default is  $(0.2126, 0.0722)$ , the weightings for ITU-R BT.709.
- **in\_bits** (*int*) – Bit-depth for int input, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Default is 10.
- **in\_legal** (*bool*) – Whether to treat the input values as legal range. Default is *False*.

- **in\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to treat the input values as `in_bits` int code values. Default is `False`.
- **out\_bits** (`int`) – Bit-depth for int output, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Ignored if `out_legal` and `out_int` are both `False`. Default is 8.
- **out\_legal** (`bool`) – Whether to return legal range values. Default is `True`.
- **out\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to return values as `out_bits` int code values. Default is `False`.
- **clamp\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to clamp int output to allowable range for `out_bits`. Default is `True`.
- **in\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as `in_range = (RGB_min, RGB_max)`. If `in_range` is undefined, `RGB_min` and `RGB_max` will be computed using `colour.CV_range()` definition.
- **out\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as `out_range = (Y_min, Y_max, C_min, C_max)`. If `out_range` is undefined, `*Y_min`, `Y_max`, `C_min` and `C_max` will be computed using `colour.models.rgb.ycbcr.ranges_YCbCr()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

**Returns**

`YCbCr` colour encoding array of int or float values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** For Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020, `colour.RGB_to_YCbCr()` definition is only applicable to the non-constant luminance implementation. `colour.RGB_to_YcCbCrCrc()` definition should be used for the constant luminance case as per [InternationalTUnion15a].

**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YCbCr	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has input and output int switches, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

- The default arguments, `**{'in_bits': 10, 'in_legal': False, 'in_int': False, 'out_bits': 8, 'out_legal': True, 'out_int': False}` transform a float `R'G'B'` input array normalised to domain [0, 1] (`in_bits` is ignored) to a float `Y'CbCr` output array where `Y'` is normalised to range  $[16 / 255, 235 / 255]$  and `Cb` and `Cr` are normalised to range  $[16 / 255, 240./255]$ . The float values are calculated based on an [0, 255] int range, but no 8-bit quantisation or clamping are performed.

## References

[[InternationalTUnion11c](#)], [[InternationalTUnion15b](#)], [[SocietyoMPaTEngineers99](#)],  
[[Wikipedia04e](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0])
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB)
array([ 0.9215686...,  0.5019607...,  0.5019607...])
```

Matching the float output of *The Foundry Nuke's Colorspace* node set to *YCbCr*:

```
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(
...     RGB, out_range=(16 / 255, 235 / 255, 15.5 / 255, 239.5 / 255)
... )
...
array([ 0.9215686...,  0.5      ,  0.5      ])
```

Matching the float output of *The Foundry Nuke's Colorspace* node set to *YPbPr*:

```
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB, out_legal=False, out_int=False)
...
array([ 1.,  0.,  0.] )
```

Creating int code values as per standard *10-bit SDI*:

```
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(RGB, out_legal=True, out_bits=10, out_int=True)
...
array([940, 512, 512]...)
```

For *JFIF JPEG* conversion as per *Recommendation ITU-T T.871*

```
>>> RGB = np.array([102, 0, 51])
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(
...     RGB,
...     K=WEIGHTS_YCBCR["ITU-R BT.601"],
...     in_range=(0, 255),
...     out_range=(0, 255, 0.5, 255.5),
...     out_int=True,
... )
...
array([ 36, 136, 175]...)
```

Note the use of  $[0.5, 255.5]$  for the *Cb* / *Cr* range, which is required so that the *Cb* and *Cr* output is centered about 128. Using 255 centres it about 127.5, meaning that there is no int code value to represent achromatic colours. This does however create the possibility of output int codes with value of 256, which cannot be stored in 8-bit int representation. *Recommendation ITU-T T.871* specifies these should be clamped to 255, which is applied with the default `clamp_int=True`.

These *JFIF JPEG* ranges are also obtained as follows:

```
>>> RGB_to_YCbCr(
...     RGB,
...     K=WEIGHTS_YCBCR["ITU-R BT.601"],
...     in_bits=8,
...     in_int=True,
...     out_legal=False,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
...     out_int=True,
... )
...
array([ 36, 136, 175]...)
```

## colour.YCbCr\_to\_RGB

`colour.YCbCr_to_RGB(YCbCr: ArrayLike, K: NDArrayFloat = WEIGHTS_YCBCR['ITU-R BT.709'], in_bits: int = 8, in_legal: bool = True, in_int: bool = False, out_bits: int = 10, out_legal: bool = False, out_int: bool = False, clamp_int: bool = True, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayReal`

Convert an array of YCbCr colour encoding values to the corresponding R'G'B' values array.

### Parameters

- **YCbCr** (ArrayLike) – Input YCbCr colour encoding array of int or float values.
- **K** (NDArrayFloat) – Luma weighting coefficients of red and blue. See [colour.WEIGHTS\\_YCBCR](#) for presets. Default is (0.2126, 0.0722), the weightings for ITU-R BT.709.
- **in\_bits** (int) – Bit-depth for int input, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Default is 8.
- **in\_legal** (bool) – Whether to treat the input values as legal range. Default is *True*.
- **in\_int** (bool) – Whether to treat the input values as in\_bits int code values. Default is *False*.
- **out\_bits** (int) – Bit-depth for int output, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Ignored if out\_legal and out\_int are both *False*. Default is 10.
- **out\_legal** (bool) – Whether to return legal range values. Default is *False*.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return values as out\_bits int code values. Default is *False*.
- **clamp\_int** (bool) – Whether to clamp int output to allowable range for out\_bits. Default is *True*.
- **in\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as *in\_range* = (*Y\_min*, *Y\_max*, *C\_min*, *C\_max*). If *in\_range* is undefined, *Y\_min*, *Y\_max*, *C\_min* and *C\_max* will be computed using `colour.models.rgb.ycbcr.ranges_YCbCr()` definition.
- **out\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as *out\_range* = (*RGB\_min*, *RGB\_max*). If *out\_range* is undefined, *RGB\_min* and *RGB\_max* will be computed using `colour.CV_range()` definition.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Returns

R'G'B' array of int or float values.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YCbCr	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has input and output int switches, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**Warning:** For *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020*, `colour.YCbCr_to_RGB()` definition is only applicable to the non-constant luminance implementation. `colour.YcCbCrCrc_to_RGB()` definition should be used for the constant luminance case as per [InternationalTUnion15a].

## References

[InternationalTUnion11c], [InternationalTUnion15b], [SocietyoMPaTEngineers99],  
[Wikipedia04e]

## Examples

```
>>> YCbCr = np.array([502, 512, 512])
>>> YCbCr_to_RGB(YCbCr, in_bits=10, in_legal=True, in_int=True)
array([ 0.5,  0.5,  0.5])
```

`colour.RGB_to_YcCbCrCrc`

`colour.RGB_to_YcCbCrCrc(RGB: ArrayLike, out_bits: int = 10, out_legal: bool = True, out_int: bool = False, is_12_bits_system: bool = False, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayReal`

Convert an array of *RGB* linear values to the corresponding *Yc'Cb'Crc'* colour encoding values array.

## Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – Input *RGB* array of linear float values.
- **out\_bits** (int) – Bit-depth for int output, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Ignored if `out_legal` and `out_int` are both *False*. Default is 10.
- **out\_legal** (bool) – Whether to return legal range values. Default is *True*.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return values as `out_bits` int code values. Default is *False*.
- **is\_12\_bits\_system** (bool) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* OETF (OECF) adopts different parameters for 10 and 12 bit systems. Default is *False*.
- **out\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as `out_range = (Y_min, Y_max, C_min, C_max)`. If `out_range` is undefined, `Y_min`, `Y_max`, `C_min` and `C_max` will be computed using `colour.models.rgb.ycbcr.ranges_YCbCr()` definition.



- **kwargs** (*Any*) –

**Returns**

*Yc'Cbc'Crc'* colour encoding array of int or float values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YcCbcCrc	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has input and output int switches, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**Warning:** This definition is specifically for usage with *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* when adopting the constant luminance implementation.

**References**

[[InternationalTUnion15a](#)], [[Wikipedia04e](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.18, 0.18, 0.18])
>>> RGB_to_YcCbcCrc(
...     RGB,
...     out_legal=True,
...     out_bits=10,
...     out_int=True,
...     is_12_bits_system=False,
... )
...
array([422, 512, 512]...)
```

**colour.YcCbcCrc\_to\_RGB**

`colour.YcCbcCrc_to_RGB(YcCbcCrc: ArrayLike, in_bits: int = 10, in_legal: bool = True, in_int: bool = False, is_12_bits_system: bool = False, **kwargs: Any)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert an array of *Yc'Cbc'Crc'* colour encoding values to the corresponding *RGB* array of linear values.

**Parameters**

- **YcCbcCrc** (*ArrayLike*) – Input *Yc'Cbc'Crc'* colour encoding array of linear float values.

- **in\_bits** (`int`) – Bit-depth for int input, or used in the calculation of the denominator for legal range float values, i.e. 8-bit means the float value for legal white is  $235 / 255$ . Default is `10`.
- **in\_legal** (`bool`) – Whether to treat the input values as legal range. Default is `False`.
- **in\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to treat the input values as `in_bits` int code values. Default is `False`.
- **is\_12\_bits\_system** (`bool`) – *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* EOTF (EOCF) adopts different parameters for 10 and 12 bit systems. Default is `False`.
- **in\_range** – Array overriding the computed range such as `in_range = (Y_min, Y_max, C_min, C_max)`. If `in_range` is undefined, `Y_min`, `Y_max`, `C_min` and `C_max` will be computed using `colour.models.rgb.ycbcr.ranges_YCbCr()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

**Returns**

*RGB* array of linear float values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Notes**

Domain *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
YcCbCr	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range *	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

\* This definition has input and output int switches, thus the domain-range scale information is only given for the floating point mode.

**Warning:** This definition is specifically for usage with *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020* when adopting the constant luminance implementation.

**References**

[[InternationalTUnion15a](#)], [[Wikipedia04e](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> YcCbCrc = np.array([1689, 2048, 2048])
>>> YcCbCrc_to_RGB(
...     YcCbCrc,
...     in_legal=True,
...     in_bits=12,
...     in_int=True,
...     is_12_bits_system=True,
... )
...
array([ 0.1800903...,  0.1800903...,  0.1800903...])
```

## Ancillary Objects

colour

<code>full_to_legal(CV[, bit_depth, in_int, out_int])</code>	Convert given code value <i>CV</i> or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth from full range (full swing) to legal range (studio swing).
<code>legal_to_full(CV[, bit_depth, in_int, out_int])</code>	Convert given code value <i>CV</i> or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth from legal range (studio swing) to full range (full swing).
<code>CV_range([bit_depth, is_legal, is_int])</code>	Return the code value <i>CV</i> range for given bit-depth, range legality and representation.

## colour.full\_to\_legal

`colour.full_to_legal(CV: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_int: bool = False, out_int: bool = False)`  
 $\rightarrow$  NDArrayReal

Convert given code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth from full range (full swing) to legal range (studio swing).

### Parameters

- **CV** (ArrayLike) – Full range code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** (bool) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **out\_int** (bool) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Returns

Legal range code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> full_to_legal(0.0)
0.0625610...
>>> full_to_legal(1.0)
0.9188660...
>>> full_to_legal(0.0, out_int=True)
64
>>> full_to_legal(1.0, out_int=True)
940
>>> full_to_legal(0, in_int=True)
0.0625610...
>>> full_to_legal(1023, in_int=True)
0.9188660...
>>> full_to_legal(0, in_int=True, out_int=True)
64
>>> full_to_legal(1023, in_int=True, out_int=True)
940
```

### colour.legal\_to\_full

`colour.legal_to_full(CV: ArrayLike, bit_depth: int = 10, in_int: bool = False, out_int: bool = False)`  
→ `NDArrayReal`

Convert given code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth from legal range (studio swing) to full range (full swing).

#### Parameters

- **CV** (`ArrayLike`) – Legal range code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **bit\_depth** (`int`) – Bit-depth used for conversion.
- **in\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to treat the input value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.
- **out\_int** (`bool`) – Whether to return value as int code value or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

#### Returns

Full range code value *CV* or float equivalent of a code value at a given bit-depth.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> legal_to_full(64 / 1023)
0.0
>>> legal_to_full(940 / 1023)
1.0
>>> legal_to_full(64 / 1023, out_int=True)
0
>>> legal_to_full(940 / 1023, out_int=True)
1023
>>> legal_to_full(64, in_int=True)
0.0
>>> legal_to_full(940, in_int=True)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

1.0
>>> legal_to_full(64, in_int=True, out_int=True)
0
>>> legal_to_full(940, in_int=True, out_int=True)
1023

```

## colour.CV\_range

`colour.CV_range(bit_depth: int = 10, is_legal: bool = False, is_int: bool = False) → NDArrayReal`

Return the code value *CV* range for given bit-depth, range legality and representation.

### Parameters

- **bit\_depth** (int) – Bit-depth of the code value *CV* range.
- **is\_legal** (bool) – Whether the code value *CV* range is legal.
- **is\_int** (bool) – Whether the code value *CV* range represents int code values.

### Returns

Code value *CV* range.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```

>>> CV_range(8, True, True)
array([ 16, 235])
>>> CV_range(8, True, False)
array([ 0.0627451...,  0.9215686...])
>>> CV_range(10, False, False)
array([ 0.,  1.])

```

## YCoCg Colour Encoding

colour

<code>RGB_to_YCoCg(RGB)</code>	Convert an array of <i>R'G'B'</i> values to the corresponding <i>YCoCg</i> colour encoding values array.
<code>YCoCg_to_RGB(YCoCg)</code>	Convert an array of <i>YCoCg</i> colour encoding values to the corresponding <i>R'G'B'</i> values array.

## colour.RGB\_to\_YCoCg

`colour.RGB_to_YCoCg(RGB: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert an array of *R'G'B'* values to the corresponding *YCoCg* colour encoding values array.

### Parameters

**RGB** (ArrayLike) – Input *R'G'B'* array.

### Returns

*YCoCg* colour encoding array.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

References

[MS03]

Examples

```
>>> RGB_to_YCoCg(np.array([1.0, 1.0, 1.0]))
array([ 1.,  0.,  0.])
>>> RGB_to_YCoCg(np.array([0.75, 0.5, 0.5]))
array([ 0.5625,  0.125 , -0.0625])
```

`colour.YCoCg_to_RGB`

`colour.YCoCg_to_RGB(YCoCg: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert an array of *YCoCg* colour encoding values to the corresponding *R'G'B'* values array.

Parameters

**YCoCg** (ArrayLike) – *YCoCg* colour encoding array.

Returns

Output *R'G'B'* array.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

References

[MS03]

Examples

```
>>> YCoCg_to_RGB(np.array([1.0, 0.0, 0.0]))
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.])
>>> YCoCg_to_RGB(np.array([0.5625, 0.125, -0.0625]))
array([ 0.75,  0.5 ,  0.5 ])
```

*IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* Colour Encoding

`colour`

<code>RGB_to_ICtCp(RGB[, method, L_p])</code>	Convert from <i>ITU-R BT.2020</i> colourspace to <i>IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub></i> colour encoding.
<code>ICtCp_to_RGB(ICtCp[, method, L_p])</code>	Convert from <i>IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub></i> colour encoding to <i>ITU-R BT.2020</i> colourspace.
<code>XYZ_to_ICtCp(XYZ[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values to <i>IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub></i> colour encoding.
<code>ICtCp_to_XYZ(ICtCp[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub></i> colour encoding to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

**colour.RGB\_to\_ICtCp**

`colour.RGB_to_ICtCp`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *method*: *Literal*['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | *str* = 'Dolby 2016', *L\_p*: *float* = 10000) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *ITU-R BT.2020* colourspace to *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* colour encoding.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *ITU-R BT.2020* colourspace array.
- **method** (*Literal*['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | *str*) – Computation method. *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100* defines multiple variants of the *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* colour encoding:
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-1*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and the *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* matrix from [Dolby16]: *ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG* method.
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-2*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and a custom *IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* matrix from [InternationalUnion18]: *ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG* method.
- **L<sub>p</sub>** (*float*) – Display peak luminance *cd/m<sup>2</sup>* for *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* non-linear encoding. This parameter should stay at its default 10000*cd/m<sup>2</sup>* value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.

**Returns**

*IC<sub>T</sub>C<sub>P</sub>* colour encoding array.

**Return type**

*numpy.ndarray*

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

**Notes**

- The *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ* and *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods are aliases for the *Dolby 2016* method.
- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations. The effective domain of *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is [0.0001, 10000].

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICtCp	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	CT : [-1, 1]	CT : [-1, 1]
	CP : [-1, 1]	CP : [-1, 1]

## References

[Dolby16], [LPY+16]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
>>> RGB_to_ICtCp(RGB)
array([ 0.0735136...,  0.0047525...,  0.0935159...])
>>> RGB_to_ICtCp(RGB, method="ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG")
array([ 0.6256789..., -0.0198449...,  0.3591125...])
```

## colour.ICtCp\_to\_RGB

`colour.ICtCp_to_RGB(ICtCp: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | str = 'Dolby 2016', L_p: float = 10000) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding to ITU-R BT.2020 colourspace.

### Parameters

- **ICtCp** (ArrayLike) –  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding array.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | str) – Computation method. *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100* defines multiple variants of the  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding:
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-1*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [\[Dolby16\]](#): *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [\[Dolby16\]](#): *ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG* method.
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-2*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [\[Dolby16\]](#): *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and a custom  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [\[InternationalUnion18\]](#): *ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG* method.



- **L\_p** (`float`) – Display peak luminance  $\text{cd/m}^2$  for *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* non-linear encoding. This parameter should stay at its default  $10000\text{cd/m}^2$  value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.

**Returns**

*ITU-R BT.2020* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

**Notes**

- The *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ* and *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods are aliases for the *Dolby 2016* method.
- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICtCp	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	CT : [-1, 1]	CT : [-1, 1]
	CP : [-1, 1]	CP : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	UN	UN

**References**

[Dolby16], [LPY+16]

**Examples**

```
>>> ICtCp = np.array([0.07351364, 0.00475253, 0.09351596])
>>> ICtCp_to_RGB(ICtCp)
array([ 0.4562052...,  0.0308107...,  0.0409195...])
>>> ICtCp = np.array([0.62567899, -0.01984490, 0.35911259])
>>> ICtCp_to_RGB(ICtCp, method="ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG")
array([ 0.4562052...,  0.0308107...,  0.0409195...])
```

`colour.XYZ_to_ICtCp`

`colour.XYZ_to_ICtCp`(XYZ: ArrayLike, illuminant=CCS\_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer'] ['D65'], chromatic\_adaptation\_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', method: Literal['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | str = 'Dolby 2016', L\_p: float = 10000) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from CIE XYZ tristimulus values to  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values.
- **illuminant** – Source illuminant chromaticity coordinates.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None) – Chromatic adaptation transform.
- **method** (Literal['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | str) – Computation method. *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100* defines multiple variants of the  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding:
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-1*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG* method.
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-2*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and a custom  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [InternationalUnion18]: *ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG* method.
- **L\_p** (float) – Display peak luminance  $cd/m^2$  for *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* non-linear encoding. This parameter should stay at its default  $10000cd/m^2$  value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.

**Returns**

$IC_T C_P$  colour encoding array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

## Notes

- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference*
- The *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ* and *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods are aliases for the *Dolby 2016* method. and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations. The effective domain of *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) is [0.0001, 10000].

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICtCp	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	CT : [-1, 1]	CT : [-1, 1]
	CP : [-1, 1]	CP : [-1, 1]

## References

[Dolby16], [LPY+16]

## Examples

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> XYZ_to_ICtCp(XYZ)
array([ 0.0685809..., -0.0028384...,  0.0602098...])
>>> XYZ_to_ICtCp(XYZ, method="ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG")
array([ 0.5924279..., -0.0374073...,  0.2512267...])
```

## colour.ICtCp\_to\_XYZ

`colour.ICtCp_to_XYZ(ICtCp: ArrayLike, illuminant=CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer']['D65'], chromatic_adaptation_transform: Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None = 'CAT02', method: Literal['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | str = 'Dolby 2016', L_p: float = 10000) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding to CIE XYZ tristimulus values.

### Parameters

- **ICtCp** (ArrayLike) –  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding array.
- **illuminant** – Source illuminant chromaticity coordinates.
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None) – Chromatic adaptation transform.

- **method** (`Literal`['Dolby 2016', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG', 'ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ'] | `str`) – Computation method. *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100* defines multiple variants of the  $IC_T C_P$  colour encoding:
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-1*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *ITU-R BT.2100-1 HLG* method.
  - *ITU-R BT.2100-2*
    - \* *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* inverse electro-optical transfer function (EOTF) and the  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [Dolby16]: *Dolby 2016*, *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ*, *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods.
    - \* *Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 Reference HLG* opto-electrical transfer function (OETF) and a custom  $IC_T C_P$  matrix from [InternationalUnion18]: *ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG* method.
- **L\_p** (`float`) – Display peak luminance  $cd/m^2$  for *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* non-linear encoding. This parameter should stay at its default  $10000cd/m^2$  value for practical applications. It is exposed so that the definition can be used as a fitting function.

**Returns**

*CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function.

**Notes**

- The *ITU-R BT.2100-1 PQ* and *ITU-R BT.2100-2 PQ* methods are aliases for the *Dolby 2016* method.
- The underlying *SMPTE ST 2084:2014* transfer function is an absolute transfer function, thus the domain and range values for the *Reference* and *1* scales are only indicative that the data is not affected by scale transformations.

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
ICtCp	I : [0, 1]	I : [0, 1]
	CT : [-1, 1]	CT : [-1, 1]
	CP : [-1, 1]	CP : [-1, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	UN	UN

## References

[Dolby16], [LPY+16]

## Examples

```
>>> ICtCp = np.array([0.06858097, -0.00283842, 0.06020983])
>>> ICtCp_to_XYZ(ICtCp)
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
>>> ICtCp = np.array([0.59242792, -0.03740730, 0.25122675])
>>> ICtCp_to_XYZ(ICtCp, method="ITU-R BT.2100-2 HLG")
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])
```

## RGB Representations

### Prismatic Colourspace

colour

<code>RGB_to_Prismatic(</code> RGB <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>Prismatic</i> $L\rho\gamma\beta$ colourspace array.
<code>Prismatic_to_RGB(</code> Lrgb <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>Prismatic</i> $L\rho\gamma\beta$ colourspace array to <i>RGB</i> colourspace.

### colour.RGB\_to\_Prismatic

`colour.RGB_to_Prismatic`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*) → `NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *Prismatic*  $L\rho\gamma\beta$  colourspace array.

#### Parameters

**RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Returns

*Prismatic*  $L\rho\gamma\beta$  colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lrgb	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SH15]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.25, 0.50, 0.75])
>>> RGB_to_Prismatic(RGB)
array([ 0.75...,  0.1666666...,  0.3333333...,  0.5...  ])
```

Adjusting saturation of given *RGB* colourspace array: `>>> saturation = 0.5 >>> Lrgb = RGB_to_Prismatic(RGB) >>> Lrgb[..., 1:] = 1 / 3 + saturation * (Lrgb[..., 1:] - 1 / 3) >>> Prismatic_to_RGB(Lrgb) # doctest: +ELLIPSIS array([ 0.45..., 0.6..., 0.75...])`

## colour.Prismatic\_to\_RGB

`colour.Prismatic_to_RGB(Lrgb: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *Prismatic*  $L\rho\gamma\beta$  colourspace array to *RGB* colourspace.

### Parameters

**Lrgb** (ArrayLike) – *Prismatic*  $L\rho\gamma\beta$  colourspace array.

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Lrgb	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[SH15]

## Examples

```
>>> Lrgb = np.array([0.75000000, 0.16666667, 0.33333333, 0.50000000])
>>> Prismatic_to_RGB(Lrgb)
array([ 0.25...,  0.4999999...,  0.75...  ])
```

## HSV Colourspace

colour

<code>RGB_to_HSV(RGB)</code>	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>HSV</i> colourspace.
<code>HSV_to_RGB(HSV)</code>	Convert from <i>HSV</i> colourspace to <i>RGB</i> colourspace.

### colour.RGB\_to\_HSV

`colour.RGB_to_HSV(RGB: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *HSV* colourspace.

#### Parameters

**RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.

#### Returns

*HSV* array.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HSV	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[EasyRGBh], [Smi78], [Wikipedia03g]

### Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
>>> RGB_to_HSV(RGB)
array([ 0.9960394...,  0.9324630...,  0.4562051...])
```

## colour.HSV\_to\_RGB

colour.HSV\_to\_RGB(*HSV: ArrayLike*) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *HSV* colourspace to *RGB* colourspace.

### Parameters

*HSV* (ArrayLike) – *HSV* colourspace array.

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HSV	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[EasyRGBe], [Smi78], [Wikipedia03g]

## Examples

```
>>> HSV = np.array([0.99603944, 0.93246304, 0.45620519])
>>> HSV_to_RGB(HSV)
array([ 0.4562051...,  0.0308107...,  0.0409195...])
```

## HSL Colourspace

colour

RGB_to_HSL(RGB)	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>HSL</i> colourspace.
HSL_to_RGB(HSL)	Convert from <i>HSL</i> colourspace to <i>RGB</i> colourspace.



## colour.RGB\_to\_HSL

colour.**RGB\_to\_HSL**(*RGB*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *HSL* colourspace.

**Parameters**

**RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.

**Returns**

*HSL* array.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HSL	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

### References

[EasyRGBg], [Smi78], [Wikipedia03g]

### Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
>>> RGB_to_HSL(RGB)
array([ 0.9960394...,  0.8734714...,  0.2435079...])
```

## colour.HSL\_to\_RGB

colour.**HSL\_to\_RGB**(*HSL*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *HSL* colourspace to *RGB* colourspace.

**Parameters**

**HSL** (ArrayLike) – *HSL* colourspace array.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HSL	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[[EasyRGBd](#)], [[Smi78](#)], [[Wikipedia03g](#)]

## Examples

```
>>> HSL = np.array([0.99603944, 0.87347144, 0.24350795])
>>> HSL_to_RGB(HSL)
array([ 0.4562051...,  0.0308107...,  0.0409195...])
```

## HCL Colourspace

colour

<code>RGB_to_HCL(RGB[, gamma, Y_0])</code>	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>HCL</i> colourspace according to <i>Sarifuddin and Missaoui (2005)</i> method.
<code>HCL_to_RGB(HCL[, gamma, Y_0])</code>	Convert from <i>HCL</i> colourspace to <i>RGB</i> colourspace according to <i>Sarifuddin and Missaoui (2005)</i> method.

## colour.RGB\_to\_HCL

colour.**RGB\_to\_HCL**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *gamma*: *float* = 3, *Y\_0*: *float* = 100) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *HCL* colourspace according to *Sarifuddin and Missaoui (2005)* method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **gamma** (*float*) – Non-linear lightness exponent matching *Lightness*  $L^*$ .
- **Y\_0** (*float*) – White reference luminance  $Y_0$ .

### Returns

*HCL* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HCL	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- This implementation used the equations given in [SM05b] and the corrections from [Sar21].

## References

[SM05a], [SM05b], [Wikipedia15]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
>>> RGB_to_HCL(RGB)
array([-0.0316785..., 0.2841715..., 0.2285964...])
```

## colour.HCL\_to\_RGB

`colour.HCL_to_RGB(HCL: ArrayLike, gamma: float = 3, Y_0: float = 100) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *HCL* colourspace to *RGB* colourspace according to Sarifuddin and Missaoui (2005) method.

### Parameters

- **HCL** (ArrayLike) – *HCL* colourspace array.
- **gamma** (float) – Non-linear lightness exponent matching *Lightness*  $L^*$ .
- **Y\_0** (float) – White reference luminance  $Y_0$ .

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HCL	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- This implementation used the equations given in [SM05b] and the corrections from [Sar21].

## References

[SM05a], [SM05b], [Wikipedia15]

## Examples

```
>>> HCL = np.array([-0.03167854, 0.28417150, 0.22859647])
>>> HCL_to_RGB(HCL)
array([ 0.4562033...,  0.0308104...,  0.0409192...])
```

## CMY Colourspace

colour

<code>RGB_to_CMY(</code> RGB <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>CMY</i> colourspace.
<code>CMY_to_RGB(</code> CMY <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>CMY</i> colourspace to <i>CMY</i> colourspace.
<code>CMY_to_CMYK(</code> CMY <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>CMY</i> colourspace to <i>CMYK</i> colourspace.
<code>CMYK_to_CMY(</code> CMYK <code>)</code>	Convert from <i>CMYK</i> colourspace to <i>CMY</i> colourspace.

## colour.RGB\_to\_CMY

colour.**RGB\_to\_CMY**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *CMY* colourspace.

### Parameters

**RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CMY* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[EasyRGBf]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952])
>>> RGB_to_CMY(RGB)
array([ 0.5437948...,  0.9691892...,  0.9590804...])
```

## colour.CMY\_to\_RGB

colour.CMY\_to\_RGB(CMY: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert from *CMY* colourspace to *CMY* colourspace.

### Parameters

CMY (ArrayLike) – *CMY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[EasyRGBc]

## Examples

```
>>> CMY = np.array([0.54379481, 0.96918929, 0.95908048])
>>> CMY_to_RGB(CMY)
array([ 0.4562051...,  0.0308107...,  0.0409195...])
```

## colour.CMY\_to\_CMYK

`colour.CMY_to_CMYK(CMY: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CMY* colourspace to *CMYK* colourspace.

### Parameters

**CMY** (ArrayLike) – *CMY* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CMYK* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMYK	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[EasyRGBb]

## Examples

```
>>> CMY = np.array([0.54379481, 0.96918929, 0.95908048])
>>> CMY_to_CMYK(CMY)
array([ 0.          ,  0.9324630...,  0.9103045...,  0.5437948...])
```

## colour.CMYK\_to\_CMY

`colour.CMYK_to_CMY(CMYK: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from *CMYK* colourspace to *CMY* colourspace.

### Parameters

**CMYK** (ArrayLike) – *CMYK* colourspace array.

### Returns

*CMY* array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMYK	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
CMY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[EasyRGBa]

## Examples

```
>>> CMYK = np.array([0.50000000, 0.00000000, 0.74400000, 0.01960784])
>>> CMYK_to_CMY(CMYK)
array([ 0.5098039...,  0.0196078...,  0.7490196...])
```

## IHLS - Hanbury (2003)

colour

<code>RGB_to_IHLS(RGB)</code>	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to <i>IHLS</i> (Improved HLS) colourspace.
<code>IHLS_to_RGB(HYS)</code>	Convert from <i>IHLS</i> (Improved HLS) colourspace to <i>RGB</i> colourspace.

## colour.RGB\_to\_IHLS

colour.**RGB\_to\_IHLS**(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to *IHLS* (Improved HLS) colourspace.

### Parameters

**RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.

### Returns

*HYS* colourspace array.

### Return type

*numpy.ndarray*

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HYS	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Han03]

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.45595571, 0.03039702, 0.04087245])
>>> RGB_to_IHLS(RGB)
array([ 6.2616051...,  0.1216271...,  0.4255586...])
```

## colour.IHLS\_to\_RGB

colour.IHLS\_to\_RGB(*HYS*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Convert from *IHLS* (Improved *HLS*) colourspace to *RGB* colourspace.

### Parameters

*HYS* (*ArrayLike*) – *IHLS* colourspace array.

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
HYS	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[Han03]

## Examples

```
>>> HYS = np.array([6.26160518, 0.12162712, 0.42555869])
>>> IHLS_to_RGB(HYS)
array([ 0.4559557...,  0.0303970...,  0.0408724...])
```

## Recommendation ITU-T H.273 Code points for Video Signal Type Identification

colour

COLOUR_PRIMARIES_ITUTH273	<i>ColourPrimaries</i> indicates the chromaticity coordinates of the source colour primaries as specified in Table 3 of [InternationalOfStandardization21] and [InternationalTUnion21] in terms of the CIE 1931 definition of x and y, which shall be interpreted as specified by <i>ISO/ CIE 11664-1</i> .
TRANSFER_CHARACTERISTICS_ITUTH273	<i>TransferCharacteristics</i> , as specified in Table 3 of [InternationalOfStandardization21] and [InternationalTUnion21], either indicates the reference opto-electronic transfer characteristic function of the source picture as a function of a source input linear optical intensity input $L_c$ with a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 1 or indicates the inverse of the reference electro-optical transfer characteristic function as a function of an output linear optical intensity $L_o$ with a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 1.
MATRIX_COEFFICIENTS_ITUTH273	<i>MatrixCoefficients</i> describes the matrix coefficients used in deriving luma and chroma signals from the green, blue and red or X, Y and Z primaries, as specified in Table 4 and equations 11 to 77 of [InternationalOfStandardization21] and [InternationalTUnion21].

### colour.COLOUR\_PRIMARIES\_ITUTH273

```
colour.COLOUR_PRIMARIES_ITUTH273 = {0: array('Reserved', dtype='<U8'), 1: array([[ 0.64,
0.33], [ 0.3 , 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]]), 2: array('Unspecified', dtype='<U11'), 3:
array('Reserved', dtype='<U8'), 4: array([[ 0.67, 0.33], [ 0.21, 0.71], [ 0.14, 0.08]]), 5:
array([[ 0.64, 0.33], [ 0.29, 0.6 ], [ 0.15, 0.06]]), 6: array([[ 0.63 , 0.34 ], [ 0.31 ,
0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]]), 7: array([[ 0.63 , 0.34 ], [ 0.31 , 0.595], [ 0.155, 0.07 ]]),
8: array([[ 0.681, 0.319], [ 0.243, 0.692], [ 0.145, 0.049]]), 9: array([[ 0.708, 0.292], [
0.17 , 0.797], [ 0.131, 0.046]]), 10: array([[ 1., 0.], [ 0., 1.], [ 0., 0.]]), 11:
array([[ 0.68 , 0.32 ], [ 0.265, 0.69 ], [ 0.15 , 0.06 ]]), 12: array([[ 0.68 , 0.32 ], [
0.265, 0.69 ], [ 0.15 , 0.06 ]]), 22: array([[ 0.63 , 0.34 ], [ 0.295, 0.605], [ 0.155,
0.077]]), 23: array('Reserved', dtype='<U8')}
```

*ColourPrimaries* indicates the chromaticity coordinates of the source colour primaries as specified in Table 3 of [InternationalOfStandardization21] and [InternationalTUnion21] in terms of the CIE 1931 definition of x and y, which shall be interpreted as specified by *ISO/ CIE 11664-1*.

## References

[[InternationalOfStandardization13](#)] [[InternationalOfStandardization20](#)] [[InternationalOfStandardization21](#)], [[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### colour.TRANSFER\_CHARACTERISTICS\_ITUTH273

```
colour.TRANSFER_CHARACTERISTICS_ITUTH273 = {0: <function _reserved>, 1: <function
oetf_BT709>, 2: <function _unspecified>, 3: <function _reserved>, 4: <function
_clipped_domain_function.<locals>.wrapped>, 5: <function
_clipped_domain_function.<locals>.wrapped>, 6: <function oetf_BT601>, 7: <function
oetf_SMPTE240M>, 8: <function linear_function>, 9: <function oetf_H273_Log>, 10: <function
oetf_H273_LogSqrt>, 11: <function oetf_H273_IEC61966_2>, 12: <function oetf_BT1361>, 13:
<function oetf_H273_IEC61966_2>, 14: <function _clipped_domain_function.<locals>.wrapped>,
15: <function _clipped_domain_function.<locals>.wrapped>, 16: <function
eotf_inverse_ST2084>, 17: <function eotf_inverse_H273_ST428_1>, 18: <function
oetf_BT2100_HLG>, 19: <function _reserved>}
```

*TransferCharacteristics*, as specified in Table 3 of [[InternationalOfStandardization21](#)] and [[InternationalTUnion21](#)], either indicates the reference opto-electronic transfer characteristic function of the source picture as a function of a source input linear optical intensity input  $L_c$  with a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 1 or indicates the inverse of the reference electro-optical transfer characteristic function as a function of an output linear optical intensity  $L_o$  with a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 1.

## Notes

- For simplicity, no clipping is implemented for *TransferCharacteristics 13* as it is a function of whether the context is *sRGB* or *sYCC*.
- For *TransferCharacteristics* equal to 18, the equations given in Table 3 are normalized for a source input linear optical intensity  $L_c$  with a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 1. An alternative scaling that is mathematically equivalent is used in ARIB STD-B67 (2015) with the source input linear optical intensity having a nominal real-valued range of 0 to 12.

## References

[[InternationalOfStandardization13](#)] [[InternationalOfStandardization20](#)] [[InternationalOfStandardization21](#)], [[InternationalTUnion21](#)]

### colour.MATRIX\_COEFFICIENTS\_ITUTH273

```
colour.MATRIX_COEFFICIENTS_ITUTH273 = {0: array('Identity', dtype='<U8')', 1: array([
0.2126, 0.0722]), 2: array('Unspecified', dtype='<U11')', 3: array('Reserved',
dtype='<U8')', 4: array([ 0.3 , 0.11]), 5: array([ 0.299, 0.114]), 6: array([ 0.299,
0.114]), 7: array([ 0.212, 0.087]), 8: array('YCgCo', dtype='<U5')', 9: array([ 0.2627,
0.0593]), 10: array([ 0.2627, 0.0593]), 11: array("Y'D'ZD'X", dtype='<U8')', 12: array('See
equations 32 to 37', dtype='<U22')', 13: array('See equations 32 to 37', dtype='<U22')', 14:
array('ICTCP', dtype='<U5')', 15: array('Reserved', dtype='<U8')'}
```

*MatrixCoefficients* describes the matrix coefficients used in deriving luma and chroma signals from the green, blue and red or X, Y and Z primaries, as specified in Table 4 and equations 11 to 77 of [[InternationalOfStandardization21](#)] and [[InternationalTUnion21](#)].

## Notes

- See `colour.WEIGHTS_YCBCR` attribute and the `colour.matrix_YCbCr()`, `colour.offset_YCbCr()`, `colour.RGB_to_YCbCr()`, `colour.YCbCr_to_RGB()`, `colour.RGB_to_YcBcCrC()`, `colour.YcBcCrC_to_RGB()` definitions for an implementation.

## References

[InternationalOfStandardization13] [InternationalOfStandardization20] [InternationalOfStandardization21], [InternationalTUnion21]

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.models`

<code>describe_video_signal_colour primaries(...)</code>	Describe given video signal colour primaries code point.
<code>describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristi</code>	Describe given video signal transfer characteristics code point.
<code>describe_video_signal_matrix_coefficients(...)</code>	Describe given video signal matrix coefficients code point.

### `colour.models.describe_video_signal_colour_primaries`

`colour.models.describe_video_signal_colour_primaries(code_point: int, print_description: bool = True, **kwargs) → str`

Describe given video signal colour primaries code point.

#### Parameters

- **code\_point** (`int`) – Video signal colour primaries code point to describe from `colour.COLOUR_PRIMARIES_ITUTH273` attribute.
- **print\_description** (`bool`) – Whether to print the description.
- **padding** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Callable used to print the message box.
- **width** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Message box width.

#### Returns

Video signal colour primaries code point description.

#### Return type

`str`

## References

[FFmpegDevelopers22a], [InternationalOfStandardization13], [InternationalOfStandardization21], [InternationalOfStandardization20], [InternationalTUnion21]

## Examples

```
>>> description = describe_video_signal_colour_primaries(1, width=75)
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Colour Primaries: 1                                              *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Primaries      : [[ 0.64  0.33]                                  *
*                    [ 0.3   0.6 ]                                  *
*                    [ 0.15  0.06]]                                 *
*   Whitepoint     : [ 0.3127 0.329 ]                               *
*   Whitepoint Name : D65                                           *
*   NPM            : [[ 0.4123908  0.35758434  0.18048079]         *
*                    [ 0.21263901  0.71516868  0.07219232]         *
*                    [ 0.01933082  0.11919478  0.95053215]]         *
*   NPM -1         : [[ 3.24096994 -1.53738318 -0.49861076]         *
*                    [-0.96924364  1.8759675   0.04155506]         *
*                    [ 0.05563008 -0.20397696  1.05697151]]         *
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_PRI_BT709', 'BT709']                 *
*                                                                    *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_colour_primaries(2, width=75)
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Colour Primaries: 2                                              *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Primaries      : Unspecified                                     *
*   Whitepoint     : Unspecified                                     *
*   Whitepoint Name : Unspecified                                     *
*   NPM            : Unspecified                                     *
*   NPM -1         : Unspecified                                     *
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_PRI_UNSPECIFIED', 'UNSPECIFIED']     *
*                                                                    *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_colour_primaries(
...     FFmpegConstantsColourPrimaries_ITUTH273.JEDEC_P22, width=75
... )
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Colour Primaries: 22                                              *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Primaries      : [[ 0.63  0.34 ]                                  *
*                    [ 0.295  0.605]                                  *
*                    [ 0.155  0.077]]                                 *
*   Whitepoint     : [ 0.3127 0.329 ]                               *
*   Whitepoint Name : D65                                           *
*   NPM            : [[ 0.42942013  0.3277917  0.1932441 ]         *
*                    [ 0.23175055  0.67225077  0.09599868]         *
*                                                                    *
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

*          [ 0.02044858  0.11111583  0.95749334]]          *
*   NPM -1      : [[ 3.13288278 -1.44707454 -0.48720324]    *
*               [-1.08850877  2.01538781  0.01762239]      *
*               [ 0.05941301 -0.20297883  1.05275352]]      *
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_PRI_EBU3213', 'AVCOL_PRI_JEDEC_P22', *
*   'EBU3213', 'JEDEC_P22']                                *
*                                                         *
=====

```

## colour.models.describe\_video\_signal\_transfer\_characteristics

`colour.models.describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristics`(*code\_point*: *int*, *print\_description*: *bool* = *True*, *\*\*kwargs*) → *str*

Describe given video signal transfer characteristics code point.

### Parameters

- **code\_point** (*int*) – Video signal transfer characteristics code point to describe from `colour.TRANSFER_CHARACTERISTICS_ITUTH273` attribute.
- **print\_description** (*bool*) – Whether to print the description.
- **padding** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Callable used to print the message box.
- **width** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Message box width.

### Returns

Video signal colour primaries code point description.

### Return type

*str*

## References

[FFmpegDevelopers22c], [InternationalOfStandardization13], [InternationalOfStandardization21], [InternationalOfStandardization20], [InternationalTUnion21]

## Examples

```

>>> description = describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristics(
...     1, width=75
... )
...
=====
*                                                         *
*   Transfer Characteristics: 1                             *
*   -----                                                *
*                                                         *
*   Function           : <function oetf_BT709 at 0x...>...*
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_TRC_BT709', 'BT709']        *
*                                                         *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristics(

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     2, width=75
... )
...
=====
*                                     *
*   Transfer Characteristics: 2       *
*   -----                         *
*                                     *
*   Function          : <function _unspecified at 0x...>...*
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_TRC_UNSPECIFIED', 'UNSPECIFIED']
*                                     *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_transfer_characteristics(
...     FFmpegConstantsTransferCharacteristics_ITUTH273.SMPTE428, width=75
... )
...
=====
*                                     *
*   Transfer Characteristics: 17      *
*   -----                         *
*                                     *
*   Function          : <function eotf_inverse_H273_ST428_1 at
*   0x...>...*
*   FFmpeg Constants : ['AVCOL_TRC_SMPTE428', 'AVCOL_TRC_SMPTEST428_1',
*   'SMPTE428', 'SMPTEST428_1']
*                                     *
=====

```

### colour.models.describe\_video\_signal\_matrix\_coefficients

colour.models.describe\_video\_signal\_matrix\_coefficients(*code\_point*: *int*, *print\_description*: *bool*  
= *True*, *\*\*kwargs*) → *str*

Describe given video signal matrix coefficients code point.

#### Parameters

- **code\_point** (*int*) – Video signal matrix coefficients code point to describe from `colour.MATRIX_COEFFICIENTS_ITUTH273` attribute.
- **print\_description** (*bool*) – Whether to print the description.
- **padding** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Callable used to print the message box.
- **width** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Message box width.

#### Returns

Video signal colour primaries code point description.

#### Return type

*str*

## References

[FFmpegDevelopers22b], [InternationalOfStandardization13], [InternationalOfStandardization21], [InternationalOfStandardization20], [InternationalTUnion21]

## Examples

```
>>> description = describe_video_signal_matrix_coefficients(1, width=75)
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients: 1                                           *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients : [ 0.2126  0.0722]                         *
*   Ffmpg Constants      : ['AVCOL_SPC_BT709', 'BT709']            *
*                                                                    *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_matrix_coefficients(2, width=75)
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients: 2                                           *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients : Unspecified                               *
*   Ffmpg Constants      : ['AVCOL_SPC_UNSPECIFIED', 'UNSPECIFIED'] *
*                                                                    *
=====
>>> description = describe_video_signal_matrix_coefficients(
...     FfmpgConstantsMatrixCoefficients_ITUTH273.ICTCP, width=75
... )
...
=====
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients: 14                                           *
*   -----                                                         *
*                                                                    *
*   Matrix Coefficients : ICTCP                                       *
*   Ffmpg Constants      : ['AVCOL_SPC_ICTCP', 'ICTCP']             *
*                                                                    *
=====
```

## Pointer's Gamut

colour

CCS_ILLUMINANT_POINTER_GAMUT	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
DATA_POINTER_GAMUT_VOLUME	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
CCS_POINTER_GAMUT_BOUNDARY	ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,

## colour.models.CCS\_ILLUMINANT\_POINTER\_GAMUT

```
colour.models.CCS_ILLUMINANT_POINTER_GAMUT = array([ 0.31005673, 0.3161457 ])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (tuple of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (int, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (tuple of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

### Attributes

#### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

#### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

#### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

#### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

#### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

#### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

#### real

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

#### size

[int] Number of elements in the array.

#### itemsize

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.



**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.models.DATA\_POINTER\_GAMUT\_VOLUME

```
colour.models.DATA_POINTER_GAMUT_VOLUME = array([[ 15, 10,  0], [ 15, 15, 10], [ 15, 14,
20], ..., [ 90,  9, 330], [ 90,  4, 340], [ 90,  6, 350]])
```

**ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0, strides=None, order=None)**

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the See Also section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (*tuple* of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (*tuple* of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

### Attributes

#### T

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

#### data

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

#### dtype

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

#### flags

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

#### flat

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See *ndarray.flat* for assignment examples; TODO).

#### imag

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:****array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains “garbage”).

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias `generic` w.r.t. its `dtype.type` `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

## Examples

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an *ndarray*.

First mode, *buffer* is *None*:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...           offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...           dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

## colour.models.CCS\_POINTER\_GAMUT\_BOUNDARY

```
colour.models.CCS_POINTER_GAMUT_BOUNDARY = array([[ 0.659, 0.316], [ 0.634, 0.351], [
0.594, 0.391], [ 0.557, 0.427], [ 0.523, 0.462], [ 0.482, 0.491], [ 0.444, 0.515], [ 0.409,
0.546], [ 0.371, 0.558], [ 0.332, 0.573], [ 0.288, 0.584], [ 0.242, 0.576], [ 0.202, 0.53
], [ 0.177, 0.454], [ 0.151, 0.389], [ 0.151, 0.33 ], [ 0.162, 0.295], [ 0.157, 0.266], [
0.159, 0.245], [ 0.142, 0.214], [ 0.141, 0.195], [ 0.129, 0.168], [ 0.138, 0.141], [ 0.145,
0.129], [ 0.145, 0.106], [ 0.161, 0.094], [ 0.188, 0.084], [ 0.252, 0.104], [ 0.324,
0.127], [ 0.393, 0.165], [ 0.451, 0.199], [ 0.508, 0.226]])
```

```
ndarray(shape, dtype=float, buffer=None, offset=0,
        strides=None, order=None)
```

An array object represents a multidimensional, homogeneous array of fixed-size items. An associated data-type object describes the format of each element in the array (its byte-order, how many bytes it occupies in memory, whether it is an integer, a floating point number, or something else, etc.)

Arrays should be constructed using *array*, *zeros* or *empty* (refer to the *See Also* section below). The parameters given here refer to a low-level method (*ndarray(...)*) for instantiating an array.

For more information, refer to the *numpy* module and examine the methods and attributes of an array.

### Parameters

- **below** ((for the `__new__` method; see Notes) –
- **shape** (*tuple* of ints) – Shape of created array.
- **dtype** (data-type, optional) – Any object that can be interpreted as a numpy data type.
- **buffer** (object exposing buffer interface, optional) – Used to fill the array with data.
- **offset** (*int*, optional) – Offset of array data in buffer.
- **strides** (*tuple* of ints, optional) – Strides of data in memory.
- **order** ({'C', 'F'}, optional) – Row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order.

## Attributes

**T**

[ndarray] Transpose of the array.

**data**

[buffer] The array's elements, in memory.

**dtype**

[dtype object] Describes the format of the elements in the array.

**flags**

[dict] Dictionary containing information related to memory use, e.g., 'C\_CONTIGUOUS', 'OWNDATA', 'WRITEABLE', etc.

**flat**

[numpy.flatiter object] Flattened version of the array as an iterator. The iterator allows assignments, e.g., `x.flat = 3` (See `ndarray.flat` for assignment examples; TODO).

**imag**

[ndarray] Imaginary part of the array.

**real**

[ndarray] Real part of the array.

**size**

[int] Number of elements in the array.

**itemsize**

[int] The memory use of each array element in bytes.

**nbytes**

[int] The total number of bytes required to store the array data, i.e., `itemsize * size`.

**ndim**

[int] The array's number of dimensions.

**shape**

[tuple of ints] Shape of the array.

**strides**

[tuple of ints] The step-size required to move from one element to the next in memory. For example, a contiguous (3, 4) array of type `int16` in C-order has strides (8, 2). This implies that to move from element to element in memory requires jumps of 2 bytes. To move from row-to-row, one needs to jump 8 bytes at a time ( $2 * 4$ ).

**ctypes**

[ctypes object] Class containing properties of the array needed for interaction with ctypes.

**base**

[ndarray] If the array is a view into another array, that array is its *base* (unless that array is also a view). The *base* array is where the array data is actually stored.

**See also:**

**array**

Construct an array.

**zeros**

Create an array, each element of which is zero.

**empty**

Create an array, but leave its allocated memory unchanged (i.e., it contains "garbage").

**dtype**

Create a data-type.

**numpy.typing.NDArray**

An ndarray alias *generic* w.r.t. its *dtype.type* `<numpy.dtype.type>`.

**Notes**

There are two modes of creating an array using `__new__`:

1. If *buffer* is `None`, then only *shape*, *dtype*, and *order* are used.
2. If *buffer* is an object exposing the buffer interface, then all keywords are interpreted.

No `__init__` method is needed because the array is fully initialized after the `__new__` method.

**Examples**

These examples illustrate the low-level *ndarray* constructor. Refer to the *See Also* section above for easier ways of constructing an ndarray.

First mode, *buffer* is `None`:

```
>>> np.ndarray(shape=(2,2), dtype=float, order='F')
array([[0.0e+000, 0.0e+000], # random
       [      nan, 2.5e-323]])
```

Second mode:

```
>>> np.ndarray((2,), buffer=np.array([1,2,3]),
...            offset=np.int_().itemsize,
...            dtype=int) # offset = 1*itemsize, i.e. skip first element
array([2, 3])
```

**Colour Notation Systems****Munsell Renotation System**

colour

<code>munsell_colour_to_xyY(munsell_colour)</code>	Convert given <i>Munsell</i> colour to <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace.
<code>xyY_to_munsell_colour(xyY[, hue_decimals, ...])</code>	Convert from <i>CIE xyY</i> colourspace to <i>Munsell</i> colour.

**colour.munsell\_colour\_to\_xyY**

`colour.munsell_colour_to_xyY(munsell_colour: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert given *Munsell* colour to *CIE xyY* colourspace.

**Parameters**

**munsell\_colour** (ArrayLike) – *Munsell* colour.

**Returns**

*CIE xyY* colourspace array.

**Return type**

numpy.NDArrayFloat

## Notes

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Cen], [Cen12]

## Examples

```
>>> munsell_colour_to_xyY("4.2YR 8.1/5.3")
array([ 0.3873694...,  0.3575165...,  0.59362   ])
>>> munsell_colour_to_xyY("N8.9")
array([ 0.31006   ,  0.31616   ,  0.7461345...])
```

### colour.xyY\_to\_munsell\_colour

`colour.xyY_to_munsell_colour(xyY: ArrayLike, hue_decimals: int = 1, value_decimals: int = 1, chroma_decimals: int = 1) → str | NDArrayStr`

Convert from CIE xyY colourspace to Munsell colour.

#### Parameters

- **xyY** (ArrayLike) – CIE xyY colourspace array.
- **hue\_decimals** (*int*) – Hue formatting decimals.
- **value\_decimals** (*int*) – Value formatting decimals.
- **chroma\_decimals** (*int*) – Chroma formatting decimals.

#### Returns

Munsell colour.

#### Return type

str or numpy.NDArrayFloat

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## References

[Gen], [Gen12]

## Examples

```
>>> xyY = np.array([0.38736945, 0.35751656, 0.59362000])
>>> xyY_to_munsell_colour(xyY)
'4.2YR 8.1/5.3'
```

## Dataset

colour

---

**MUNSELL\_COLOURS**

Define the *Munsell Renotation System* datasets.

---

### colour.MUNSELL\_COLOURS

`colour.MUNSELL_COLOURS = CanonicalMapping({'Munsell Colours All': ..., 'Munsell Colours 1929': ..., 'Munsell Colours Real': ..., 'all': ..., '1929': ..., 'real': ...})`

Define the *Munsell Renotation System* datasets.

- Munsell Colours All: *all* published *Munsell* colours, including the extrapolated colors.
- Munsell Colours 1929: the colours appearing in the 1929 *Munsell Book of Color*. These data has been used in the scaling experiments leading to the 1943 renotation.
- Munsell Colours Real: *real*, within MacAdam limits *Munsell* colours only. They are the colours listed in the original 1943 renotation article (*Newhall, Nickerson, & Judd, 1943*).

## Notes

- The Munsell Renotation data commonly available within the *all.dat*, *experimental.dat* and *real.dat* files features *CIE xyY* colourspace values that are scaled by a  $1/0.975 \simeq 1.02568$  factor. If you are performing conversions using *Munsell Colorlab* specification, e.g. 2.5R 9/2, according to *ASTM D1535-08e1* method, you should not scale the output *Y* Luminance. However, if you use directly the *CIE xyY* colourspace values from the Munsell Renotation data, you should scale the *Y* Luminance before conversions by a 0.975 factor.

*ASTM D1535-08e1* states that:

```
The coefficients of this equation are obtained from the 1943 equation
by multiplying each coefficient by 0.975, the reflectance factor of
magnesium oxide with respect to the perfect reflecting diffuser, and
rounding to ve digits of precision.
```

- Chromaticities assume *CIE Illuminant C*, approximately 6700K, as neutral origin for both the hue and chroma loci.



## References

- [MunsellCSscienceb] : Munsell Color Science. (n.d.). Munsell Colours Data. Retrieved August 20, 2014, from <http://www.cis.rit.edu/research/mcsl2/online/munsell.php>

Aliases:

- 'all': 'Munsell Colours All'
- '1929': 'Munsell Colours 1929'
- 'real': 'Munsell Colours Real'

## Munsell Value

colour

<code>munsell_value(Y[, method])</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using given method.
<code>MUNSELL_VALUE_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Munsell</i> value computation methods.

### colour.munsell\_value

`colour.munsell_value(Y: ArrayLike, method: Literal['ASTM D1535', 'Ladd 1955', 'McCamy 1987', 'Moon 1943', 'Munsell 1933', 'Priest 1920', 'Saunderson 1944'] | str = 'ASTM D1535')`  
→ `NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using given method.

#### Parameters

- **Y** (`ArrayLike`) – *luminance*  $Y$ .
- **method** (`Literal`['ASTM D1535', 'Ladd 1955', 'McCamy 1987', 'Moon 1943', 'Munsell 1933', 'Priest 1920', 'Saunderson 1944'] | `str`) – Computation method.

#### Returns

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

#### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.NDArrayFloat`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

References

[ASTMInternational89], [Wikipedia07a]

Examples

```
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268)
4.0824437...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="Priest 1920")
3.4980484...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="Munsell 1933")
4.1627702...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="Moon 1943")
4.0688120...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="Saunderson 1944")
...
4.0444736...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="Ladd 1955")
4.0511633...
>>> munsell_value(12.23634268, method="McCamy 1987")
4.0814348...
```

colour.MUNSELL\_VALUE\_METHODS

colour.MUNSELL\_VALUE\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Priest 1920': ..., 'Munsell 1933': ..., 'Moon 1943': ..., 'Saunderson 1944': ..., 'Ladd 1955': ..., 'McCamy 1987': ..., 'ASTM D1535': ..., 'astm2008': ...})

Supported *Munsell* value computation methods.

References

[ASTMInternational89], [Wikipedia07a]

Aliases:

- 'astm2008': 'ASTM D1535'

Priest, Gibson and MacNicholas (1920)

colour.notation

<code>munsell_value_Priest1920(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Priest et al. (1920)</i> method.
--	---

**colour.notation.munsell\_value\_Priest1920**

`colour.notation.munsell_value_Priest1920(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Priest et al. (1920)* method.

**Parameters**

$Y$  (ArrayLike) – *luminance*  $Y$ .

**Returns**

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

**Return type**

`np.float` or `numpy.NDArrayFloat`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

**References**

[Wikipedia07a]

**Examples**

```
>>> munsell_value_Priest1920(12.23634268)
3.4980484...
```

**Munsell, Sloan and Godlove (1933)**

`colour.notation`

`munsell_value_Munsell1933(Y)`

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Munsell et al. (1933)* method.

**colour.notation.munsell\_value\_Munsell1933**

`colour.notation.munsell_value_Munsell1933(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Munsell et al. (1933)* method.

**Parameters**

$Y$  (ArrayLike) – *luminance*  $Y$ .

**Returns**

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

**Return type**

`np.float` or `numpy.NDArrayFloat`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia07a]

## Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_Munsell1933(12.23634268)
4.1627702...
```

## Moon and Spencer (1943)

colour.notation

<code>munsell_value_Moon1943(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Moon and Spencer (1943)</i> method.
--	--

## colour.notation.munsell\_value\_Moon1943

colour.notation.**munsell\_value\_Moon1943**( $Y$ : *ArrayLike*)  $\rightarrow$  NDArrayFloat

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Moon and Spencer (1943)* method.

### Parameters

$Y$  (*ArrayLike*) – *luminance*  $Y$ .

### Returns

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

### Return type

np.float or numpy.NDArrayFloat

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia07a]

## Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_Moon1943(12.23634268)
4.0688120...
```

## Saunderson and Milner (1944)

colour.notation

<code>munsell_value_Saunderson1944(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Saunderson and Milner (1944)</i> method.
--	---

## colour.notation.munsell\_value\_Saunderson1944

colour.notation.**munsell\_value\_Saunderson1944**(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Saunderson and Milner (1944)* method.

### Parameters

**Y** (ArrayLike) – *luminance*  $Y$ .

### Returns

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

### Return type

np.float or numpy.NDArrayFloat

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

## References

[Wikipedia07a]

Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_Saunderson1944(12.23634268)
4.0444736...
```

Ladd and Pinney (1955)

colour.notation

<code>munsell_value_Ladd1955(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>Ladd and Pinney (1955)</i> method.
--	---

colour.notation.munsell\_value\_Ladd1955

colour.notation.**munsell\_value\_Ladd1955**( $Y$ : *ArrayLike*)  $\rightarrow$  `NDArrayFloat`  
Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *Ladd and Pinney (1955)* method.

- Parameters**  
 $Y$  (*ArrayLike*) – *luminance*  $Y$ .
- Returns**  
*Munsell* value  $V$ .
- Return type**  
`np.float` or `numpy.NDArrayFloat`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	$[0, 100]$	$[0, 1]$

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	$[0, 10]$	$[0, 1]$

References

[[Wikipedia07a](#)]

Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_Ladd1955(12.23634268)
4.0511633...
```

## McCamy (1987)

`colour.notation`

<code>munsell_value_McCamy1987(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using <i>McCamy (1987)</i> method.
--	--

### `colour.notation.munsell_value_McCamy1987`

`colour.notation.munsell_value_McCamy1987(Y: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Munsell* value  $V$  of given *luminance*  $Y$  using *McCamy (1987)* method.

#### Parameters

$Y$  (ArrayLike) – *luminance*  $Y$ .

#### Returns

*Munsell* value  $V$ .

#### Return type

`np.float` or `numpy.NDArrayFloat`

#### Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$Y$	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
$V$	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

#### References

[ASTMInternational89]

#### Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_McCamy1987(12.23634268)
4.0814348...
```

## ASTM D1535-08e1

`colour.notation`

<code>munsell_value_ASTMD1535(Y)</code>	Return the <i>Munsell</i> value $V$ of given <i>luminance</i> $Y$ using an inverse lookup table from <i>ASTM D1535-08e1</i> method.
---	---

colour.notation.munsell\_value\_ASTMD1535

colour.notation.munsell\_value\_ASTMD1535(*Y*: *ArrayLike*) → *NDArrayFloat*

Return the *Munsell* value *V* of given *luminance Y* using an inverse lookup table from *ASTM D1535-08e1* method.

Parameters

*Y* (*ArrayLike*) – *luminance Y*

Returns

*Munsell* value *V*.

Return type

np.float or numpy.NDArrayFloat

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
Y	[0, 100]	[0, 1]

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
V	[0, 10]	[0, 1]

- The *Munsell* value\* computation with *ASTM D1535-08e1* method is only defined for domain [0, 100].

References

[ASTMInternational89]

Examples

```
>>> munsell_value_ASTMD1535(12.23634268)
4.0824437...
```

Hexadecimal Representation

colour.notation

RGB_to_HEX( <i>RGB</i> )	Convert from <i>RGB</i> colourspace to hexadecimal representation.
HEX_to_RGB( <i>HEX</i> )	Convert from hexadecimal representation to <i>RGB</i> colourspace.



**colour.notation.RGB\_to\_HEX**

`colour.notation.RGB_to_HEX( RGB: ArrayLike ) → NDArrayStr`

Convert from *RGB* colourspace to hexadecimal representation.

**Parameters**

**RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.

**Returns**

Hexadecimal representation.

**Return type**

`str` or `numpy.array`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = np.array([0.66666667, 0.86666667, 1.00000000])
>>> RGB_to_HEX(RGB)
'#aaddff'
```

**colour.notation.HEX\_to\_RGB**

`colour.notation.HEX_to_RGB( HEX: ArrayLike ) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert from hexadecimal representation to *RGB* colourspace.

**Parameters**

**HEX** (ArrayLike) – Hexadecimal representation.

**Returns**

*RGB* colourspace array.

**Return type**

`numpy.array`

**Notes**

Range	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

Examples

```
>>> HEX = "#aaddff"
>>> HEX_to_RGB(HEX)
array([ 0.6666666...,  0.8666666...,  1.          ])
```

Web Colours

colour.notation

CSS_COLOR_3_BASIC	The list of basic colour keywords.
CSS_COLOR_3_EXTENDED	The list of the X11 colors supported by popular browsers with the addition of gray/grey variants from SVG 1.0.
CSS_COLOR_3	List of colour keywords as given by as given by <i>CSS Color Module Level 3 W3C Recommendation</i> .
keyword_to_RGB_CSSColor3(keyword)	Convert given colour keyword to <i>RGB</i> colourspace according to <i>CSS Color Module Level 3 W3C Recommendation</i> .

colour.notation.CSS\_COLOR\_3\_BASIC

```
colour.notation.CSS_COLOR_3_BASIC = CanonicalMapping({'black': ..., 'silver': ..., 'gray': ..., 'white': ..., 'maroon': ..., 'red': ..., 'purple': ..., 'fuchsia': ..., 'green': ..., 'lime': ..., 'olive': ..., 'yellow': ..., 'navy': ..., 'blue': ..., 'teal': ..., 'aqua': ...})
```

The list of basic colour keywords. The colour names are ASCII case-insensitive.

References

[W3C22]

`colour.notation.CSS_COLOR_3_EXTENDED`

```

colour.notation.CSS_COLOR_3_EXTENDED = CanonicalMapping({'aliceblue': ..., 'antiquewhite':
..., 'aqua': ..., 'aquamarine': ..., 'azure': ..., 'beige': ..., 'bisque': ..., 'black':
..., 'blanchedalmond': ..., 'blue': ..., 'blueviolet': ..., 'brown': ..., 'burlywood':
..., 'cadetblue': ..., 'chartreuse': ..., 'chocolate': ..., 'coral': ...,
'cornflowerblue': ..., 'cornsilk': ..., 'crimson': ..., 'cyan': ..., 'darkblue': ...,
'darkcyan': ..., 'darkgoldenrod': ..., 'darkgray': ..., 'darkgreen': ..., 'darkgrey': ...,
'darkkhaki': ..., 'darkmagenta': ..., 'darkolivegreen': ..., 'darkorange': ...,
'darkorchid': ..., 'darkred': ..., 'darksalmon': ..., 'darkseagreen': ...,
'darkslateblue': ..., 'darkslategray': ..., 'darkslategrey': ..., 'darkturquoise': ...,
'darkviolet': ..., 'deeppink': ..., 'deepskyblue': ..., 'dimgray': ..., 'dimgrey': ...,
'dodgerblue': ..., 'firebrick': ..., 'floralwhite': ..., 'forestgreen': ..., 'fuchsia':
..., 'gainsboro': ..., 'ghostwhite': ..., 'gold': ..., 'goldenrod': ..., 'gray': ...,
'green': ..., 'greenyellow': ..., 'grey': ..., 'honeydew': ..., 'hotpink': ...,
'indianred': ..., 'indigo': ..., 'ivory': ..., 'khaki': ..., 'lavender': ...,
'lavenderblush': ..., 'lawngreen': ..., 'lemonchiffon': ..., 'lightblue': ...,
'lightcoral': ..., 'lightcyan': ..., 'lightgoldenrodyellow': ..., 'lightgray': ...,
'lightgreen': ..., 'lightgrey': ..., 'lightpink': ..., 'lightsalmon': ...,
'lightseagreen': ..., 'lightskyblue': ..., 'lightslategray': ..., 'lightslategrey': ...,
'lightsteelblue': ..., 'lightyellow': ..., 'lime': ..., 'limegreen': ..., 'linen': ...,
'magenta': ..., 'maroon': ..., 'mediumaquamarine': ..., 'mediumblue': ..., 'mediumorchid':
..., 'mediumpurple': ..., 'mediumseagreen': ..., 'mediumslateblue': ...,
'mediumspringgreen': ..., 'mediumturquoise': ..., 'mediumvioletred': ..., 'midnightblue':
..., 'mintcream': ..., 'mistyrose': ..., 'moccasin': ..., 'navajowhite': ..., 'navy': ...,
'oldlace': ..., 'olive': ..., 'olivedrab': ..., 'orange': ..., 'orangered': ..., 'orchid':
..., 'palegoldenrod': ..., 'palegreen': ..., 'paleturquoise': ..., 'palevioletred': ...,
'papayawhip': ..., 'peachpuff': ..., 'peru': ..., 'pink': ..., 'plum': ..., 'powderblue':
..., 'purple': ..., 'red': ..., 'rosybrown': ..., 'royalblue': ..., 'saddlebrown': ...,
'salmon': ..., 'sandybrown': ..., 'seagreen': ..., 'seashell': ..., 'sienna': ...,
'silver': ..., 'skyblue': ..., 'slateblue': ..., 'slategray': ..., 'slategrey': ...,
'snow': ..., 'springgreen': ..., 'steelblue': ..., 'tan': ..., 'teal': ..., 'thistle':
..., 'tomato': ..., 'turquoise': ..., 'violet': ..., 'wheat': ..., 'white': ...,
'whitesmoke': ..., 'yellow': ..., 'yellowgreen': ...})

```

The list of the X11 colors supported by popular browsers with the addition of gray/grey variants from SVG 1.0. The resulting list is precisely the same as the SVG 1.0 color keyword names. This specification extends their definition beyond SVG.

## References

[W3C22]

### colour.notation.CSS\_COLOR\_3

```
colour.notation.CSS_COLOR_3 = CanonicalMapping({'black': ..., 'silver': ..., 'gray': ...,
'white': ..., 'maroon': ..., 'red': ..., 'purple': ..., 'fuchsia': ..., 'green': ...,
'lime': ..., 'olive': ..., 'yellow': ..., 'navy': ..., 'blue': ..., 'teal': ..., 'aqua':
..., 'aliceblue': ..., 'antiquewhite': ..., 'aquamarine': ..., 'azure': ..., 'beige': ...,
'bisque': ..., 'blanchedalmond': ..., 'blueviolet': ..., 'brown': ..., 'burlywood': ...,
'cadetblue': ..., 'chartreuse': ..., 'chocolate': ..., 'coral': ..., 'cornflowerblue':
..., 'cornsilk': ..., 'crimson': ..., 'cyan': ..., 'darkblue': ..., 'darkcyan': ...,
'darkgoldenrod': ..., 'darkgray': ..., 'darkgreen': ..., 'darkgrey': ..., 'darkkhaki':
..., 'darkmagenta': ..., 'darkolivegreen': ..., 'darkorange': ..., 'darkorchid': ...,
'darkred': ..., 'darksalmon': ..., 'darkseagreen': ..., 'darkslateblue': ...,
'darkslategray': ..., 'darkslategrey': ..., 'darkturquoise': ..., 'darkviolet': ...,
'deeppink': ..., 'deepskyblue': ..., 'dimgray': ..., 'dimgrey': ..., 'dodgerblue': ...,
'firebrick': ..., 'floralwhite': ..., 'forestgreen': ..., 'gainsboro': ..., 'ghostwhite':
..., 'gold': ..., 'goldenrod': ..., 'greenyellow': ..., 'grey': ..., 'honeydew': ...,
'hotpink': ..., 'indianred': ..., 'indigo': ..., 'ivory': ..., 'khaki': ..., 'lavender':
..., 'lavenderblush': ..., 'lawngreen': ..., 'lemonchiffon': ..., 'lightblue': ...,
'lightcoral': ..., 'lightcyan': ..., 'lightgoldenrodyellow': ..., 'lightgray': ...,
'lightgreen': ..., 'lightgrey': ..., 'lightpink': ..., 'lightsalmon': ...,
'lightseagreen': ..., 'lightskyblue': ..., 'lightslategray': ..., 'lightslategrey': ...,
'lightsteelblue': ..., 'lightyellow': ..., 'limegreen': ..., 'linen': ..., 'magenta': ...,
'mediumaquamarine': ..., 'mediumblue': ..., 'mediumorchid': ..., 'mediumpurple': ...,
'mediumseagreen': ..., 'mediumslateblue': ..., 'mediumspringgreen': ...,
'mediumturquoise': ..., 'mediumvioletred': ..., 'midnightblue': ..., 'mintcream': ...,
'mistyrose': ..., 'moccasin': ..., 'navajowhite': ..., 'oldlace': ..., 'olivedrab': ...,
'orange': ..., 'orangered': ..., 'orchid': ..., 'palegoldenrod': ..., 'palegreen': ...,
'paleturquoise': ..., 'palevioletred': ..., 'papayawhip': ..., 'peachpuff': ..., 'peru':
..., 'pink': ..., 'plum': ..., 'powderblue': ..., 'rosybrown': ..., 'royalblue': ...,
'saddlebrown': ..., 'salmon': ..., 'sandybrown': ..., 'seagreen': ..., 'seashell': ...,
'sienna': ..., 'skyblue': ..., 'slateblue': ..., 'slategray': ..., 'slategrey': ...,
'snow': ..., 'springgreen': ..., 'steelblue': ..., 'tan': ..., 'thistle': ..., 'tomato':
..., 'turquoise': ..., 'violet': ..., 'wheat': ..., 'whitesmoke': ..., 'yellowgreen': ...})
```

List of colour keywords as given by as given by *CSS Color Module Level 3 W3C Recommendation*.

### References

[W3C22]

### colour.notation.keyword\_to\_RGB\_CSSColor3

`colour.notation.keyword_to_RGB_CSSColor3(keyword: str) → NDArrayFloat`

Convert given colour keyword to RGB colourspace according to *CSS Color Module Level 3 W3C Recommendation*.

#### Parameters

**keyword** (`str`) – Colour keyword.

#### Returns

RGB colourspace array.

#### Return type

`numpy.array`

## Notes

- All the RGB colors are specified in the *IEC 61966-2-1:1999 sRGB* colourspace.

## Examples

```
>>> keyword_to_RGB_CSSColor3("black")
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> keyword_to_RGB_CSSColor3("white")
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.])
>>> keyword_to_RGB_CSSColor3("aliceblue")
array([ 0.9411764...,  0.9725490...,  1.          ])
```

## Optical Phenomena

### Rayleigh Scattering

colour

<code>rayleigh_scattering(wavelength[, ...])</code>	Return the <i>Rayleigh</i> optical depth $T_r(\lambda)$ as function of wavelength $\lambda$ in centimeters (cm).
<code>sd_rayleigh_scattering([shape, ...])</code>	Return the <i>Rayleigh</i> spectral distribution for given spectral shape.
<code>scattering_cross_section(wavelength[, ...])</code>	Return the scattering cross-section per molecule $\sigma$ of dry air as function of wavelength $\lambda$ in centimeters (cm) using given $CO_2$ concentration in parts per million (ppm) and temperature $T[K]$ in kelvin degrees following <i>Van de Hulst (1957)</i> method.

### colour.rayleigh\_scattering

`colour.rayleigh_scattering(wavelength: ArrayLike, CO2_concentration: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_CO2_CONCENTRATION, temperature: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_AIR_TEMPERATURE, pressure: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVERAGE_PRESSURE_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL, latitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_LATITUDE, altitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_ALTITUDE, avogadro_constant: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVOGADRO, n_s_function: Callable = air_refraction_index_Bodhaine1999, F_air_function: Callable = F_air_Bodhaine1999) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Rayleigh* optical depth  $T_r(\lambda)$  as function of wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).

#### Parameters

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).
- **CO2\_concentration** (ArrayLike) –  $CO_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm).
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Air temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **pressure** (ArrayLike) – Surface pressure  $P$  of the measurement site.
- **latitude** (ArrayLike) – Latitude of the site in degrees.
- **altitude** (ArrayLike) – Altitude of the site in meters.

- **avogadro\_constant** (ArrayLike) – *Avogadro's* number (molecules  $\text{mol}^{-1}$ ).
- **n\_s\_function** (Callable) – Air refraction index  $n_s$  computation method.
- **F\_air\_function** (Callable) –  $(6 + 3_p)/(6 - 7_p)$ , the depolarisation term  $F(\text{air})$  or *King Factor* computation method.

**Returns**

*Rayleigh* optical depth  $T_r(\lambda)$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** Unlike most objects of `colour.phenomena.rayleigh` module, `colour.phenomena.rayleigh_optical_depth()` expects wavelength  $\lambda$  to be expressed in centimeters (cm).

**References**

[BWDS99], [Wikipedia01d]

**Examples**

```
>>> rayleigh_optical_depth(555 * 10e-8)
0.0936290...
```

**colour.sd\_rayleigh\_scattering**

`colour.sd_rayleigh_scattering(shape: SpectralShape = SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT, CO2_concentration: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_CO2_CONCENTRATION, temperature: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_AIR_TEMPERATURE, pressure: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVERAGE_PRESSURE_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL, latitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_LATITUDE, altitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_ALTITUDE, avogadro_constant: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVOGADRO, n_s_function: Callable = air_refraction_index_Bodhaine1999, F_air_function: Callable = F_air_Bodhaine1999) → SpectralDistribution`

Return the *Rayleigh* spectral distribution for given spectral shape.

**Parameters**

- **shape** (SpectralShape) – Spectral shape used to create the *Rayleigh* scattering spectral distribution.
- **CO2\_concentration** (ArrayLike) –  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm).
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Air temperature  $T[\text{K}]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **pressure** (ArrayLike) – Surface pressure  $P$  of the measurement site.
- **latitude** (ArrayLike) – Latitude of the site in degrees.
- **altitude** (ArrayLike) – Altitude of the site in meters.
- **avogadro\_constant** (ArrayLike) – *Avogadro's* number (molecules  $\text{mol}^{-1}$ ).
- **n\_s\_function** (Callable) – Air refraction index  $n_s$  computation method.
- **F\_air\_function** (Callable) –  $(6 + 3_p)/(6 - 7_p)$ , the depolarisation term  $F(\text{air})$  or *King Factor* computation method.

**Returns***Rayleigh* optical depth spectral distribution.**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**References**[\[BWDS99\]](#), [\[Wikipedia01d\]](#)**Examples**

```

>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_rayleigh_scattering()
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.          ,  0.5602465...],
                    [ 361.          ,  0.5537481...],
                    [ 362.          ,  0.5473446...],
                    [ 363.          ,  0.5410345...],
                    [ 364.          ,  0.5348161...],
                    [ 365.          ,  0.5286877...],
                    [ 366.          ,  0.5226477...],
                    [ 367.          ,  0.5166948...],
                    [ 368.          ,  0.5108272...],
                    [ 369.          ,  0.5050436...],
                    [ 370.          ,  0.4993425...],
                    [ 371.          ,  0.4937224...],
                    [ 372.          ,  0.4881820...],
                    [ 373.          ,  0.4827199...],
                    [ 374.          ,  0.4773348...],
                    [ 375.          ,  0.4720253...],
                    [ 376.          ,  0.4667902...],
                    [ 377.          ,  0.4616282...],
                    [ 378.          ,  0.4565380...],
                    [ 379.          ,  0.4515186...],
                    [ 380.          ,  0.4465686...],
                    [ 381.          ,  0.4416869...],
                    [ 382.          ,  0.4368724...],
                    [ 383.          ,  0.4321240...],
                    [ 384.          ,  0.4274405...],
                    [ 385.          ,  0.4228209...],
                    [ 386.          ,  0.4182641...],
                    [ 387.          ,  0.4137692...],
                    [ 388.          ,  0.4093350...],
                    [ 389.          ,  0.4049607...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.4006451...],
                    [ 391.          ,  0.3963874...],
                    [ 392.          ,  0.3921867...],
                    [ 393.          ,  0.3880419...],
                    [ 394.          ,  0.3839523...],
                    [ 395.          ,  0.3799169...],
                    [ 396.          ,  0.3759348...],
                    [ 397.          ,  0.3720053...],
                    [ 398.          ,  0.3681274...],
                    [ 399.          ,  0.3643003...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 400.	,	0.3605233...],
[ 401.	,	0.3567956...],
[ 402.	,	0.3531163...],
[ 403.	,	0.3494847...],
[ 404.	,	0.3459001...],
[ 405.	,	0.3423617...],
[ 406.	,	0.3388689...],
[ 407.	,	0.3354208...],
[ 408.	,	0.3320169...],
[ 409.	,	0.3286563...],
[ 410.	,	0.3253386...],
[ 411.	,	0.3220629...],
[ 412.	,	0.3188287...],
[ 413.	,	0.3156354...],
[ 414.	,	0.3124822...],
[ 415.	,	0.3093687...],
[ 416.	,	0.3062941...],
[ 417.	,	0.3032579...],
[ 418.	,	0.3002596...],
[ 419.	,	0.2972985...],
[ 420.	,	0.2943741...],
[ 421.	,	0.2914858...],
[ 422.	,	0.2886332...],
[ 423.	,	0.2858157...],
[ 424.	,	0.2830327...],
[ 425.	,	0.2802837...],
[ 426.	,	0.2775683...],
[ 427.	,	0.2748860...],
[ 428.	,	0.2722362...],
[ 429.	,	0.2696185...],
[ 430.	,	0.2670324...],
[ 431.	,	0.2644775...],
[ 432.	,	0.2619533...],
[ 433.	,	0.2594594...],
[ 434.	,	0.2569952...],
[ 435.	,	0.2545605...],
[ 436.	,	0.2521548...],
[ 437.	,	0.2497776...],
[ 438.	,	0.2474285...],
[ 439.	,	0.2451072...],
[ 440.	,	0.2428133...],
[ 441.	,	0.2405463...],
[ 442.	,	0.2383059...],
[ 443.	,	0.2360916...],
[ 444.	,	0.2339033...],
[ 445.	,	0.2317404...],
[ 446.	,	0.2296026...],
[ 447.	,	0.2274895...],
[ 448.	,	0.2254009...],
[ 449.	,	0.2233364...],
[ 450.	,	0.2212956...],
[ 451.	,	0.2192782...],
[ 452.	,	0.2172839...],
[ 453.	,	0.2153124...],
[ 454.	,	0.2133633...],
[ 455.	,	0.2114364...],

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

[ 456.	,	0.2095313...],
[ 457.	,	0.2076478...],
[ 458.	,	0.2057855...],
[ 459.	,	0.2039442...],
[ 460.	,	0.2021235...],
[ 461.	,	0.2003233...],
[ 462.	,	0.1985432...],
[ 463.	,	0.1967829...],
[ 464.	,	0.1950423...],
[ 465.	,	0.1933209...],
[ 466.	,	0.1916186...],
[ 467.	,	0.1899351...],
[ 468.	,	0.1882702...],
[ 469.	,	0.1866236...],
[ 470.	,	0.1849951...],
[ 471.	,	0.1833844...],
[ 472.	,	0.1817913...],
[ 473.	,	0.1802156...],
[ 474.	,	0.1786570...],
[ 475.	,	0.1771153...],
[ 476.	,	0.1755903...],
[ 477.	,	0.1740818...],
[ 478.	,	0.1725895...],
[ 479.	,	0.1711133...],
[ 480.	,	0.1696529...],
[ 481.	,	0.1682082...],
[ 482.	,	0.1667789...],
[ 483.	,	0.1653648...],
[ 484.	,	0.1639658...],
[ 485.	,	0.1625816...],
[ 486.	,	0.1612121...],
[ 487.	,	0.1598570...],
[ 488.	,	0.1585163...],
[ 489.	,	0.1571896...],
[ 490.	,	0.1558769...],
[ 491.	,	0.1545779...],
[ 492.	,	0.1532925...],
[ 493.	,	0.1520205...],
[ 494.	,	0.1507617...],
[ 495.	,	0.1495160...],
[ 496.	,	0.1482832...],
[ 497.	,	0.1470632...],
[ 498.	,	0.1458558...],
[ 499.	,	0.1446607...],
[ 500.	,	0.1434780...],
[ 501.	,	0.1423074...],
[ 502.	,	0.1411488...],
[ 503.	,	0.140002 ...],
[ 504.	,	0.1388668...],
[ 505.	,	0.1377433...],
[ 506.	,	0.1366311...],
[ 507.	,	0.1355301...],
[ 508.	,	0.1344403...],
[ 509.	,	0.1333615...],
[ 510.	,	0.1322936...],
[ 511.	,	0.1312363...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 512.	,	0.1301897...],
[ 513.	,	0.1291535...],
[ 514.	,	0.1281277...],
[ 515.	,	0.1271121...],
[ 516.	,	0.1261065...],
[ 517.	,	0.1251110...],
[ 518.	,	0.1241253...],
[ 519.	,	0.1231493...],
[ 520.	,	0.1221829...],
[ 521.	,	0.1212261...],
[ 522.	,	0.1202786...],
[ 523.	,	0.1193405...],
[ 524.	,	0.1184115...],
[ 525.	,	0.1174915...],
[ 526.	,	0.1165806...],
[ 527.	,	0.1156784...],
[ 528.	,	0.1147851...],
[ 529.	,	0.1139004...],
[ 530.	,	0.1130242...],
[ 531.	,	0.1121564...],
[ 532.	,	0.1112971...],
[ 533.	,	0.1104459...],
[ 534.	,	0.1096030...],
[ 535.	,	0.1087681...],
[ 536.	,	0.1079411...],
[ 537.	,	0.1071221...],
[ 538.	,	0.1063108...],
[ 539.	,	0.1055072...],
[ 540.	,	0.1047113...],
[ 541.	,	0.1039229...],
[ 542.	,	0.1031419...],
[ 543.	,	0.1023682...],
[ 544.	,	0.1016019...],
[ 545.	,	0.1008427...],
[ 546.	,	0.1000906...],
[ 547.	,	0.0993456...],
[ 548.	,	0.0986075...],
[ 549.	,	0.0978763...],
[ 550.	,	0.0971519...],
[ 551.	,	0.0964342...],
[ 552.	,	0.0957231...],
[ 553.	,	0.0950186...],
[ 554.	,	0.0943206...],
[ 555.	,	0.0936290...],
[ 556.	,	0.0929438...],
[ 557.	,	0.0922649...],
[ 558.	,	0.0915922...],
[ 559.	,	0.0909256...],
[ 560.	,	0.0902651...],
[ 561.	,	0.0896106...],
[ 562.	,	0.0889620...],
[ 563.	,	0.0883194...],
[ 564.	,	0.0876825...],
[ 565.	,	0.0870514...],
[ 566.	,	0.0864260...],
[ 567.	,	0.0858063...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 568.	,	0.0851921...],
[ 569.	,	0.0845834...],
[ 570.	,	0.0839801...],
[ 571.	,	0.0833822...],
[ 572.	,	0.0827897...],
[ 573.	,	0.0822025...],
[ 574.	,	0.0816204...],
[ 575.	,	0.0810436...],
[ 576.	,	0.0804718...],
[ 577.	,	0.0799051...],
[ 578.	,	0.0793434...],
[ 579.	,	0.0787866...],
[ 580.	,	0.0782347...],
[ 581.	,	0.0776877...],
[ 582.	,	0.0771454...],
[ 583.	,	0.0766079...],
[ 584.	,	0.0760751...],
[ 585.	,	0.0755469...],
[ 586.	,	0.0750234...],
[ 587.	,	0.0745043...],
[ 588.	,	0.0739898...],
[ 589.	,	0.0734797...],
[ 590.	,	0.0729740...],
[ 591.	,	0.0724727...],
[ 592.	,	0.0719757...],
[ 593.	,	0.0714830...],
[ 594.	,	0.0709944...],
[ 595.	,	0.0705101...],
[ 596.	,	0.0700299...],
[ 597.	,	0.0695538...],
[ 598.	,	0.0690818...],
[ 599.	,	0.0686137...],
[ 600.	,	0.0681497...],
[ 601.	,	0.0676895...],
[ 602.	,	0.0672333...],
[ 603.	,	0.0667809...],
[ 604.	,	0.0663323...],
[ 605.	,	0.0658875...],
[ 606.	,	0.0654464...],
[ 607.	,	0.0650091...],
[ 608.	,	0.0645753...],
[ 609.	,	0.0641453...],
[ 610.	,	0.0637187...],
[ 611.	,	0.0632958...],
[ 612.	,	0.0628764...],
[ 613.	,	0.0624604...],
[ 614.	,	0.0620479...],
[ 615.	,	0.0616388...],
[ 616.	,	0.0612331...],
[ 617.	,	0.0608307...],
[ 618.	,	0.0604316...],
[ 619.	,	0.0600358...],
[ 620.	,	0.0596433...],
[ 621.	,	0.0592539...],
[ 622.	,	0.0588678...],
[ 623.	,	0.0584848...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 624.	,	0.0581049...],
[ 625.	,	0.0577281...],
[ 626.	,	0.0573544...],
[ 627.	,	0.0569837...],
[ 628.	,	0.0566160...],
[ 629.	,	0.0562513...],
[ 630.	,	0.0558895...],
[ 631.	,	0.0555306...],
[ 632.	,	0.0551746...],
[ 633.	,	0.0548215...],
[ 634.	,	0.0544712...],
[ 635.	,	0.0541237...],
[ 636.	,	0.0537789...],
[ 637.	,	0.0534369...],
[ 638.	,	0.0530977...],
[ 639.	,	0.0527611...],
[ 640.	,	0.0524272...],
[ 641.	,	0.0520960...],
[ 642.	,	0.0517674...],
[ 643.	,	0.0514413...],
[ 644.	,	0.0511179...],
[ 645.	,	0.0507970...],
[ 646.	,	0.0504786...],
[ 647.	,	0.0501627...],
[ 648.	,	0.0498493...],
[ 649.	,	0.0495383...],
[ 650.	,	0.0492298...],
[ 651.	,	0.0489236...],
[ 652.	,	0.0486199...],
[ 653.	,	0.0483185...],
[ 654.	,	0.0480194...],
[ 655.	,	0.0477227...],
[ 656.	,	0.0474283...],
[ 657.	,	0.0471361...],
[ 658.	,	0.0468462...],
[ 659.	,	0.0465585...],
[ 660.	,	0.0462730...],
[ 661.	,	0.0459898...],
[ 662.	,	0.0457087...],
[ 663.	,	0.0454297...],
[ 664.	,	0.0451529...],
[ 665.	,	0.0448782...],
[ 666.	,	0.0446055...],
[ 667.	,	0.0443350...],
[ 668.	,	0.0440665...],
[ 669.	,	0.0438000...],
[ 670.	,	0.0435356...],
[ 671.	,	0.0432731...],
[ 672.	,	0.0430127...],
[ 673.	,	0.0427542...],
[ 674.	,	0.0424976...],
[ 675.	,	0.0422430...],
[ 676.	,	0.0419902...],
[ 677.	,	0.0417394...],
[ 678.	,	0.0414905...],
[ 679.	,	0.0412434...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[ 680.	,	0.0409981...],
[ 681.	,	0.0407547...],
[ 682.	,	0.0405131...],
[ 683.	,	0.0402732...],
[ 684.	,	0.0400352...],
[ 685.	,	0.0397989...],
[ 686.	,	0.0395643...],
[ 687.	,	0.0393315...],
[ 688.	,	0.0391004...],
[ 689.	,	0.0388710...],
[ 690.	,	0.0386433...],
[ 691.	,	0.0384173...],
[ 692.	,	0.0381929...],
[ 693.	,	0.0379701...],
[ 694.	,	0.0377490...],
[ 695.	,	0.0375295...],
[ 696.	,	0.0373115...],
[ 697.	,	0.0370952...],
[ 698.	,	0.0368804...],
[ 699.	,	0.0366672...],
[ 700.	,	0.0364556...],
[ 701.	,	0.0362454...],
[ 702.	,	0.0360368...],
[ 703.	,	0.0358297...],
[ 704.	,	0.0356241...],
[ 705.	,	0.0354199...],
[ 706.	,	0.0352172...],
[ 707.	,	0.0350160...],
[ 708.	,	0.0348162...],
[ 709.	,	0.0346178...],
[ 710.	,	0.0344208...],
[ 711.	,	0.0342253...],
[ 712.	,	0.0340311...],
[ 713.	,	0.0338383...],
[ 714.	,	0.0336469...],
[ 715.	,	0.0334569...],
[ 716.	,	0.0332681...],
[ 717.	,	0.0330807...],
[ 718.	,	0.0328947...],
[ 719.	,	0.0327099...],
[ 720.	,	0.0325264...],
[ 721.	,	0.0323443...],
[ 722.	,	0.0321634...],
[ 723.	,	0.0319837...],
[ 724.	,	0.0318054...],
[ 725.	,	0.0316282...],
[ 726.	,	0.0314523...],
[ 727.	,	0.0312777...],
[ 728.	,	0.0311042...],
[ 729.	,	0.0309319...],
[ 730.	,	0.0307609...],
[ 731.	,	0.0305910...],
[ 732.	,	0.0304223...],
[ 733.	,	0.0302548...],
[ 734.	,	0.0300884...],
[ 735.	,	0.0299231...],

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 736.      , 0.0297590...],
[ 737.      , 0.0295960...],
[ 738.      , 0.0294342...],
[ 739.      , 0.0292734...],
[ 740.      , 0.0291138...],
[ 741.      , 0.0289552...],
[ 742.      , 0.0287977...],
[ 743.      , 0.0286413...],
[ 744.      , 0.0284859...],
[ 745.      , 0.0283316...],
[ 746.      , 0.0281784...],
[ 747.      , 0.0280262...],
[ 748.      , 0.0278750...],
[ 749.      , 0.0277248...],
[ 750.      , 0.0275757...],
[ 751.      , 0.0274275...],
[ 752.      , 0.0272804...],
[ 753.      , 0.0271342...],
[ 754.      , 0.0269890...],
[ 755.      , 0.0268448...],
[ 756.      , 0.0267015...],
[ 757.      , 0.0265592...],
[ 758.      , 0.0264179...],
[ 759.      , 0.0262775...],
[ 760.      , 0.0261380...],
[ 761.      , 0.0259995...],
[ 762.      , 0.0258618...],
[ 763.      , 0.0257251...],
[ 764.      , 0.0255893...],
[ 765.      , 0.0254544...],
[ 766.      , 0.0253204...],
[ 767.      , 0.0251872...],
[ 768.      , 0.0250550...],
[ 769.      , 0.0249236...],
[ 770.      , 0.0247930...],
[ 771.      , 0.0246633...],
[ 772.      , 0.0245345...],
[ 773.      , 0.0244065...],
[ 774.      , 0.0242794...],
[ 775.      , 0.0241530...],
[ 776.      , 0.0240275...],
[ 777.      , 0.0239029...],
[ 778.      , 0.0237790...],
[ 779.      , 0.0236559...],
[ 780.      , 0.0235336...]],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

## colour.scattering\_cross\_section

```
colour.scattering_cross_section(wavelength: ArrayLike, CO2_concentration: ArrayLike =
    CONSTANT_STANDARD_CO2_CONCENTRATION, temperature:
    ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_AIR_TEMPERATURE,
    avogadro_constant: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVOGADRO,
    n_s_function: Callable = air_refraction_index_Bodhaine1999,
    F_air_function: Callable = F_air_Bodhaine1999) → NDArrayFloat
```

Return the scattering cross-section per molecule  $\sigma$  of dry air as function of wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm) using given  $CO_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm) and temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees following *Van de Hulst (1957)* method.

### Parameters

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).
- **CO2\_concentration** (ArrayLike) –  $CO_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm).
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Air temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **avogadro\_constant** (ArrayLike) – *Avogadro's* number (molecules  $mol^{-1}$ ).
- **n\_s\_function** (Callable) – Air refraction index  $n_s$  computation method.
- **F\_air\_function** (Callable) –  $(6 + 3_p)/(6 - 7_p)$ , the depolarisation term  $F(air)$  or *King Factor* computation method.

### Returns

Scattering cross-section per molecule  $\sigma$  of dry air.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** Unlike most objects of `colour.phenomena.rayleigh` module, `colour.scattering_cross_section()` expects wavelength  $\lambda$  to be expressed in centimeters (cm).

## References

[BWDS99], [Wikipedia01d]

## Examples

```
>>> scattering_cross_section(555 * 10e-8)
4.3466692...e-27
```

`colour.phenomena`

`rayleigh_optical_depth(wavelength[, ...])`

Return the *Rayleigh* optical depth  $T_r(\lambda)$  as function of wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).

`colour.phenomena.rayleigh_optical_depth`

```
colour.phenomena.rayleigh_optical_depth(wavelength: ArrayLike, CO2_concentration: ArrayLike =
    CONSTANT_STANDARD_CO2_CONCENTRATION,
    temperature: ArrayLike =
    CONSTANT_STANDARD_AIR_TEMPERATURE, pressure:
    ArrayLike =
    CONSTANT_AVERAGE_PRESSURE_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL,
    latitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_LATITUDE,
    altitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_ALTITUDE,
    avogadro_constant: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVOGADRO,
    n_s_function: Callable =
    air_refraction_index_Bodhaine1999, F_air_function:
    Callable = F_air_Bodhaine1999) → NDArrayFloat
```

Return the *Rayleigh* optical depth  $T_r(\lambda)$  as function of wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).

**Parameters**

- **wavelength** (ArrayLike) – Wavelength  $\lambda$  in centimeters (cm).
- **CO2\_concentration** (ArrayLike) –  $CO_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm).
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Air temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **pressure** (ArrayLike) – Surface pressure  $P$  of the measurement site.
- **latitude** (ArrayLike) – Latitude of the site in degrees.
- **altitude** (ArrayLike) – Altitude of the site in meters.
- **avogadro\_constant** (ArrayLike) – *Avogadro's* number (molecules  $mol^{-1}$ ).
- **n\_s\_function** (Callable) – Air refraction index  $n_s$  computation method.
- **F\_air\_function** (Callable) –  $(6 + 3_p)/(6 - 7_p)$ , the depolarisation term  $F(air)$  or *King Factor* computation method.

**Returns**

*Rayleigh* optical depth  $T_r(\lambda)$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** Unlike most objects of `colour.phenomena.rayleigh` module, `colour.phenomena.rayleigh_optical_depth()` expects wavelength  $\lambda$  to be expressed in centimeters (cm).

**References**

[BWDS99], [Wikipedia01d]



## Examples

```
>>> rayleigh_optical_depth(555 * 10e-8)
0.0936290...
```

## Plotting

### Common

colour.plotting

<code>ColourSwatch(</code> RGB, name)	Define a data structure for a colour swatch.
---------------------------------------	--

### colour.plotting.ColourSwatch

**class** colour.plotting.ColourSwatch(*RGB: ArrayLike, name: str | None = <factory>*)

Bases: `object`

Define a data structure for a colour swatch.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (`ArrayLike`) – RGB Colour.
- **name** (`str` | `None`) – Colour name.

`__eq__`(*other*)

Return self==value.

`__hash__` = `None`

`__init__`(*RGB: ArrayLike, name: str | None = <factory>*) → `None`

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (`ArrayLike`) –
- **name** (`str` | `None`) –

#### Return type

`None`

`__repr__`()

Return repr(self).

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

<code>colour_style([use_style])</code>	Return <i>Colour</i> plotting style.
<code>override_style(**kwargs)</code>	Decorate a function to override <i>Matplotlib</i> style.
<code>colour_cycle(**kwargs)</code>	Return a colour cycle iterator using given colour map.
<code>artist(**kwargs)</code>	Return the current figure and its axes or creates a new one.
<code>camera(**kwargs)</code>	Set the camera settings.
<code>render(**kwargs)</code>	Render the current figure while adjusting various settings such as the bounding box, the title or background transparency.
<code>label_rectangles(labels, rectangles[, ...])</code>	Add labels above given rectangles.
<code>uniform_axes3d(**kwargs)</code>	Set equal aspect ratio to given 3d axes.
<code>plot_single_colour_swatch(colour_swatch, ...)</code>	Plot given colour swatch.
<code>plot_multi_colour_swatches(colour_swatches)</code>	Plot given colours swatches.
<code>plot_single_function(function[, samples, ...])</code>	Plot given function.
<code>plot_multi_functions(functions[, samples, ...])</code>	Plot given functions.
<code>plot_image(image[, imshow_kwargs, text_kwargs])</code>	Plot given image.

## colour.plotting.colour\_style

`colour.plotting.colour_style(use_style: bool = True)` → *dict*

Return *Colour* plotting style.

### Parameters

**use\_style** (*bool*) – Whether to use the style and load it into *Matplotlib*.

### Returns

*Colour* style.

### Return type

*dict*

## colour.plotting.override\_style

`colour.plotting.override_style(**kwargs: Any)` → *Callable*

Decorate a function to override *Matplotlib* style.

### Parameters

**kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

### Return type

*Callable*

## Examples

```
>>> @override_style(**{"text.color": "red"})
... def f(*args, **kwargs):
...     plt.text(0.5, 0.5, "This is a text!")
...     plt.show()
...
>>> f()
```

### colour.plotting.colour\_cycle

colour.plotting.colour\_cycle(\*\*kwargs: Any) → cycle

Return a colour cycle iterator using given colour map.

#### Parameters

- **colour\_cycle\_map** – Matplotlib colourmap name.
- **colour\_cycle\_count** – Colours count to pick in the colourmap.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

#### Returns

Colour cycle iterator.

#### Return type

itertools.cycle

### colour.plotting.artist

colour.plotting.artist(\*\*kwargs: KwargArtist | Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Return the current figure and its axes or creates a new one.

#### Parameters

**kwargs** (KwargArtist | Any) – {colour.plotting.common.KwargArtist()}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

### colour.plotting.camera

colour.plotting.camera(\*\*kwargs: KwargCamera | Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes3D]

Set the camera settings.

#### Parameters

**kwargs** (KwargCamera | Any) – {colour.plotting.common.KwargCamera()}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

### colour.plotting.render

colour.plotting.render(\*\*kwargs: KwargRender | Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes] | Tuple[Figure, Axes3D]

Render the current figure while adjusting various settings such as the bounding box, the title or background transparency.

#### Parameters

**kwargs** (KwargRender | Any) – {colour.plotting.common.KwargRender()}, See the documentation of the previously listed class.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

### `colour.plotting.label_rectangles`

`colour.plotting.label_rectangles(labels: Sequence[str], rectangles: Sequence[Patch], rotation: Literal['horizontal', 'vertical'] | str = 'vertical', text_size: float = CONSTANTS_COLOUR_STYLE.font.scaling.medium, offset: ArrayLike | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Add labels above given rectangles.

#### Parameters

- **labels** (`Sequence[str]`) – Labels to display.
- **rectangles** (`Sequence[Patch]`) – Rectangles to used to set the labels value and position.
- **rotation** (`Literal['horizontal', 'vertical'] | str`) – Labels orientation.
- **text\_size** (`float`) – Labels text size.
- **offset** (`ArrayLike | None`) – Labels offset as percentages of the largest rectangle dimensions.
- **figure** – Figure to apply the render elements onto.
- **axes** – Axes to apply the render elements onto.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

### `colour.plotting.uniform_axes3d`

`colour.plotting.uniform_axes3d(**kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Set equal aspect ratio to given 3d axes.

#### Parameters

- **figure** – Figure to apply the render elements onto.
- **axes** – Axes to apply the render elements onto.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

**colour.plotting.plot\_single\_colour\_swatch**

`colour.plotting.plot_single_colour_swatch`(*colour\_swatch*: *ArrayLike* | *ColourSwatch*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given colour swatch.

**Parameters**

- **colour\_swatch** (*ArrayLike* | *ColourSwatch*) – Colour swatch, either a regular *ArrayLike* or a `colour.plotting.ColourSwatch` class instance.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_swatches()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

*tuple*

**Examples**

```
>>> RGB = ColourSwatch((0.45620519, 0.03081071, 0.04091952))
>>> plot_single_colour_swatch(RGB)
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_colour\_swatches

```
colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_swatches(colour_swatches: Sequence[ArrayLike |  
                                           ColourSwatch], width: float = 1, height: float = 1,  
                                           spacing: float = 0, columns: int | None = None,  
                                           direction: Literal['+y', '-y'] | str = '+y', text_kwargs:  
                                           dict | None = None, background_colour: ArrayLike =  
                                           (1.0, 1.0, 1.0), compare_swatches: Literal['Diagonal',  
                                           'Stacked'] | str | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →  
                                           Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given colours swatches.

### Parameters

- **colour\_swatches** (Sequence[ArrayLike | ColourSwatch]) – Colour swatch sequence, either a regular ArrayLike or a sequence of colour.plotting.ColourSwatch class instances.
- **width** (float) – Colour swatch width.
- **height** (float) – Colour swatch height.
- **spacing** (float) – Colour swatches spacing.
- **columns** (int | None) – Colour swatches columns count, defaults to the colour swatch count or half of it if comparing.
- **direction** (Literal['+y', '-y'] | str) – Row stacking direction.
- **text\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the matplotlib.pyplot.text() definition. The following special keywords can also be used:
  - **offset**: Sets the text offset.
  - **visible**: Sets the text visibility.
- **background\_colour** (ArrayLike) – Background colour.
- **compare\_swatches** (Literal['Diagonal', 'Stacked'] | str | None) – Whether to compare the swatches, in which case the colour swatch count must be an even number with alternating reference colour swatches and test colour swatches. *Stacked* will draw the test colour swatch in the center of the reference colour swatch, *Diagonal* will draw the reference colour swatch in the upper left diagonal area and the test colour swatch in the bottom right diagonal area.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.render()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

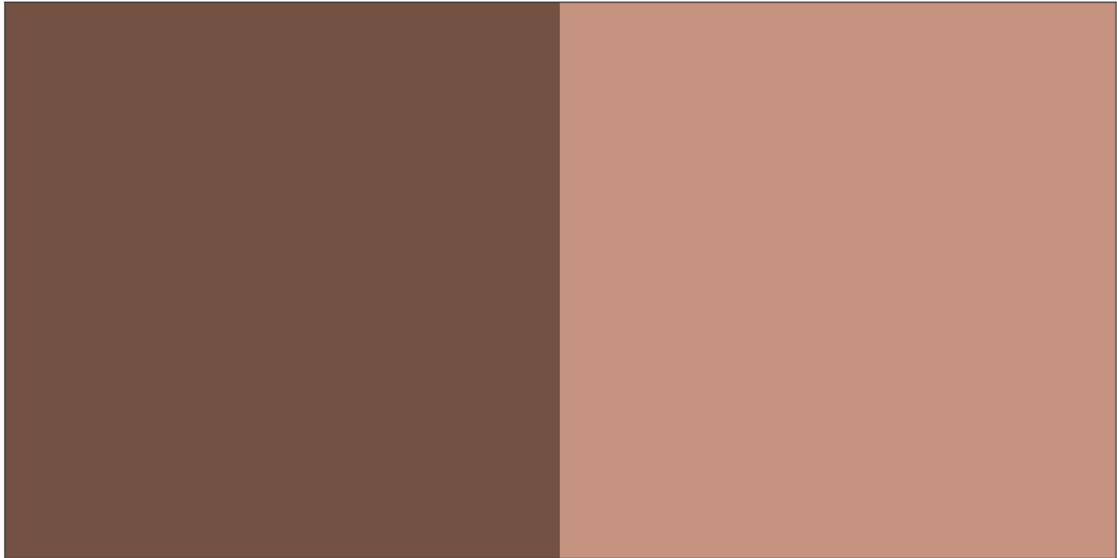
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> RGB_1 = ColourSwatch((0.45293517, 0.31732158, 0.26414773))
>>> RGB_2 = ColourSwatch((0.77875824, 0.57726450, 0.50453169))
>>> plot_multi_colour_swatches([RGB_1, RGB_2])
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_single\_function

`colour.plotting.plot_single_function`(*function*: Callable, *samples*: ArrayLike | None = None, *log\_x*: int | None = None, *log\_y*: int | None = None, *plot\_kwargs*: dict | List[dict] | None = None, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot given function.

### Parameters

- **function** (Callable) – Function to plot.
- **samples** (ArrayLike | None) – Samples to evaluate the functions with.
- **log\_x** (int | None) – Log base to use for the x axis scale, if None, the x axis scale will be linear.
- **log\_y** (int | None) – Log base to use for the y axis scale, if None, the y axis scale will be linear.
- **plot\_kwargs** (dict | List[dict] | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted function.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

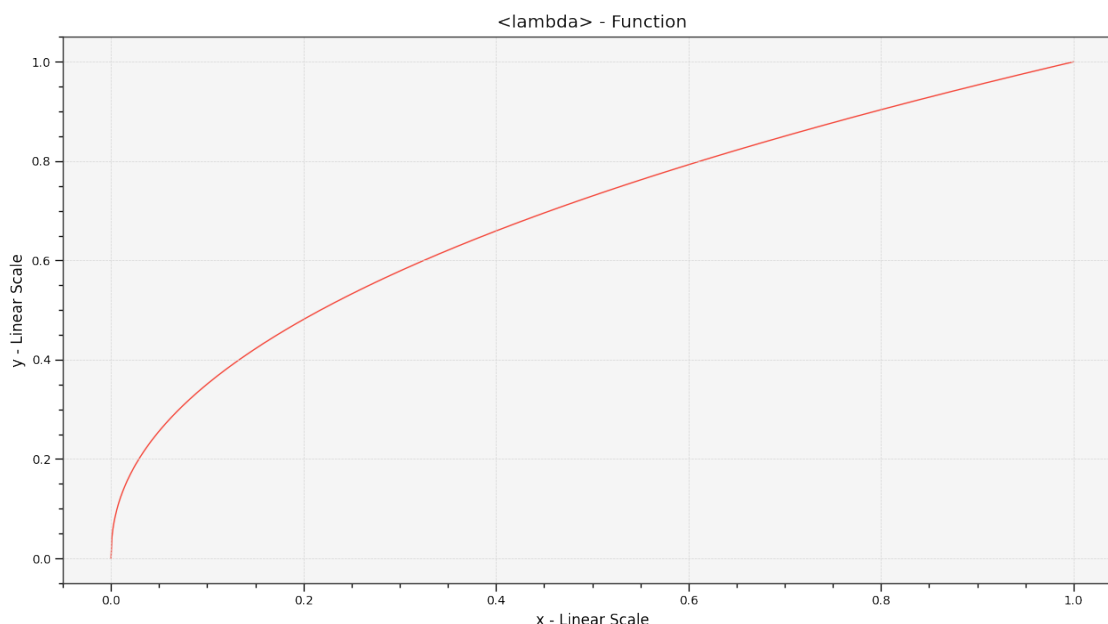
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import gamma_function
>>> plot_single_function(partial(gamma_function, exponent=1 / 2.2))
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions`

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions`(*functions*: *Dict*[*str*, *Callable*], *samples*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *log\_x*: *int* | *None* = *None*, *log\_y*: *int* | *None* = *None*, *plot\_kwargs*: *dict* | *List*[*dict*] | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given functions.

**Parameters**

- **functions** (*Dict*[*str*, *Callable*]) – Functions to plot.
- **samples** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) – Samples to evaluate the functions with.
- **log\_x** (*int* | *None*) – Log base to use for the x axis scale, if *None*, the x axis scale will be linear.
- **log\_y** (*int* | *None*) – Log base to use for the y axis scale, if *None*, the y axis scale will be linear.
- **plot\_kwargs** (*dict* | *List*[*dict*] | *None*) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted functions. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted functions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted function.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

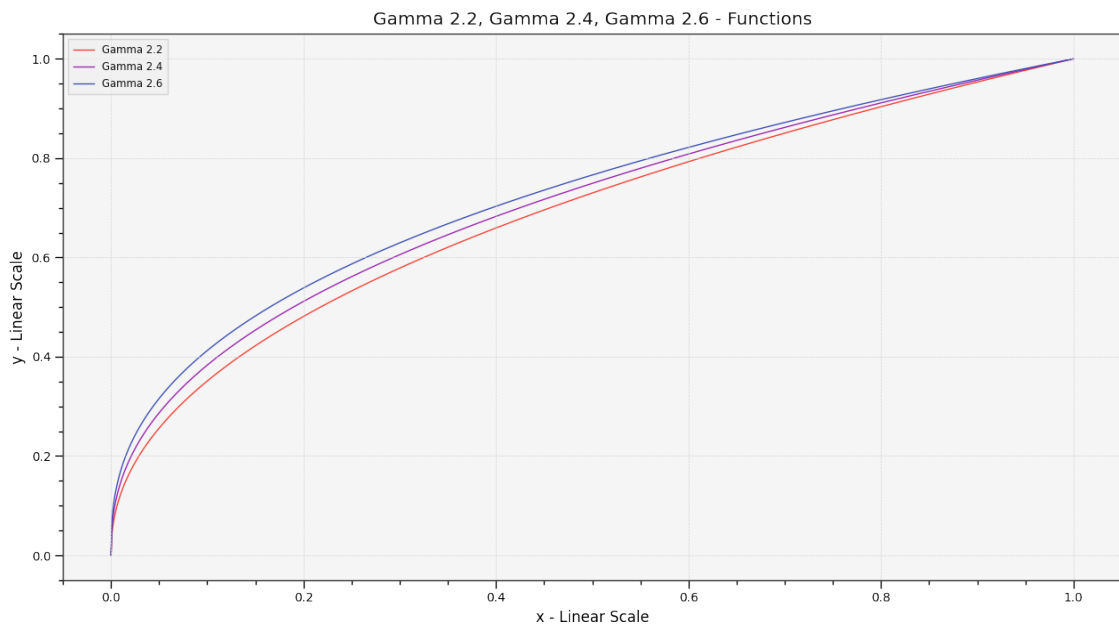


**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> functions = {
...     "Gamma 2.2": lambda x: x ** (1 / 2.2),
...     "Gamma 2.4": lambda x: x ** (1 / 2.4),
...     "Gamma 2.6": lambda x: x ** (1 / 2.6),
... }
>>> plot_multi_functions(functions)
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

**colour.plotting.plot\_image**

colour.plotting.**plot\_image**(image: ArrayLike, imshow\_kwargs: dict | None = None, text\_kwargs: dict | None = None, \*\*kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot given image.

**Parameters**

- **image** (ArrayLike) – Image to plot.
- **imshow\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()` definition.
- **text\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.text()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - **offset** : Sets the text offset.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

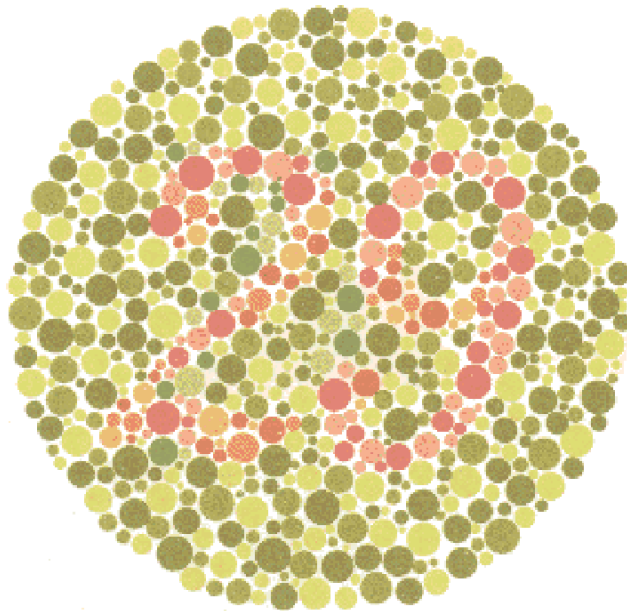
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> from colour import read_image
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "examples",
...     "plotting",
...     "resources",
...     "Ishihara_Colour_Blindness_Test_Plate_3.png",
... )
>>> plot_image(read_image(path))
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

**Ancillary Objects**

colour.plotting.common

<code>KwargsArtist</code>	Define the keyword argument types for the <code>colour.plotting.artist()</code> definition.
<code>KwargsCamera</code>	Define the keyword argument types for the <code>colour.plotting.camera()</code> definition.
<code>KwargsRender</code>	Define the keyword argument types for the <code>colour.plotting.render()</code> definition.
<code>font_scaling</code> (scaling, value)	Define a context manager setting temporarily a <i>Matplotlib</i> font scaling.
<code>filter_passthrough</code> (mapping, filterers[, ...])	Return mapping objects matching given filterers while passing through class instances whose type is one of the mapping element types.
<code>filter_RGB_colourspace</code> s(filterers[, ...])	Return the <i>RGB</i> colourspaces matching given filterers.
<code>filter_cmfs</code> (filterers[, allow_non_siblings])	Return the colour matching functions matching given filterers.
<code>filter_illuminants</code> (filterers[, ...])	Return the illuminants matching given filterers.
<code>filter_colour_checkers</code> (filterers[, ...])	Return the colour checkers matching given filterers.

### `colour.plotting.common.KwargsArtist`

#### **class** `colour.plotting.common.KwargsArtist`

Define the keyword argument types for the `colour.plotting.artist()` definition.

##### Parameters

- **axes** (`matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes`) – Axes that will be passed through without creating a new figure.
- **uniform** (`bool`) – Whether to create the figure with an equal aspect ratio.

`__init__`(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

## Methods

<code>__init__(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>clear()</code>	
<code>copy()</code>	
<code>fromkeys([value])</code>	Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.
<code>items()</code>	
<code>keys()</code>	
<code>pop(k[,d])</code>	If the key is not found, return the default if given; otherwise, raise a <code>KeyError</code> .
<code>popitem()</code>	Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.
<code>setdefault(key[, default])</code>	Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.
<code>update([E, ]**F)</code>	If E is present and has a <code>.keys()</code> method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E is present and lacks a <code>.keys()</code> method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]
<code>values()</code>	

## Attributes

<code>axes</code>
<code>uniform</code>

### `colour.plotting.common.KwargsCamera`

**class** `colour.plotting.common.KwargsCamera`

Define the keyword argument types for the `colour.plotting.camera()` definition.

#### Parameters

- **figure** (`matplotlib.figure.Figure`) – Figure to apply the render elements onto.
- **axes** (`matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes`) – Axes to apply the render elements onto.
- **azimuth** (`float` | `None`) – Camera azimuth.
- **elevation** (`float` | `None`) – Camera elevation.
- **camera\_aspect** (`Literal['equal']` | `str`) – Matplotlib axes aspect. Default is *equal*.

`__init__(*args, **kwargs)`

## Methods

<code>__init__(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>clear()</code>	
<code>copy()</code>	
<code>fromkeys([value])</code>	Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.
<code>items()</code>	
<code>keys()</code>	
<code>pop(k[,d])</code>	If the key is not found, return the default if given; otherwise, raise a KeyError.
<code>popitem()</code>	Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.
<code>setdefault(key[, default])</code>	Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.
<code>update([E, ]**F)</code>	If E is present and has a .keys() method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E is present and lacks a .keys() method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]
<code>values()</code>	

## Attributes

<code>figure</code>
<code>axes</code>
<code>azimuth</code>
<code>elevation</code>
<code>camera_aspect</code>

### colour.plotting.common.KwargsRender

**class** colour.plotting.common.KwargsRender

Define the keyword argument types for the `colour.plotting.render()` definition.

#### Parameters

- **figure** (`matplotlib.figure.Figure`) – Figure to apply the render elements onto.
- **axes** (`matplotlib.axes._axes.Axes`) – Axes to apply the render elements onto.
- **filename** (`str`) – Figure will be saved using given filename argument.

- **show** (`bool`) – Whether to show the figure and call `matplotlib.pyplot.show()` definition.
- **block** (`bool`) – Whether to block on `show`ing the plot.
- **aspect** (`Literal['auto', 'equal'] | float`) – Matplotlib axes aspect.
- **axes\_visible** (`bool`) – Whether the axes are visible. Default is *True*.
- **bounding\_box** (`ArrayLike`) – Array defining current axes limits such *bounding\_box = (x min, x max, y min, y max)*.
- **tight\_layout** (`bool`) – Whether to invoke the `matplotlib.pyplot.tight_layout()` definition.
- **legend** (`bool`) – Whether to display the legend. Default is *False*.
- **legend\_columns** (`int`) – Number of columns in the legend. Default is *1*.
- **transparent\_background** (`bool`) – Whether to turn off the background patch. Default is *True*.
- **title** (`str`) – Figure title.
- **wrap\_title** (`bool`) – Whether to wrap the figure title. Default is *True*.
- **x\_label** (`str`) – *X* axis label.
- **y\_label** (`str`) – *Y* axis label.
- **x\_ticker** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *X* axis ticker. Default is *True*.
- **y\_ticker** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Y* axis ticker. Default is *True*.

`__init__(*args, **kwargs)`

## Methods

<code>__init__(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>clear()</code>	
<code>copy()</code>	
<code>fromkeys([value])</code>	Create a new dictionary with keys from iterable and values set to value.
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Return the value for key if key is in the dictionary, else default.
<code>items()</code>	
<code>keys()</code>	
<code>pop(k[,d])</code>	If the key is not found, return the default if given; otherwise, raise a KeyError.
<code>popitem()</code>	Remove and return a (key, value) pair as a 2-tuple.
<code>setdefault(key[, default])</code>	Insert key with a value of default if key is not in the dictionary.
<code>update([E, ]**F)</code>	If E is present and has a .keys() method, then does: for k in E: D[k] = E[k] If E is present and lacks a .keys() method, then does: for k, v in E: D[k] = v In either case, this is followed by: for k in F: D[k] = F[k]
<code>values()</code>	

## Attributes

figure
axes
filename
show
block
aspect
axes_visible
bounding_box
tight_layout
legend
legend_columns
transparent_background
title
wrap_title
x_label
y_label
x_ticker
y_ticker

## `colour.plotting.common.font_scaling`

`colour.plotting.common.font_scaling`(*scaling*: *Literal*['xx-small', 'x-small', 'small', 'medium', 'large', 'x-large', 'xx-large', 'larger', 'smaller', 'xx-small-colour-science', 'x-small-colour-science', 'small-colour-science', 'medium-colour-science', 'large-colour-science', 'x-large-colour-science', 'xx-large-colour-science'], *value*: *float*) → *Generator*

Define a context manager setting temporarily a *Matplotlib* font scaling.

### Parameters

- **scaling** (*Literal*['xx-small', 'x-small', 'small', 'medium', 'large', 'x-large', 'xx-large', 'larger', 'smaller', 'xx-small-colour-science', 'x-small-colour-science', 'small-colour-science', 'medium-colour-science', 'large-colour-science', 'x-large-colour-science', 'xx-large-colour-science']) – Font scaling



to temporarily set.

- **value** (`float`) – Value to temporarily set the font scaling with.

#### Yields

*Generator.*

#### Return type

`Generator`

#### Examples

```
>>> with font_scaling("medium-colour-science", 2):
...     print(
...         matplotlib.font_manager.font_scalings["medium-colour-science"]
...     )
...
2
>>> print(matplotlib.font_manager.font_scalings["medium-colour-science"])
1
```

### `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough`

`colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough(mapping: Mapping, filterers: Any | str | Sequence[Any | str], allow_non_siblings: bool = True) → dict`

Return mapping objects matching given filterers while passing through class instances whose type is one of the mapping element types.

This definition allows passing custom but compatible objects to the various plotting definitions that by default expect the key from a dataset element.

For example, a typical call to `colour.plotting.plot_multi_illuminant_sds()` definition is as follows:

```
>>> import colour
>>> colour.plotting.plot_multi_illuminant_sds(["A"])
...
```

With the previous example, it is also possible to pass a custom spectral distribution as follows:

```
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> colour.plotting.plot_multi_illuminant_sds(
...     ["A", colour.SpectralDistribution(data)]
... )
...
```

Similarly, a typical call to `colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931()` definition is as follows:

```
>>> colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(  
...     ["A"]  
... )  
...
```

But it is also possible to pass a custom whitepoint as follows:

```
>>> colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(  
...     ["A", {"Custom": np.array([1 / 3 + 0.05, 1 / 3 + 0.05])}]  
... )  
...
```

### Parameters

- **mapping** ([Mapping](#)) – Mapping to filter.
- **filterers** ([Any](#) | [str](#) | [Sequence](#)[[Any](#) | [str](#)]) – Filterer or object class instance (which is passed through directly if its type is one of the mapping element types) or list of filterers.
- **allow\_non\_siblings** ([bool](#)) – Whether to allow non-siblings to be also passed through.

### Returns

Filtered mapping.

### Return type

[dict](#)

### Notes

- If the mapping passed is a [colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping](#) class instance, then the lower, slugified and canonical keys are also used for matching.

[colour.plotting.common.filter\\_RGB\\_colourspace](#)s

```
colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspace(filterers: RGB_Colourspace |
    Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg',
    'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str |
    Sequence[RGB_Colourspace |
    Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg',
    'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str], allow_non_siblings: bool = True) → Dict[str, RGB_Colourspace]
```

Return the RGB colourspace matching given filterers.

#### Parameters

- **filterers** ([RGB\\_Colourspace](#) | `Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut',`

'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str | ~collections.abc.Sequence[~colour.models.rgb.rgb\_colourspace.RGB\_Colourspace | ~typing.Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str]) – Filterer or `colour.RGB_Colourspace` class instance (which is passed through directly if its type is one of the mapping element types) or list of filterers. filterers elements can also be of any form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.

- **allow\_non\_siblings** (`bool`) – Whether to allow non-siblings to be also passed through.

#### Returns

Filtered *RGB* colourspaces.

#### Return type

`dict`

### `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs`

`colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs(filterers: MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str], allow_non_siblings: bool = True) → Dict[str, MultiSpectralDistributions]`

Return the colour matching functions matching given filterers.

#### Parameters

- **filterers** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | `str` | [Sequence](#)[[MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | `str`]) – Filterer or `colour.LMS_ConeFundamentals`, `colour.RGB_ColourMatchingFunctions` or `colour.XYZ_ColourMatchingFunctions` class instance (which is passed through directly if its type is one of the mapping element types) or list of filterers. filterers elements can also be of any form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **allow\_non\_siblings** (`bool`) – Whether to allow non-siblings to be also passed through.

**Returns**

Filtered colour matching functions.

**Return type**

`dict`

**colour.plotting.common.filter\_illuminants**

```
colour.plotting.common.filter_illuminants(filterers: SpectralDistribution | str |
                                          Sequence[SpectralDistribution | str],
                                          allow_non_siblings: bool = True) → Dict[str,
                                          SpectralDistribution]
```

Return the illuminants matching given filterers.

**Parameters**

- **filterers** (`SpectralDistribution` | `str` | `Sequence[SpectralDistribution | str]`) – Filterer or `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instance (which is passed through directly if its type is one of the mapping element types) or list of filterers. filterers elements can also be of any form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **allow\_non\_siblings** (`bool`) – Whether to allow non-siblings to be also passed through.

**Returns**

Filtered illuminants.

**Return type**

`dict`

**colour.plotting.common.filter\_colour\_checkers**

```
colour.plotting.common.filter_colour_checkers(filterers: ColourChecker | str |
                                              Sequence[ColourChecker | str],
                                              allow_non_siblings: bool = True) → Dict[str,
                                              ColourChecker]
```

Return the colour checkers matching given filterers.

**Parameters**

- **filterers** (`ColourChecker` | `str` | `Sequence[ColourChecker | str]`) – Filterer or `colour.characterisation.ColourChecker` class instance (which is passed through directly if its type is one of the mapping element types) or list of filterers. filterers elements can also be of any form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **allow\_non\_siblings** (`bool`) – Whether to allow non-siblings to be also passed through.

**Returns**

Filtered colour checkers.

**Return type**

`dict`

## Colorimetry

### colour.plotting

<code>plot_single_sd(sd[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot given spectral distribution.
<code>plot_multi_sds(sds[, plot_kwargs])</code>	Plot given spectral distributions.
<code>plot_single_cmfs([cmfs])</code>	Plot given colour matching functions.
<code>plot_multi_cmfs(cmfs, **kwargs)</code>	Plot given colour matching functions.
<code>plot_single_illuminant_sd(illuminant[, cmfs])</code>	Plot given single illuminant spectral distribution.
<code>plot_multi_illuminant_sds(illuminants, **kwargs)</code>	Plot given illuminants spectral distributions.
<code>plot_visible_spectrum([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the visible colours spectrum using given standard observer <i>CIE XYZ</i> colour matching functions.
<code>plot_single_lightness_function(function, ...)</code>	Plot given <i>Lightness</i> function.
<code>plot_multi_lightness_functions(functions, ...)</code>	Plot given <i>Lightness</i> functions.
<code>plot_single_luminance_function(function, ...)</code>	Plot given <i>Luminance</i> function.
<code>plot_multi_luminance_functions(functions, ...)</code>	Plot given <i>Luminance</i> functions.
<code>plot_blackbody_spectral_radiance([...])</code>	Plot given blackbody spectral radiance.
<code>plot_blackbody_colours([shape, cmfs])</code>	Plot blackbody colours.

### colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd

`colour.plotting.plot_single_sd(sd: SpectralDistribution, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', out_of_gamut_clipping: bool = True, modulate_colours_with_sd_amplitude: bool = False, equalize_sd_amplitude: bool = False, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given spectral distribution.

#### Parameters

- **sd** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Spectral distribution to plot.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str* | *Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]*) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **out\_of\_gamut\_clipping** (*bool*) – Whether to clip out of gamut colours otherwise, the colours will be offset by the absolute minimal colour leading to a rendering on gray background, less saturated and smoother.
- **modulate\_colours\_with\_sd\_amplitude** (*bool*) – Whether to modulate the colours with the spectral distribution amplitude.
- **equalize\_sd\_amplitude** (*bool*) – Whether to equalize the spectral distribution amplitude. Equalization occurs after the colours modulation thus setting both arguments to *True* will generate a spectrum strip where each wavelength colour is modulated by the spectral distribution amplitude. The usual 5% margin above the spectral distribution is also omitted.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

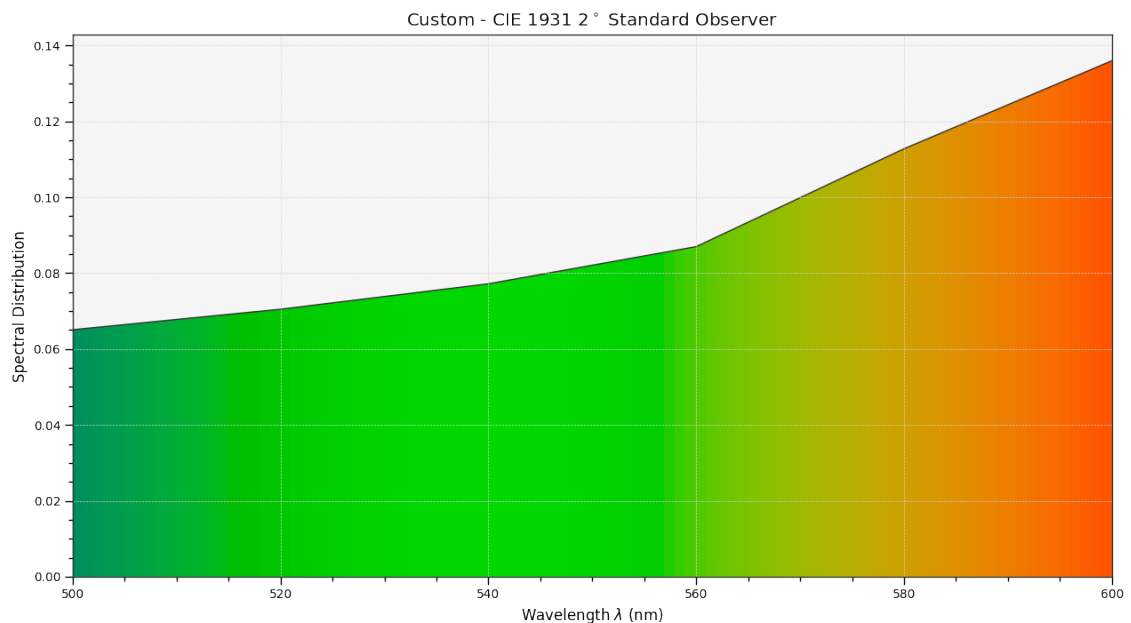
tuple

**References**

[Spi15]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SpectralDistribution
>>> data = {
...     500: 0.0651,
...     520: 0.0705,
...     540: 0.0772,
...     560: 0.0870,
...     580: 0.1128,
...     600: 0.1360,
... }
>>> sd = SpectralDistribution(data, name="Custom")
>>> plot_single_sd(sd)
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

**colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_sds**

```
colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] |
                               SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions, plot_kwarg: dict
                               | List[dict] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given spectral distributions.

**Parameters**

- **sds** (Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. *sds* can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of

`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a List of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted spectral distributions. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted spectral distributions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted spectral distributions. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `illuminant` : The illuminant used to compute the spectral distributions colours. The default is the illuminant associated with the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace. `illuminant` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - `cmfs` : The standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral distributions colours. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - `normalise_sd_colours` : Whether to normalise the computed spectral distributions colours. The default is `True`.
  - `use_sd_colours` : Whether to use the computed spectral distributions colours under the plotting colourspace illuminant. Alternatively, it is possible to use the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition `color` argument with pre-computed values. The default is `True`.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SpectralDistribution
>>> data_1 = {
...     500: 0.004900,
...     510: 0.009300,
...     520: 0.063270,
...     530: 0.165500,
...     540: 0.290400,
...     550: 0.433450,
...     560: 0.594500,
... }
>>> data_2 = {
...     500: 0.323000,
...     510: 0.503000,
...     520: 0.710000,
...     530: 0.862000,
...     540: 0.954000,
...     550: 0.994950,
...     560: 0.995000,
... }
>>> sd_1 = SpectralDistribution(data_1, name="Custom 1")
>>> sd_2 = SpectralDistribution(data_2, name="Custom 2")
>>> plot_kwargs = [
```

(continues on next page)

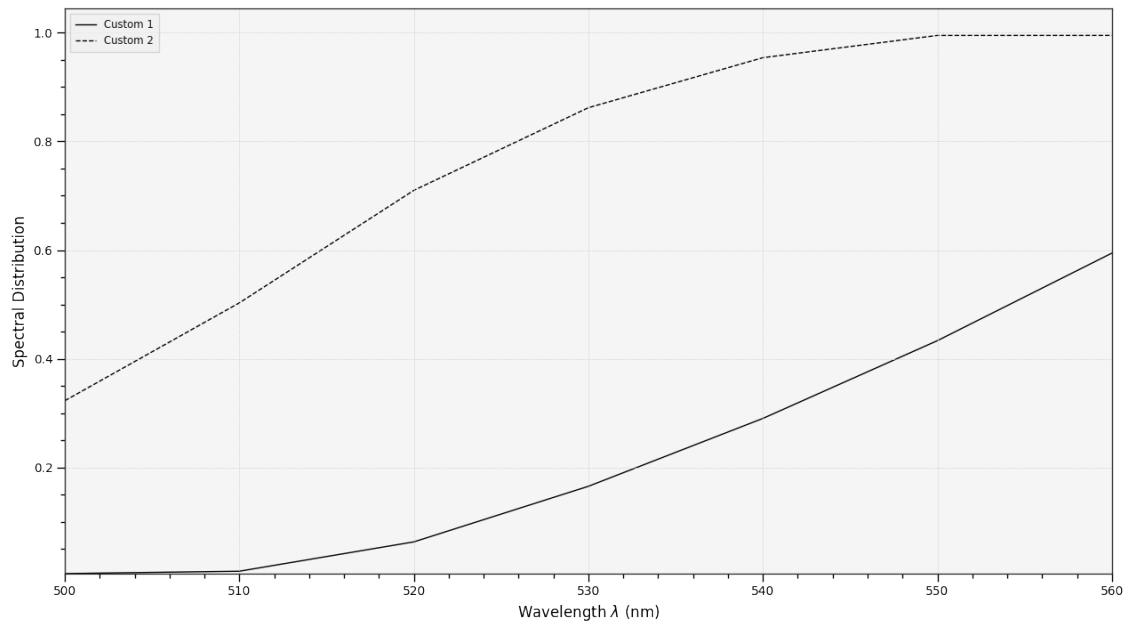


(continued from previous page)

```

...     {"use_sd_colours": True},
...     {"use_sd_colours": True, "linestyle": "dashed"},
... ]
>>> plot_multi_sds([sd_1, sd_2], plot_kwargs=plot_kwargs)
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)

```



### colour.plotting.plot\_single\_cmfs

colour.plotting.plot\_single\_cmfs(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', \*\*kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot given colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Colour matching functions to plot. cmfs can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_cmfs()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

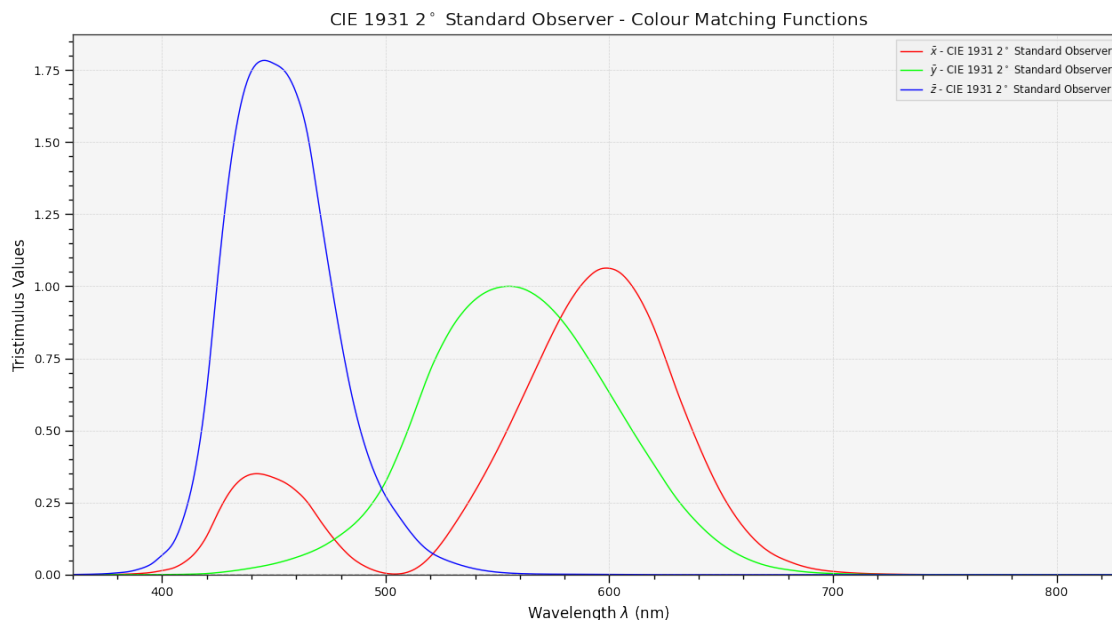
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_single_cmfs("CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_cmfs`

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_cmfs`(*cmfs*: `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`, *\*\*kwargs*: `Any`) → `Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given colour matching functions.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Colour matching functions to plot. `cmfs` elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

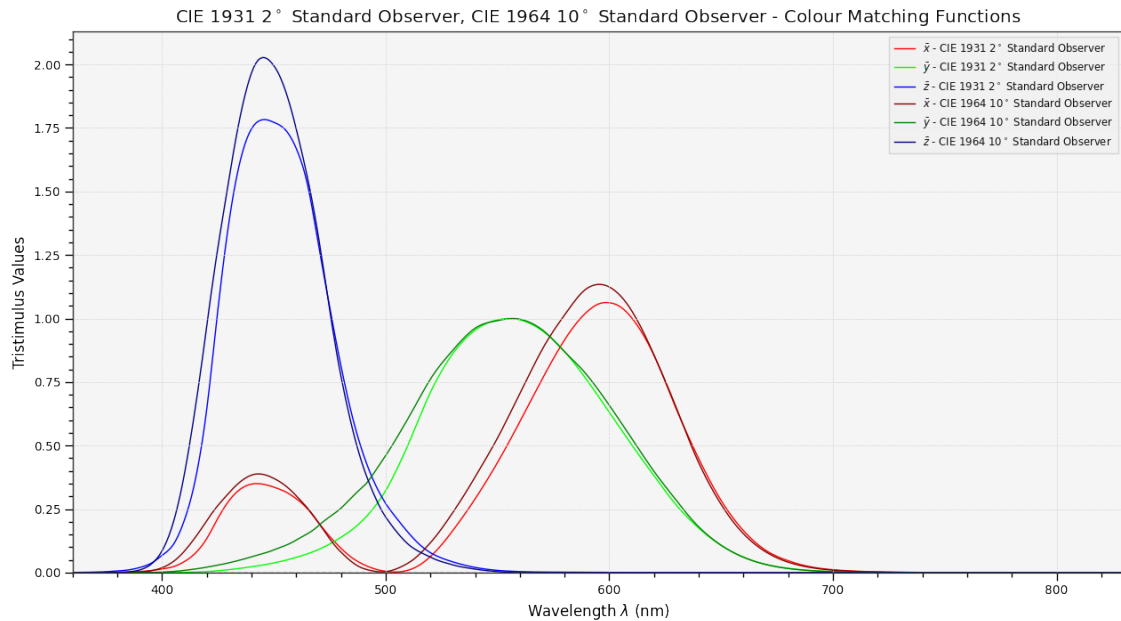
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> cmfs = [
...     "CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer",
...     "CIE 1964 10 Degree Standard Observer",
... ]
>>> plot_multi_cmfs(cmfs)
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

`colour.plotting.plot_single_illuminant_sd`

`colour.plotting.plot_single_illuminant_sd`(*illuminant*: `SpectralDistribution` | *str*, *cmfs*: `MultiSpectralDistributions` | *str* | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]` = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → `Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given single illuminant spectral distribution.

## Parameters

- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | *str*) – Illuminant to plot. *illuminant* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_illuminants()` definition.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | *str* | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_single_sd()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

## Returns

Current figure and axes.

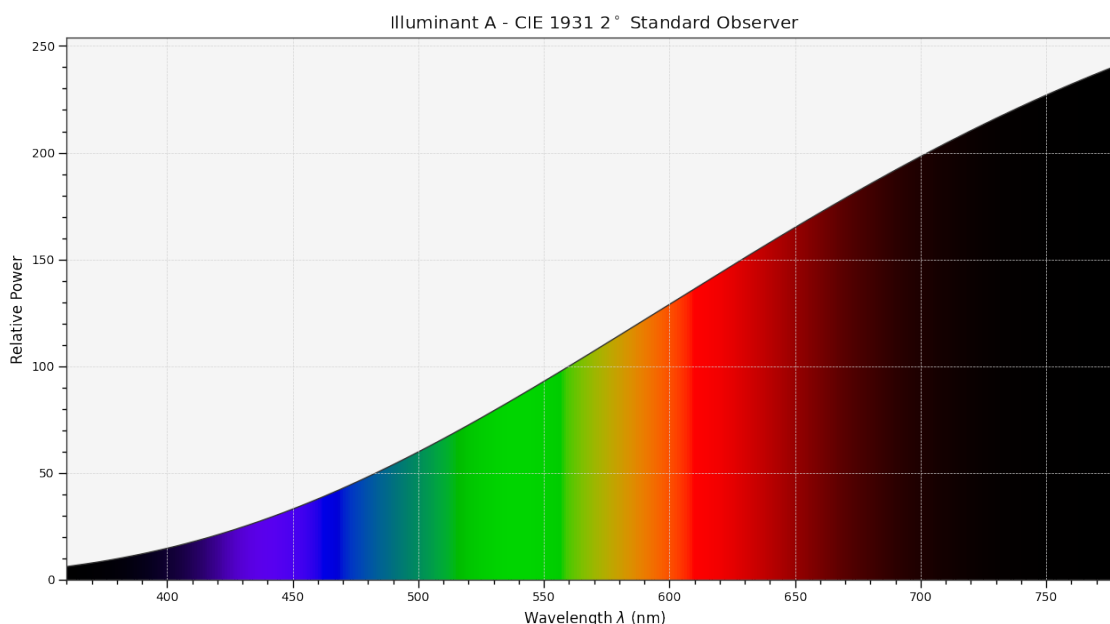
**Return type**  
tuple

## References

[Spi15]

## Examples

```
>>> plot_single_illuminant_sd("A")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_illuminant\_sds

```
colour.plotting.plot_multi_illuminant_sds(illuminants: SpectralDistribution | str |
                                          Sequence[SpectralDistribution | str], **kwargs: Any)
→ Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given illuminants spectral distributions.

### Parameters

- **illuminants** (`SpectralDistribution` | `str` | `Sequence[SpectralDistribution | str]`) – Illuminants to plot. `illuminants` elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_illuminants()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds(), colour.plotting.render()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.`

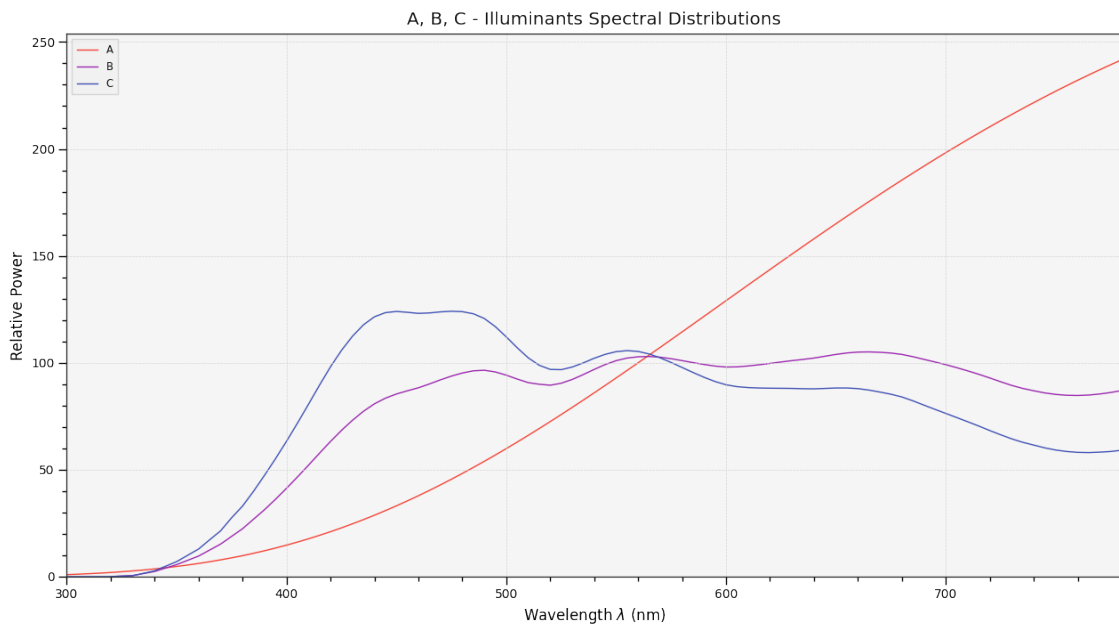
### Returns

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**  
tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_multi_illuminant_sds(["A", "B", "C"])
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_visible\_spectrum

```
colour.plotting.plot_visible_spectrum(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
                                     Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE 1931 2
                                     Degree Standard Observer', out_of_gamut_clipping: bool =
                                     True, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the visible colours spectrum using given standard observer *CIE XYZ* colour matching functions.

### Parameters

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **out\_of\_gamut\_clipping** (`bool`) – Whether to clip out of gamut colours otherwise, the colours will be offset by the absolute minimal colour leading to a rendering on gray background, less saturated and smoother.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_single_sd()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

### Return type

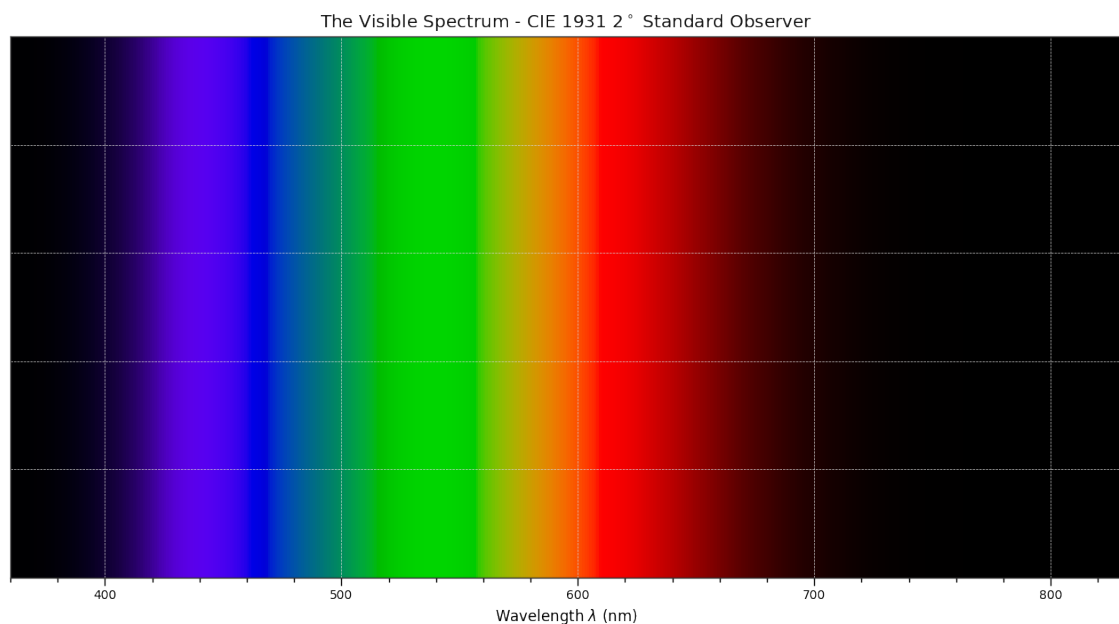
`tuple`

## References

[Spi15]

## Examples

```
>>> plot_visible_spectrum()
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_single\_lightness\_function

colour.plotting.plot\_single\_lightness\_function(function: *Callable* | *str*, \*\*kwargs: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given *Lightness* function.

### Parameters

- **function** (*Callable* | *str*) – *Lightness* function to plot. function can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

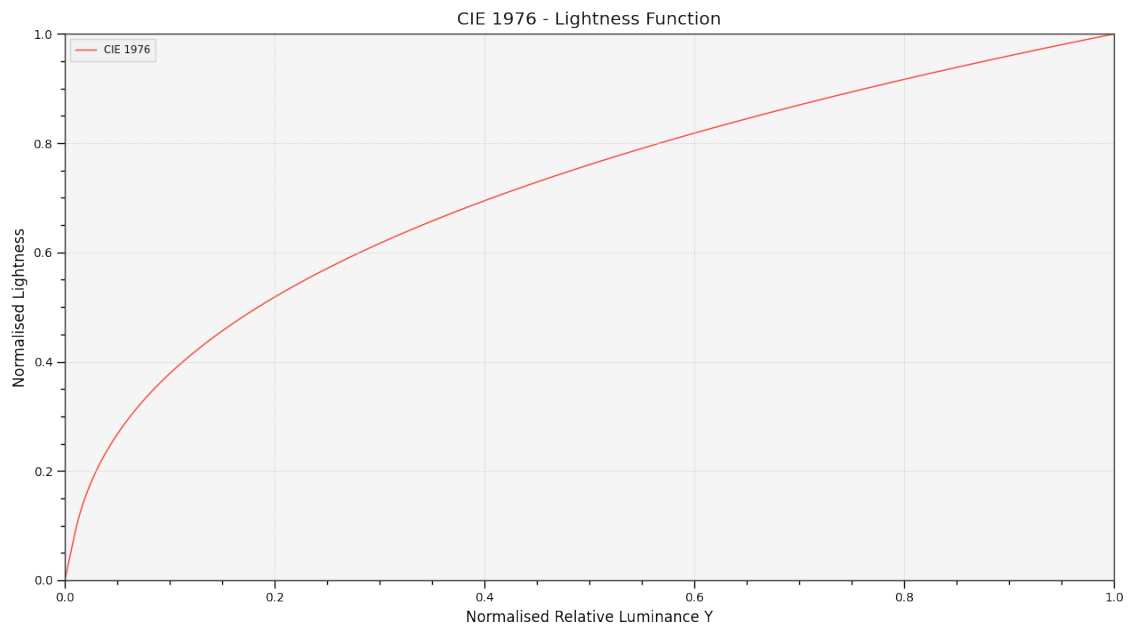
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_single_lightness_function("CIE 1976")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_lightness\_functions

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_lightness_functions`(*functions*: *Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*], *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given *Lightness* functions.

### Parameters

- **functions** (*Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*]) – *Lightness* functions to plot. *functions* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

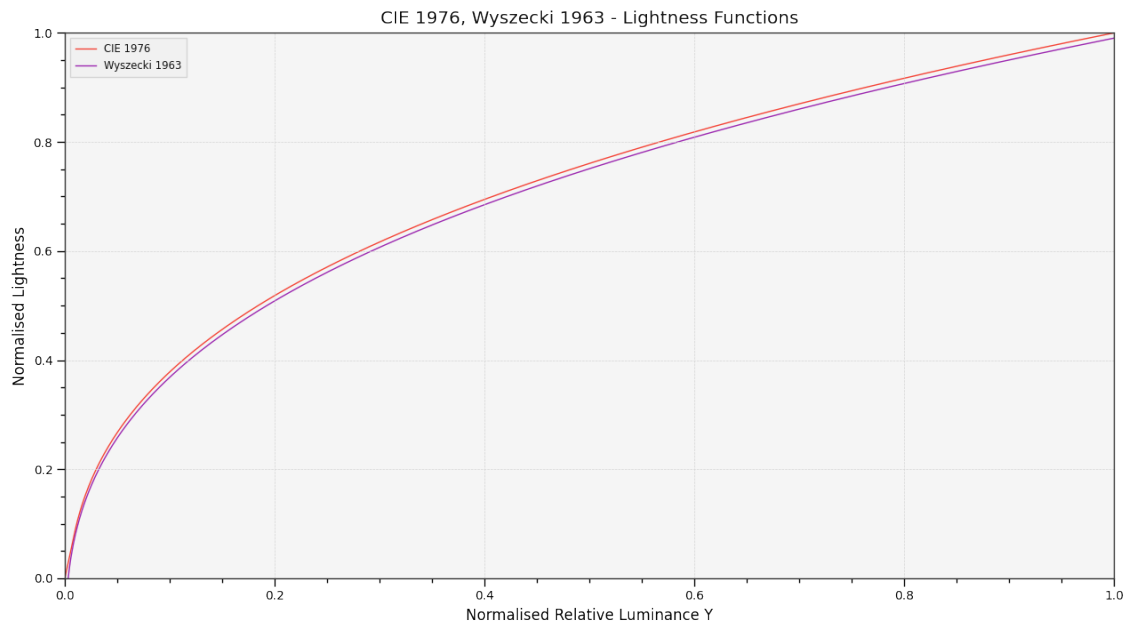
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_multi_lightness_functions(["CIE 1976", "Wyszecki 1963"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_single\_luminance\_function

`colour.plotting.plot_single_luminance_function`(*function*: *Callable* | *str*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given *Luminance* function.

### Parameters

- **function** (*Callable* | *str*) – *Luminance* function to plot.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

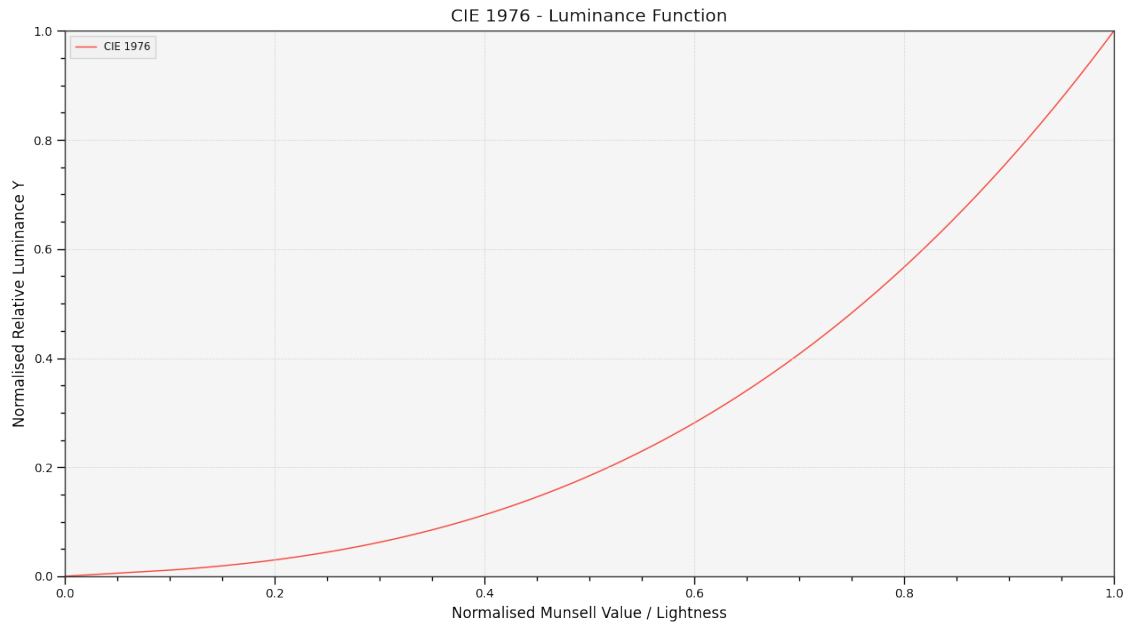
### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_single_luminance_function("CIE 1976")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```





### `colour.plotting.plot_multi_luminance_functions`

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_luminance_functions`(*functions*: *Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*], *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given *Luminance* functions.

#### Parameters

- **functions** (*Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*]) – *Luminance* functions to plot. *functions* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

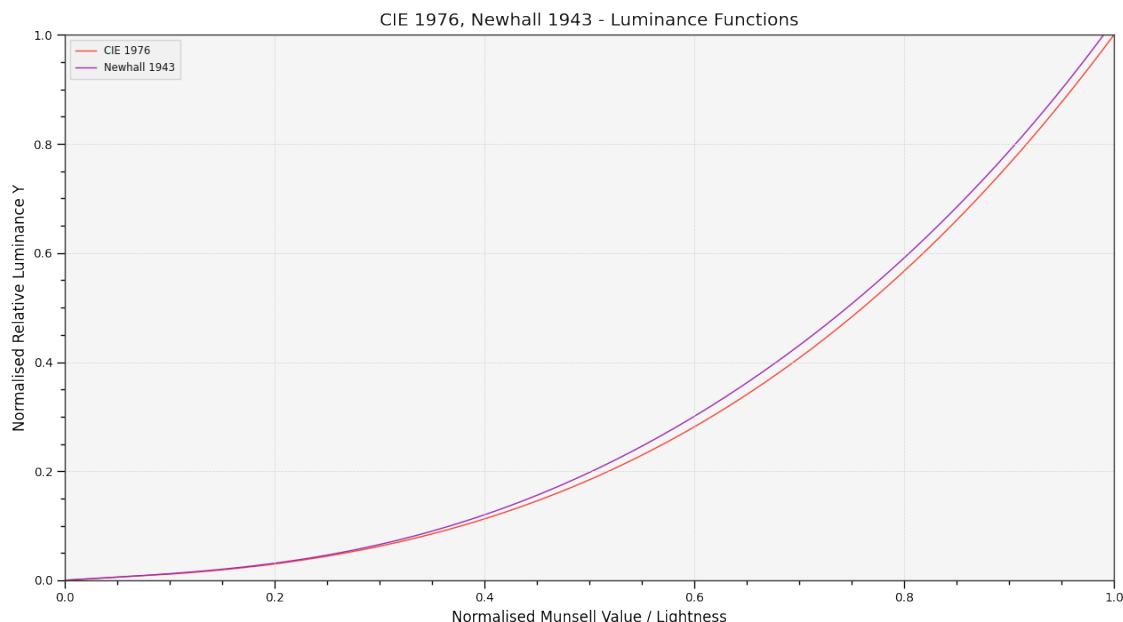
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_multi_luminance_functions(["CIE 1976", "Newhall 1943"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

`colour.plotting.plot_blackbody_spectral_radiance`

`colour.plotting.plot_blackbody_spectral_radiance`(*temperature*: *float* = 3500, *cmfs*: *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str* | *Sequence*[*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str*] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', *blackbody*: *str* = 'VY Canis Major', *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given blackbody spectral radiance.

## Parameters

- **temperature** (*float*) – Blackbody temperature.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str* | *Sequence*[*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str*]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **blackbody** (*str*) – Blackbody name.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_single_sd()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

## Returns

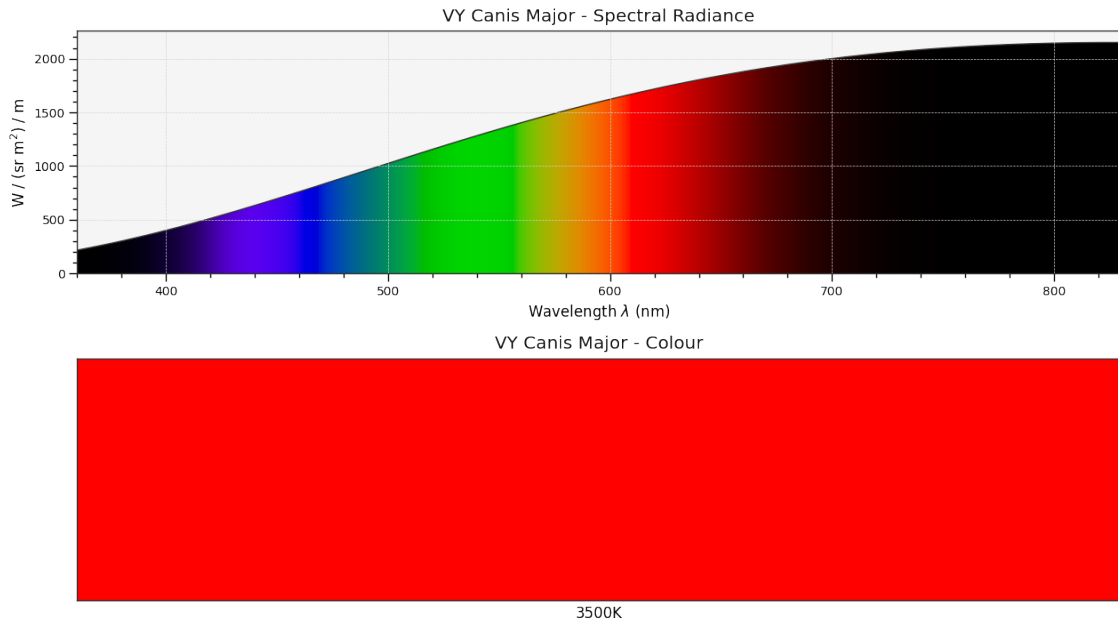
Current figure and axes.

## Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_blackbody_spectral_radiance(3500, blackbody="VY Canis Major")
...
(<Figure size ... with 2 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.plot\_blackbody\_colours

```
colour.plotting.plot_blackbody_colours(shape: SpectralShape = SpectralShape(150, 12500, 50),
    cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
    Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE 1931 2
    Degree Standard Observer', **kwargs: Any) →
    Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot blackbody colours.

#### Parameters

- **shape** (*SpectralShape*) – Spectral shape to use as plot boundaries.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str* | *Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]*) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the blackbody colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

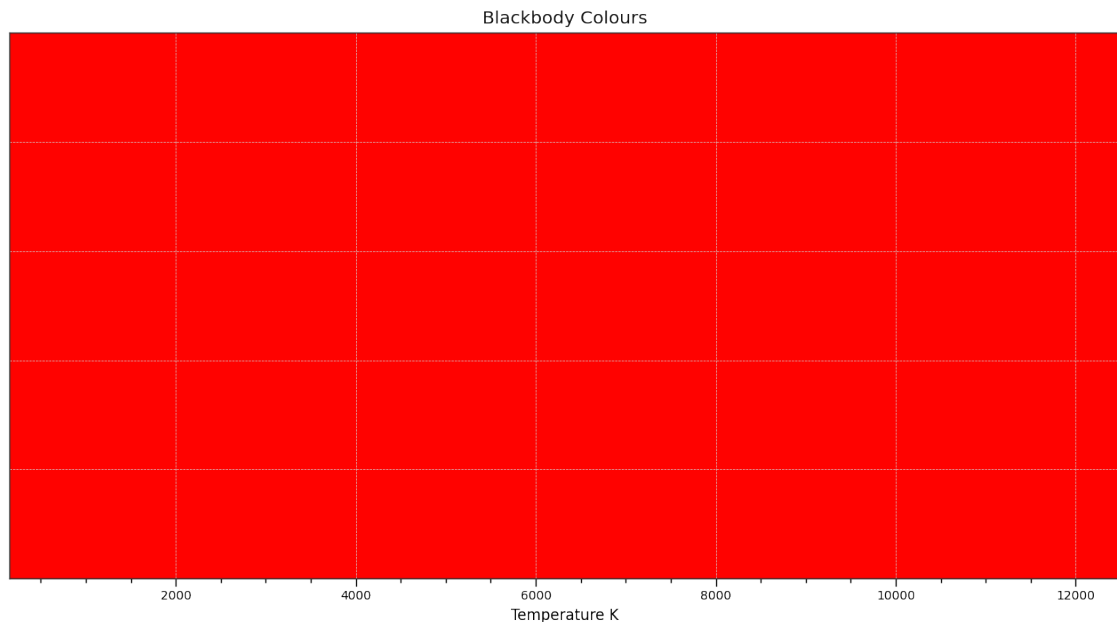
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> plot_blackbody_colours(SpectralShape(150, 12500, 50))
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Colour Vision Deficiency

colour.plotting

<code>plot_cvd_simulation_Machado2009(</code> <code>RGB[, ...]</code> <code>)</code>	Perform colour vision deficiency simulation on given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array using <i>Machado et al. (2009)</i> model.
--	---

### colour.plotting.plot\_cvd\_simulation\_Machado2009

colour.plotting.`plot_cvd_simulation_Machado2009`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *deficiency*: *Literal*['Deuteranomaly', 'Protanomaly', 'Tritanomaly'] | *str* = 'Protanomaly', *severity*: *float* = 0.5, *M\_a*: *ArrayLike* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Perform colour vision deficiency simulation on given *RGB* colourspace array using *Machado et al. (2009)* model.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **deficiency** (*Literal*['Deuteranomaly', 'Protanomaly', 'Tritanomaly'] | *str*) – Colour blindness / vision deficiency type.
- **severity** (*float*) – Severity of the colour vision deficiency in domain [0, 1].
- **M\_a** (*ArrayLike* | *None*) – Anomalous trichromacy matrix to use instead of Machado (2010) pre-computed matrix.

- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_image()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Return type**

Tuple[Figure, Axes]

**Notes**

- Input *RGB* array is expected to be linearly encoded.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

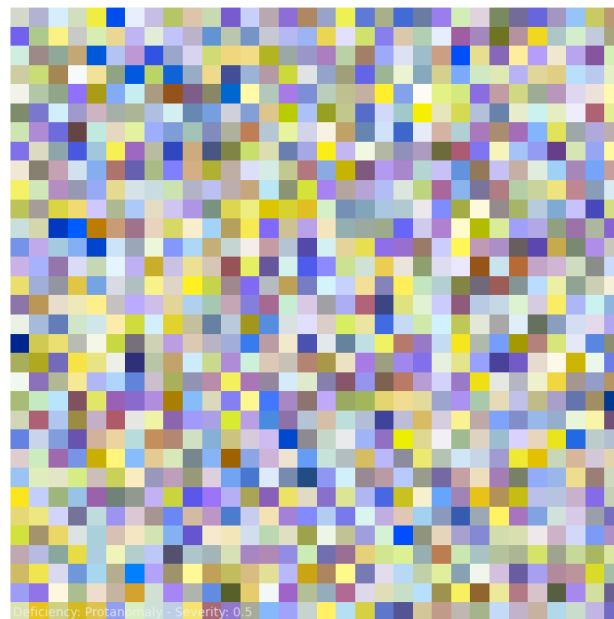
tuple

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) –
- **deficiency** (Literal['Deuteranomaly', 'Protanomaly', 'Tritanomaly'] | str) –
- **severity** (float) –
- **M\_a** (ArrayLike | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> RGB = np.random.rand(32, 32, 3)
>>> plot_cvd_simulation_Machado2009(RGB)
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Colour Characterisation

`colour.plotting`

<code>plot_single_colour_checker([colour_checker])</code>	Plot given colour checker.
<code>plot_multi_colour_checkers(colour_checkers, ...)</code>	Plot and compares given colour checkers.

### `colour.plotting.plot_single_colour_checker`

`colour.plotting.plot_single_colour_checker(colour_checker: ColourChecker | str = 'ColorChecker24' - After November 2014', **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given colour checker.

#### Parameters

- **colour\_checker** (`ColourChecker` | `str`) – Color checker to plot. `colour_checker` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_colour_checkers()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_swatches()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_single_colour_checker("ColorChecker 2005")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



**colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_colour\_checkers**

```
colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_checkers(colour_checkers: ColourChecker | str |
                                           Sequence[ColourChecker | str], **kwargs: Any) →
                                           Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot and compares given colour checkers.

**Parameters**

- **colour\_checkers** (`ColourChecker` | `str` | `Sequence[ColourChecker | str]`) – Color checker to plot, count must be less than or equal to 2. `colour_checkers` elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_colour_checkers()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_swatches()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

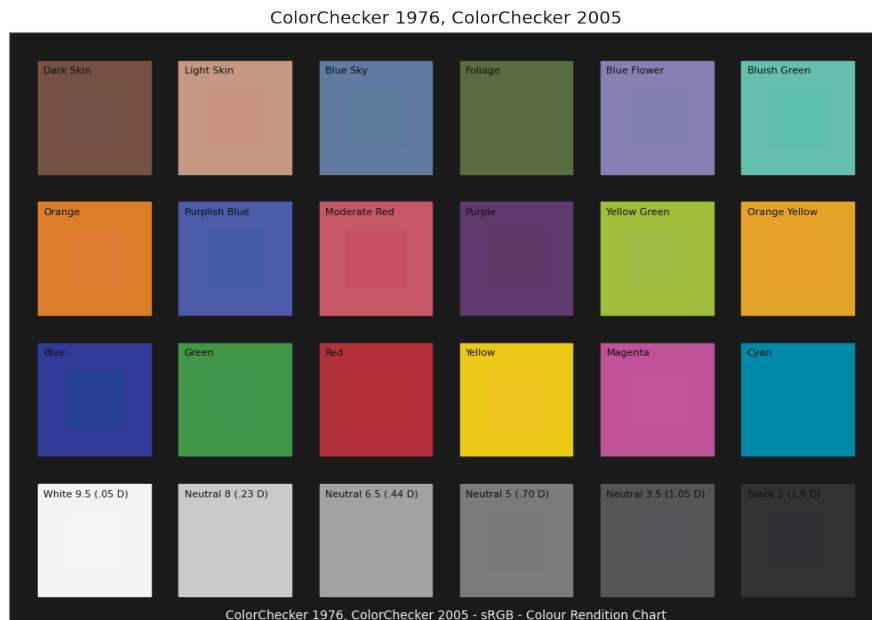
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_multi_colour_checkers(["ColorChecker 1976", "ColorChecker 2005"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Corresponding Chromaticities

`colour.plotting`

<code>plot_corresponding_chromaticities_prediction</code> Plot given chromatic adaptation model corresponding chromaticities prediction.
--

### `colour.plotting.plot_corresponding_chromaticities_prediction`

`colour.plotting.plot_corresponding_chromaticities_prediction`(*experiment*: *Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] | *CorrespondingColourDataset* = 1, *model*: *Literal*['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | *str* = 'Von Kries', *corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_kwargs*: *dict* | *None* = *None*, *\*\*kwargs*: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given chromatic adaptation model corresponding chromaticities prediction.

#### Parameters

- **experiment** (*Literal*[1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12] | *~colour.corresponding.prediction.CorrespondingColourDataset*) – *Breneman (1987)* experiment number or *colour.CorrespondingColourDataset* class instance.
- **model** (*Literal*['CIE 1994', 'CMCCAT2000', 'Fairchild 1990', 'Zhai 2018', 'Von Kries'] | *str*) – Corresponding chromaticities prediction model name.
- **corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Keyword arguments for the *colour.corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction()* definition.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {*colour.plotting.artist()*, *colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram()*, *colour.plotting.render()*}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

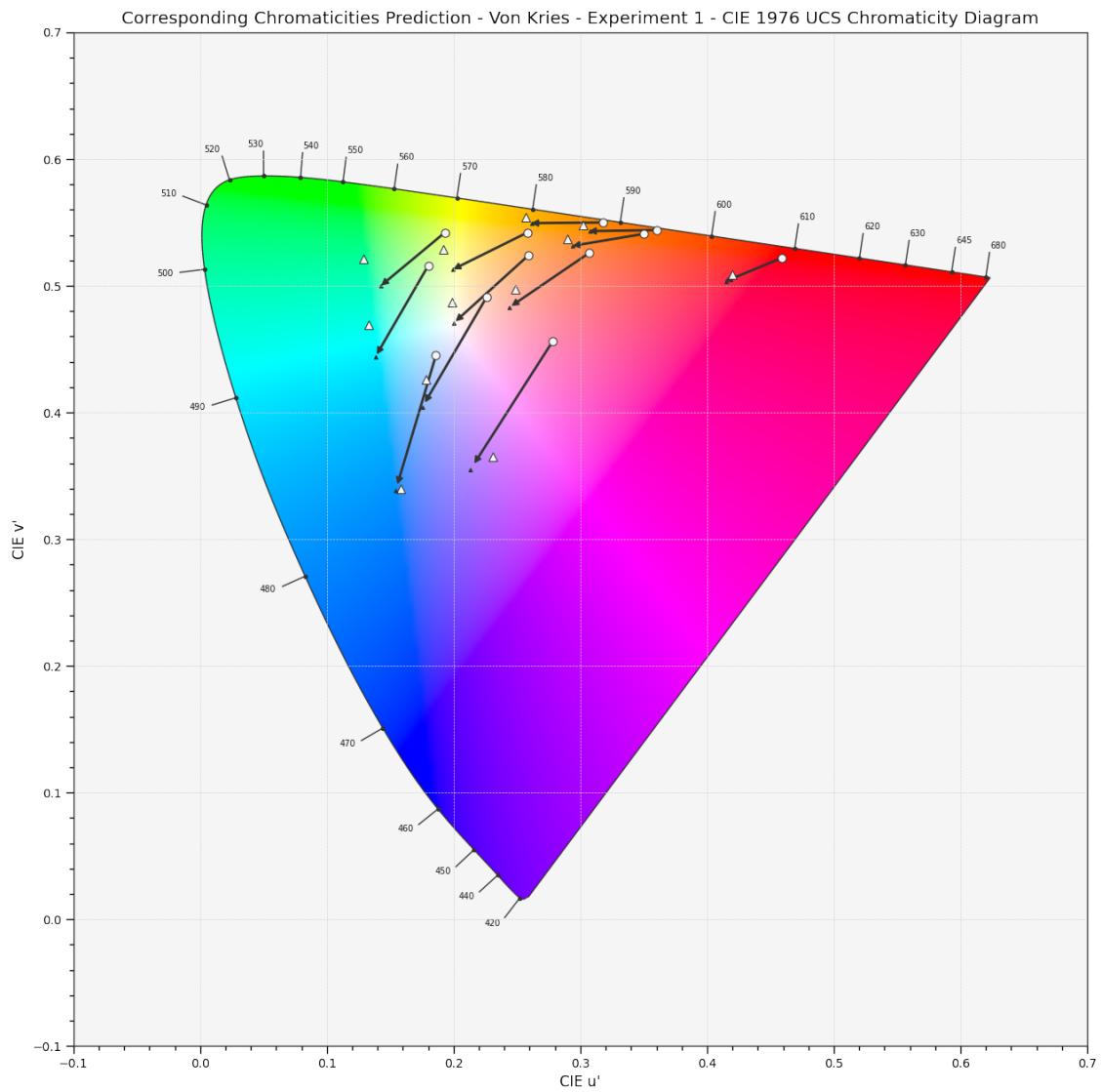
#### Return type

*tuple*

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_corresponding_chromaticities_prediction(1, "Von Kries")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```





## CIE Chromaticity Diagrams

`colour.plotting`

<code>METHODS_CHROMATICITY_DIAGRAM</code>	Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object with support for slugs, i.e. <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.
<code>LABELS_CHROMATICITY_DIAGRAM_DEFAULT</code>	Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object with support for slugs, i.e. <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.
<code>lines_spectral_locus([cmfs, labels, method])</code>	Return the <i>Spectral Locus</i> line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.
<code>plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(sds)</code>	Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(sds)</code>	Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(sds)</code>	Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .

## colour.plotting.METHODS\_CHROMATICITY\_DIAGRAM

`colour.plotting.METHODS_CHROMATICITY_DIAGRAM = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931': ..., 'CIE 1960 UCS': ..., 'CIE 1976 UCS': ...})`

Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object with support for slugs, i.e. *SEO* friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.

The item keys are expected to be `str`-like objects thus supporting the `str.lower()` method. Setting items is done by using the given keys. Retrieving or deleting an item and testing whether an item exist is done by transforming the item's key in a sequence as follows:

- *Original Key*
- *Lowercase Key*
- *Slugified Key*
- *Canonical Key*

For example, given the McCamy 1992 key:

- *Original Key* : McCamy 1992
- *Lowercase Key* : mccamy 1992
- *Slugified Key* : mccamy-1992
- *Canonical Key* : mccamy1992

### Parameters

- **data** – Data to store into the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object at initialisation.
- **kwargs** – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

### Attributes

- `data`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `copy()`
- `lower_keys()`
- `lower_items()`
- `slugified_keys()`
- `slugified_items()`
- `canonical_keys()`
- `canonical_items()`

### Examples

```
>>> methods = CanonicalMapping({"McCamy 1992": 1, "Hernandez 1999": 2})
>>> methods["mccamy 1992"]
1
>>> methods["MCCAMY 1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy-1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy1992"]
1
```

## colour.plotting.LABELS\_CHROMATICITY\_DIAGRAM\_DEFAULT

```
colour.plotting.LABELS_CHROMATICITY_DIAGRAM_DEFAULT = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 1931': ...,  
'CIE 1960 UCS': ..., 'CIE 1976 UCS': ...})
```

Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object with support for slugs, i.e. *SEO* friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.

The item keys are expected to be `str`-like objects thus supporting the `str.lower()` method. Setting items is done by using the given keys. Retrieving or deleting an item and testing whether an item exist is done by transforming the item's key in a sequence as follows:

- *Original Key*
- *Lowercase Key*
- *Slugified Key*
- *Canonical Key*

For example, given the McCamy 1992 key:

- *Original Key* : McCamy 1992
- *Lowercase Key* : mccamy 1992
- *Slugified Key* : mccamy-1992
- *Canonical Key* : mccamy1992

### Parameters

- **data** – Data to store into the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object at initialisation.
- **kwargs** – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

### Attributes

- `data`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `copy()`
- `lower_keys()`
- `lower_items()`

- `slugified_keys()`
- `slugified_items()`
- `canonical_keys()`
- `canonical_items()`

## Examples

```
>>> methods = CanonicalMapping({"McCamy 1992": 1, "Hernandez 1999": 2})
>>> methods["mccamy 1992"]
1
>>> methods["MCCAMY 1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy-1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy1992"]
1
```

## colour.plotting.lines\_spectral\_locus

`colour.plotting.lines_spectral_locus`(*cmfs*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *str* | [Sequence](#)[[MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *str*] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', *labels*: [Sequence](#) | *None* = *None*, *method*: [Literal](#)['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | *str* = 'CIE 1931') → [Tuple](#)[[ndarray](#)[*Any*, [dtype](#)[\_ScalarType\_co]], [ndarray](#)[*Any*, [dtype](#)[\_ScalarType\_co]]]

Return the *Spectral Locus* line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.

### Parameters

- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *str* | [Sequence](#)[[MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *str*]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **labels** ([Sequence](#) | *None*) – Array of wavelength labels used to customise which labels will be drawn around the spectral locus. Passing an empty array will result in no wavelength labels being drawn.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | *str*) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.

### Returns

*Tuple* of *Spectral Locus* vertices and wavelength labels vertices.

### Return type

[tuple](#)

## Examples

```
>>> lines = lines_spectral_locus()
>>> len(lines)
2
>>> lines[0].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
>>> lines[1].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
```

## colour.plotting.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931

```
colour.plotting.plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] =
'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
show_diagram_colours: bool = True,
show_spectral_locus: bool = True, **kwargs:
Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **show\_diagram\_colours** (bool) – Whether to display the *Chromaticity Diagram* background colours.
- **show\_spectral\_locus** (bool) – Whether to display the *Spectral Locus*.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

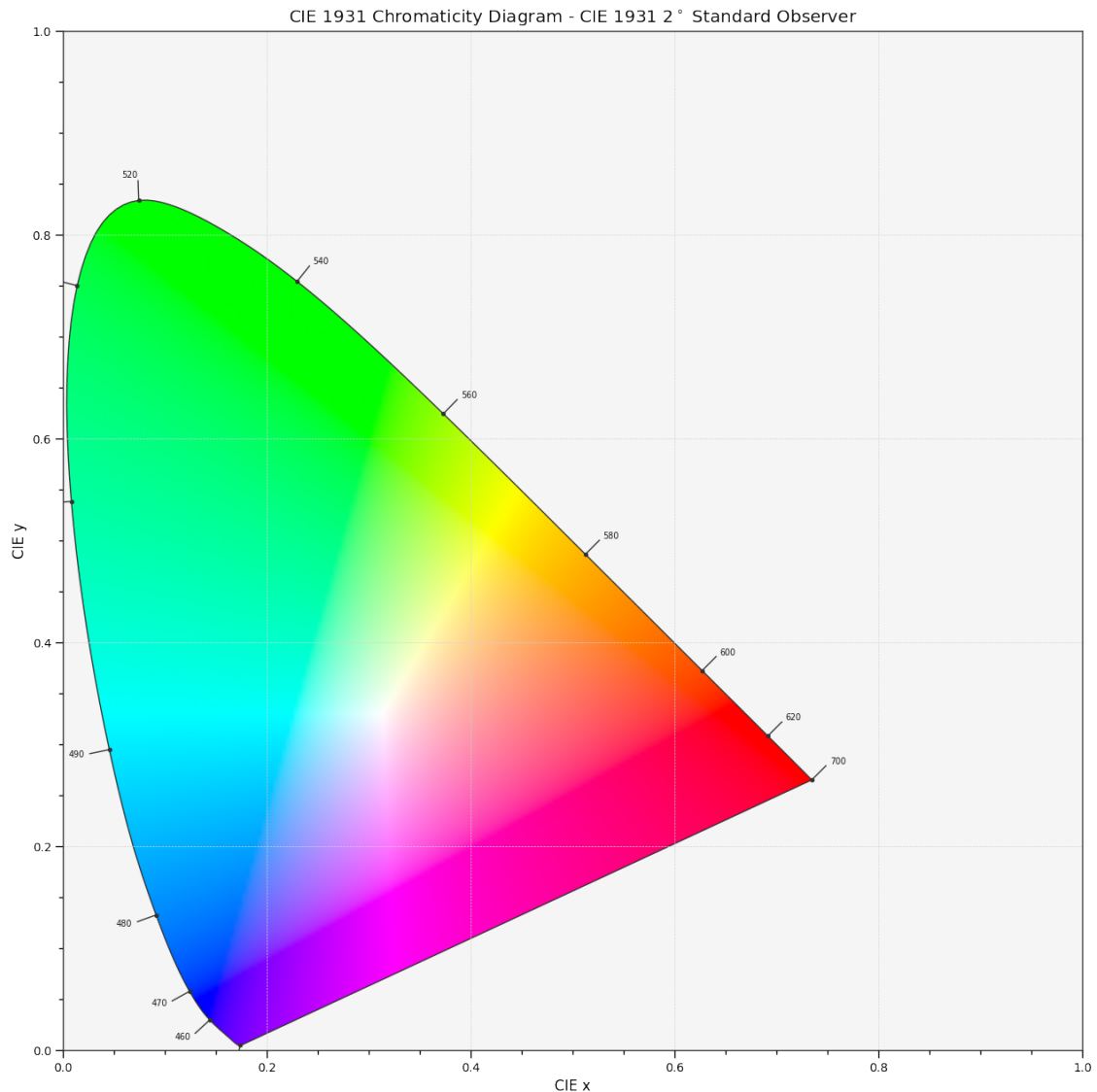
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931()
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1960UCS

```
colour.plotting.plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]
= 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
show_diagram_colours: bool = True,
show_spectral_locus: bool = True,
**kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram.

#### Parameters

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. cmfs can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **show\_diagram\_colours** (bool) – Whether to display the *Chromaticity Diagram* background colours.
- **show\_spectral\_locus** (bool) – Whether to display the *Spectral Locus*.

- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

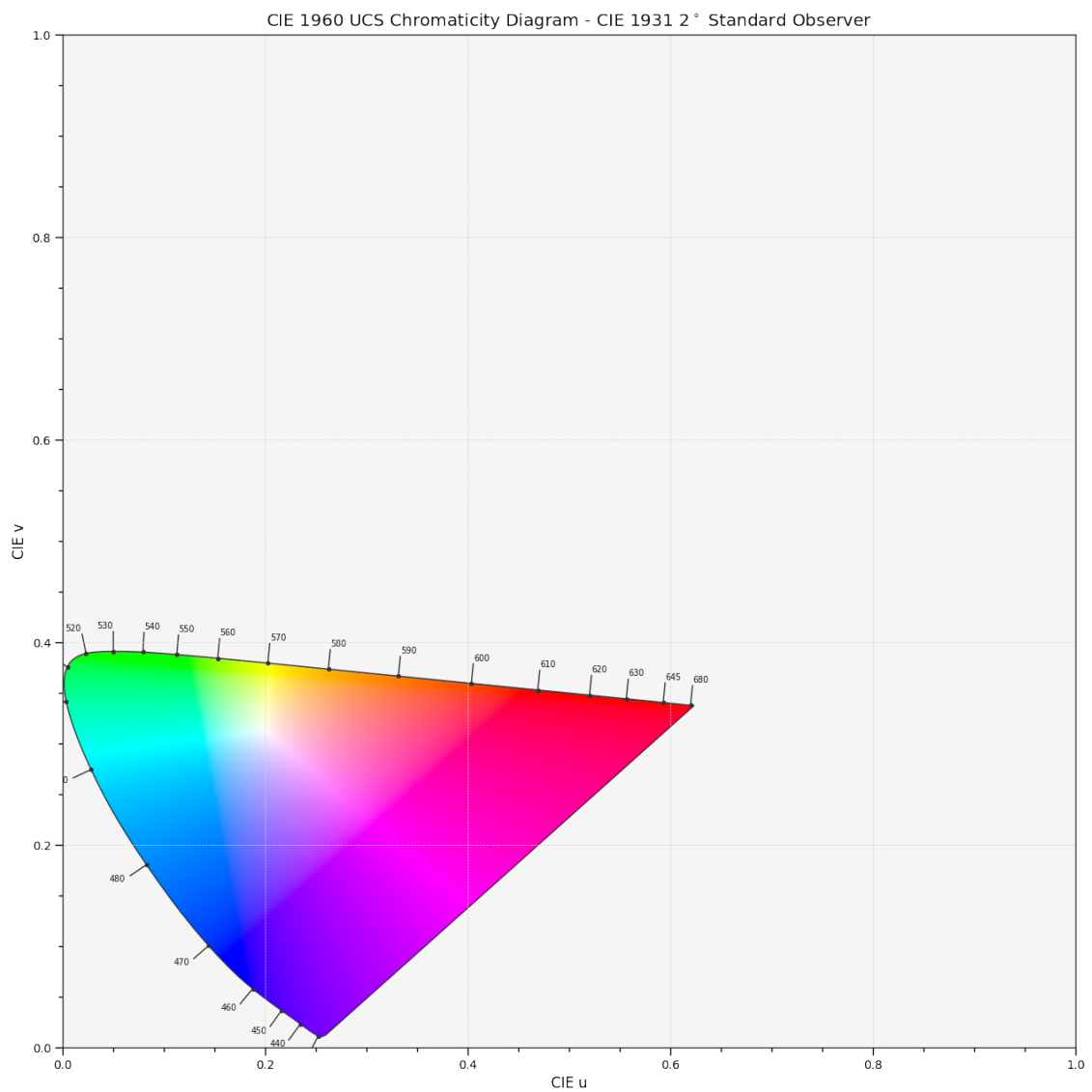
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS()  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```





**colour.plotting.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS**

```
colour.plotting.plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]
= 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
show_diagram_colours: bool = True,
show_spectral_locus: bool = True,
**kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **show\_diagram\_colours** (bool) – Whether to display the *Chromaticity Diagram* background colours.
- **show\_spectral\_locus** (bool) – Whether to display the *Spectral Locus*.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

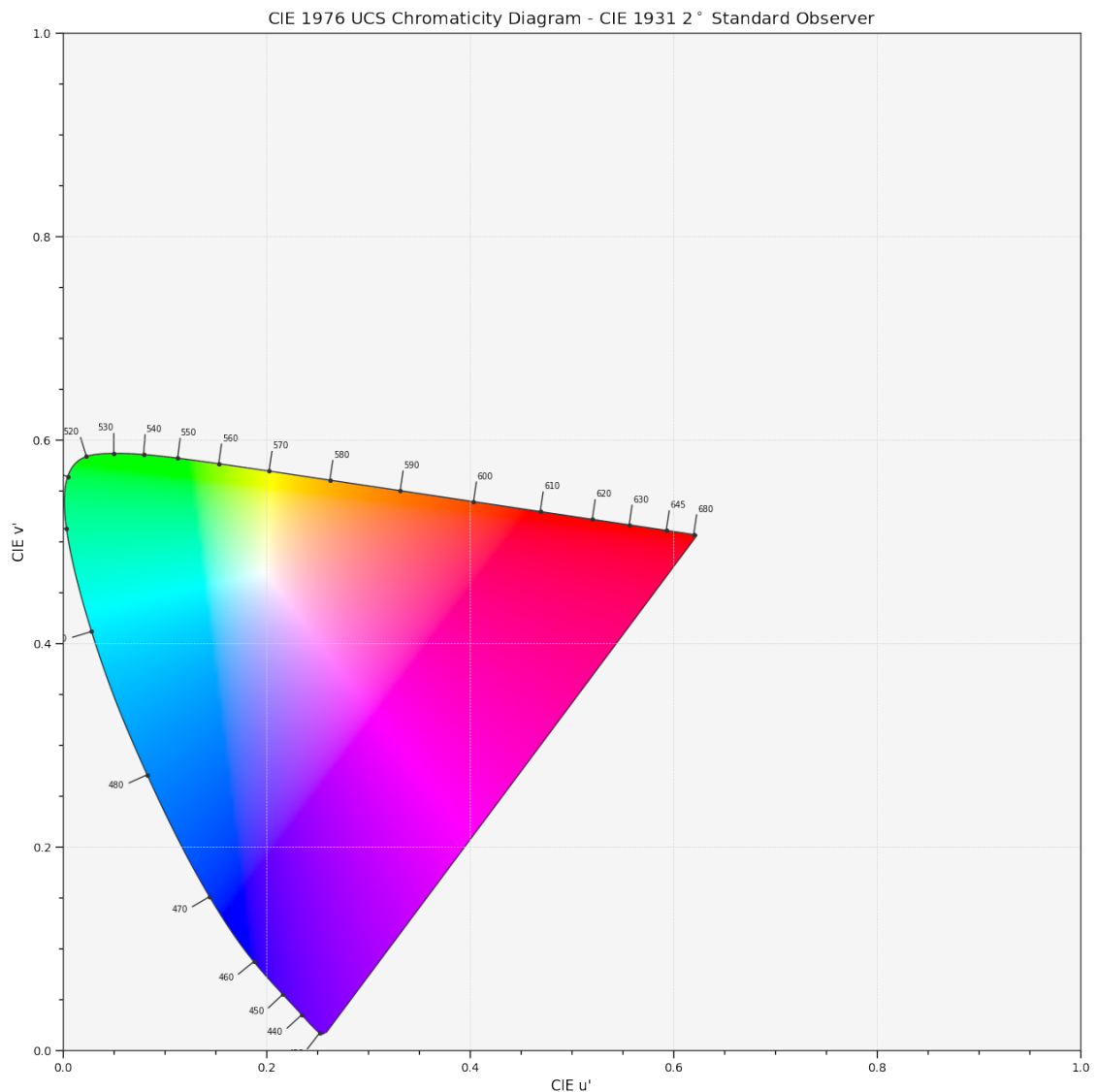
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS()
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.plot\_sds\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931

```
colour.plotting.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution |
    MultiSpectralDistributions] | MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
    MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions
    | str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', chromatic-
    ity_diagram_callable_CIE1931: Callable =
    plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931,
    annotate_kwargs: dict | List[dict] | None = None, plot_kwargs: dict |
    List[dict] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

#### Parameters

- **sds** (Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] |

`MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. `sds` can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a list of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1931** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted spectral distributions. `plot_kwargs`` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted spectral distributions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted spectral distributions. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `illuminant` : The illuminant used to compute the spectral distributions colours. The default is the illuminant associated with the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace. `illuminant` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - `cmfs` : The standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral distributions colours. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - `normalise_sd_colours` : Whether to normalise the computed spectral distributions colours. The default is `True`.
  - `use_sd_colours` : Whether to use the computed spectral distributions colours under the plotting colourspace illuminant. Alternatively, it is possible to use the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition `color` argument with pre-computed values. The default is `True`.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram(), colour.plotting.render()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.`

#### Returns

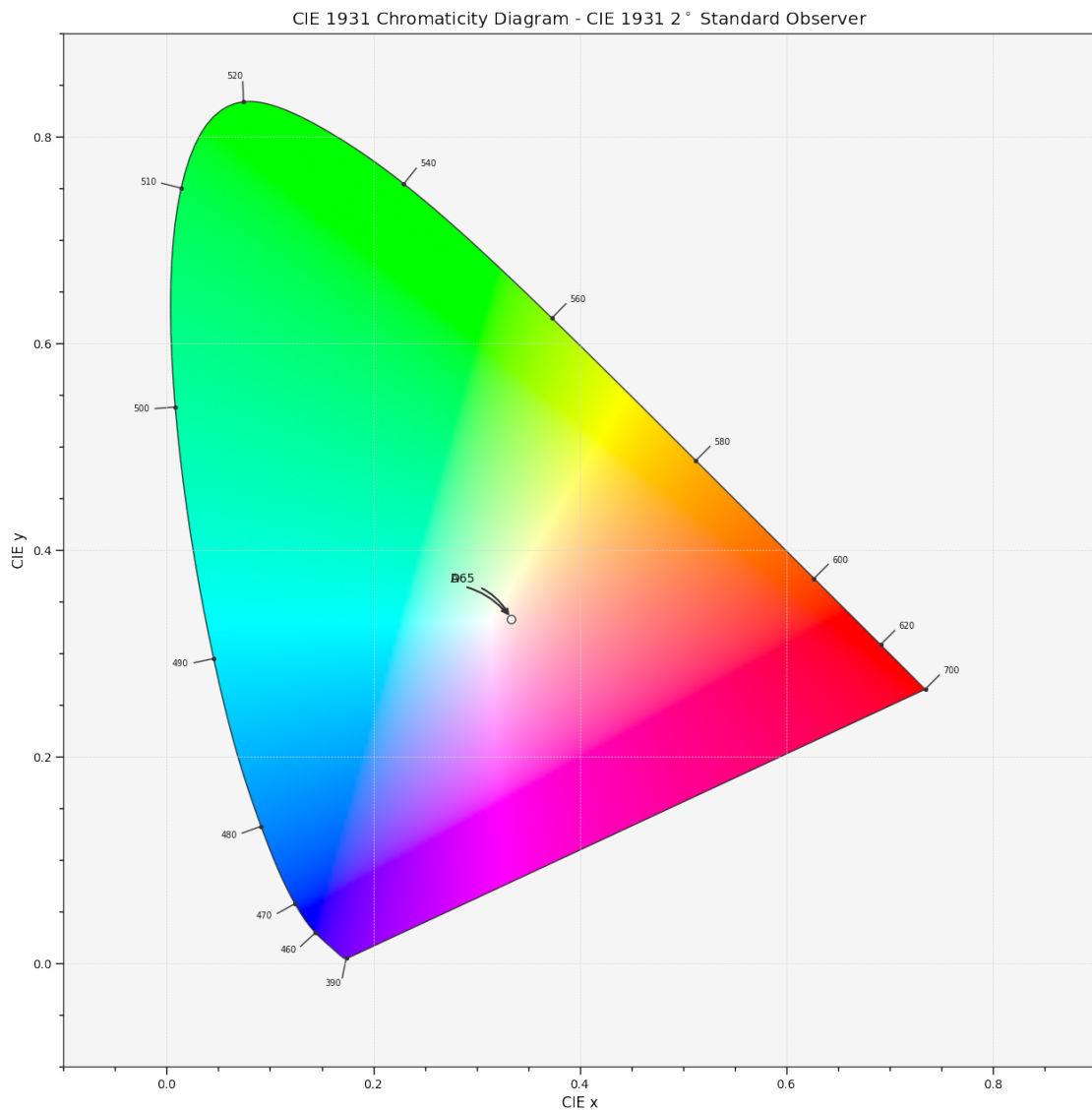
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> A = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["A"]  
>>> D65 = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]  
>>> plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931([A, D65])  
...  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS`

```
colour.plotting.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution
| MultiSpectralDistributions] |
MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions
| str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree
Standard Observer', chromatic-
ity_diagram_callable_CIE1960UCS:
Callable =
plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS,
annotate_kwargs: dict | List[dict] |
None = None, plot_kwargs: dict |
List[dict] | None = None,
**kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure,
Axes]
```

Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

**Parameters**

- **sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. *sds* can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a list of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **cmfs** (`(MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str])`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1960UCS** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict | List[dict] | None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. *annotate\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - *annotate* : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict | List[dict] | None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted spectral distributions. *plot\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted spectral distributions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted spectral distributions. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - *illuminant* : The illuminant used to compute the spectral distributions colours. The default is the illuminant associated with the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace. *illuminant* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - *cmfs* : The standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral distributions colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.

- `normalise_sd_colours` : Whether to normalise the computed spectral distributions colours. The default is *True*.
- `use_sd_colours` : Whether to use the computed spectral distributions colours under the plotting colourspace illuminant. Alternatively, it is possible to use the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition `color` argument with pre-computed values. The default is *True*.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

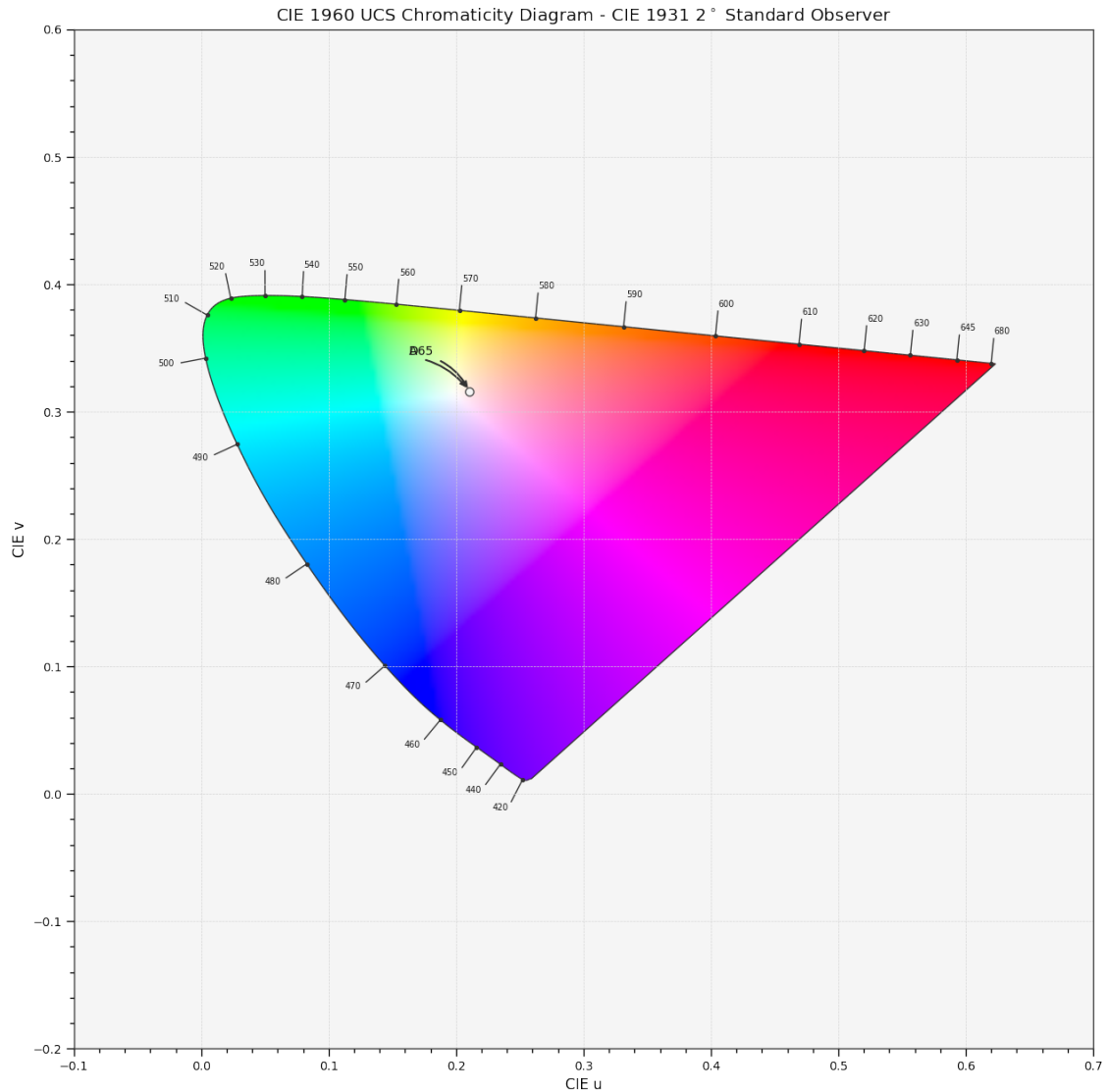
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> A = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["A"]
>>> D65 = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS([A, D65])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.plot\_sds\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS

```
colour.plotting.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution
| MultiSpectralDistributions] |
MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions
| str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree
Standard Observer', chromatic-
ity_diagram_callable_CIE1976UCS:
Callable =
plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS,
annotate_kwargs: dict | List[dict] |
None = None, plot_kwargs: dict |
List[dict] | None = None,
**kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure,
Axes]
```

Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. *sds* can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a list of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **cmfs** (`(MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str])`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1976UCS** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict | List[dict] | None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. *annotate\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - *annotate* : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict | List[dict] | None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted spectral distributions. *plot\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted spectral distributions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted spectral distributions. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - *illuminant* : The illuminant used to compute the spectral distributions colours. The default is the illuminant associated with the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace. *illuminant* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - *cmfs* : The standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral distributions colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
  - *normalise\_sd\_colours* : Whether to normalise the computed spectral distributions colours. The default is *True*.
  - *use\_sd\_colours* : Whether to use the computed spectral distributions colours under the plotting colourspace illuminant. Alternatively, it is possible to use the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition *color* argument with pre-computed values. The default is *True*.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

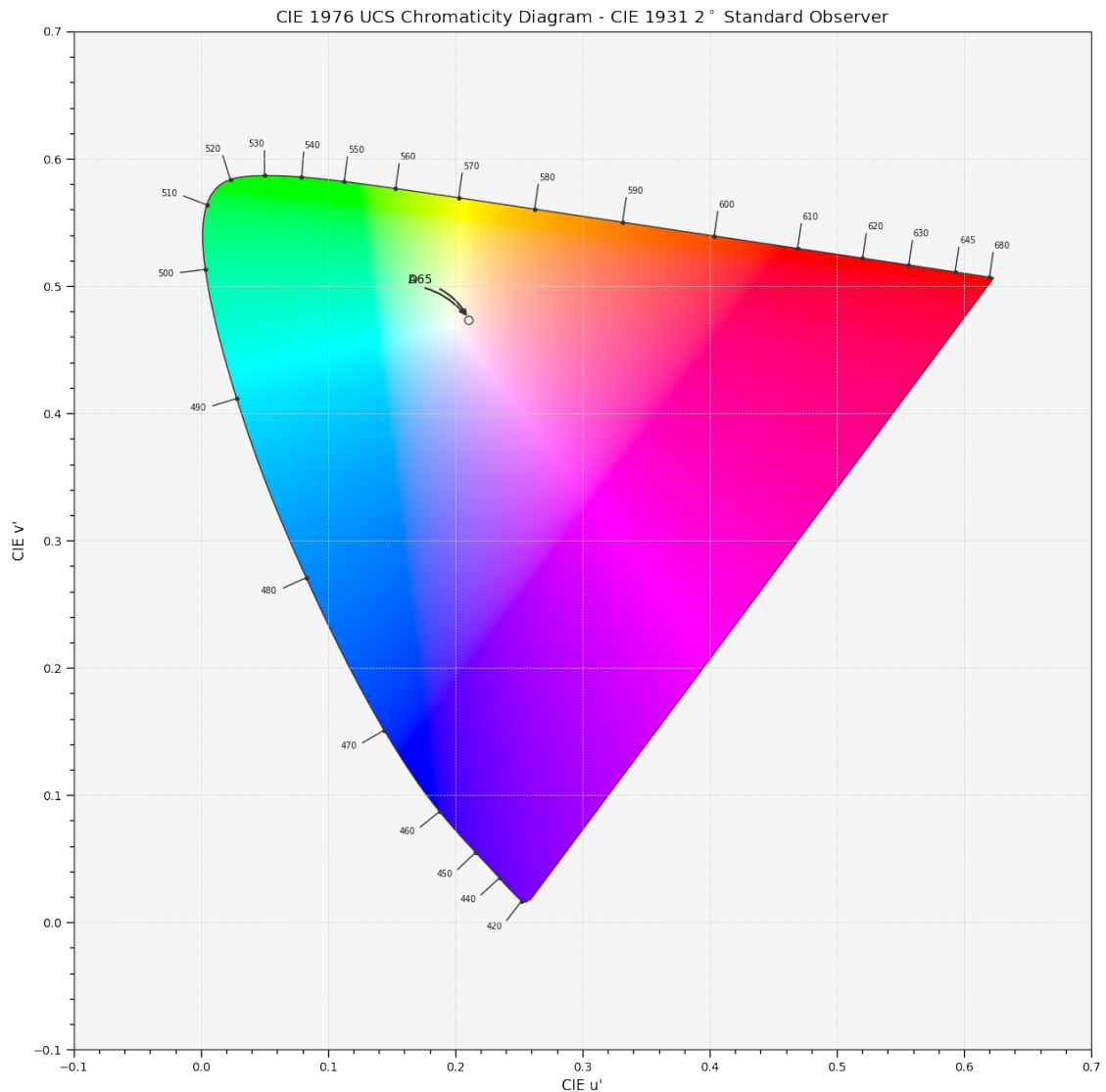
### Return type

`tuple`



## Examples

```
>>> A = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["A"]
>>> D65 = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS([A, D65])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Ancillary Objects

colour.plotting.diagrams

<code>plot_spectral_locus([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>Spectral Locus</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_chromaticity_diagram_colours([samples, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> colours according to given method.
<code>plot_chromaticity_diagram([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram(sds[, ...])</code>	Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> using given method.

**colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_spectral\_locus**

```
colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_spectral_locus(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |  
                                             Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE  
1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',  
spectral_locus_colours: ArrayLike | str | None =  
None, spectral_locus_opacity: float = 1,  
spectral_locus_labels: Sequence | None = None,  
method: Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE  
1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', **kwargs: Any) →  
Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Spectral Locus* according to given method.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **spectral\_locus\_colours** (ArrayLike | str | None) – Colours of the *Spectral Locus*, if `spectral_locus_colours` is set to *RGB*, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding chromaticity coordinates.
- **spectral\_locus\_opacity** (float) – Opacity of the *Spectral Locus*.
- **spectral\_locus\_labels** (Sequence | None) – Array of wavelength labels used to customise which labels will be drawn around the spectral locus. Passing an empty array will result in no wavelength labels being drawn.
- **method** (Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

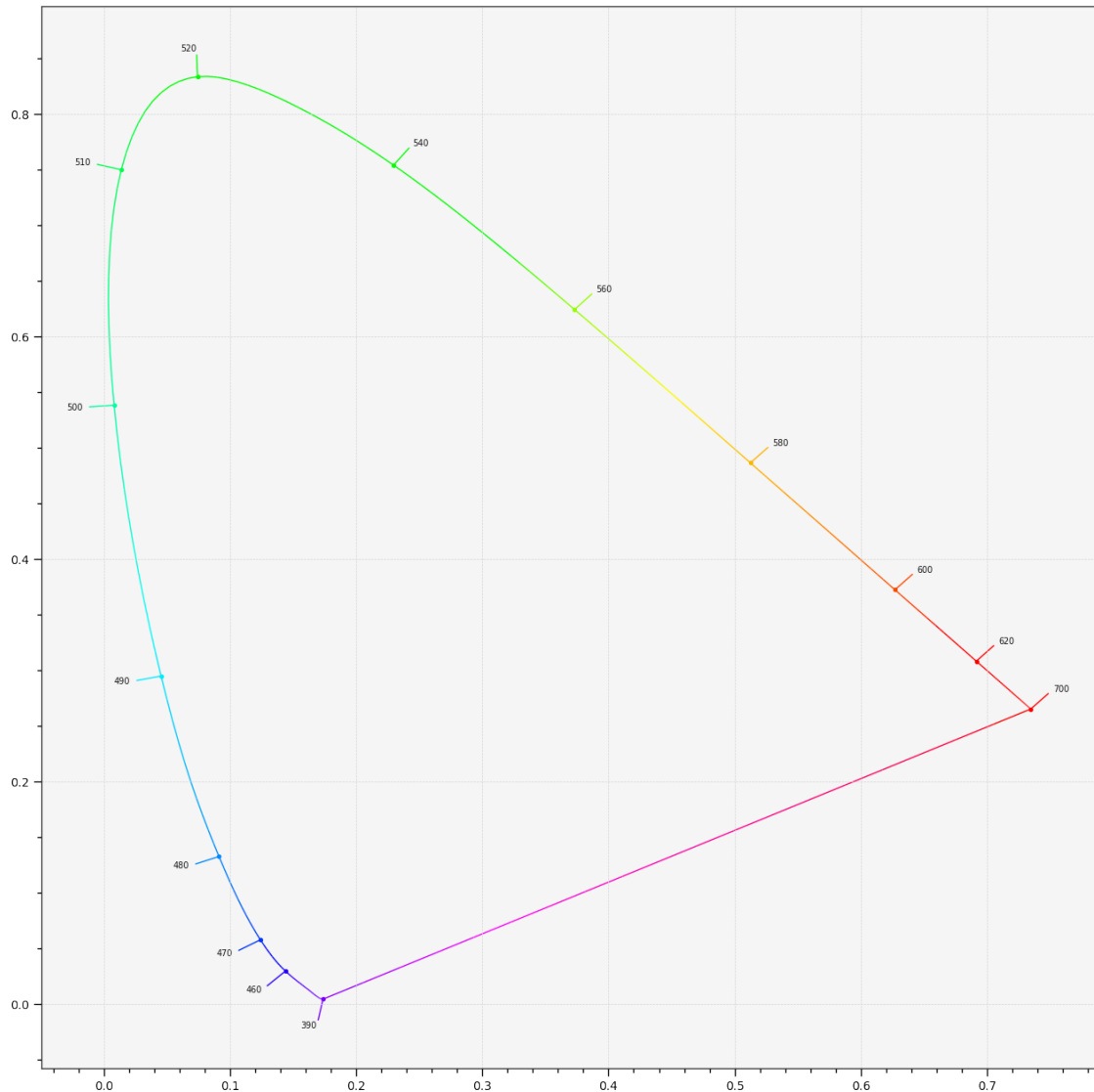
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_spectral_locus(spectral_locus_colours="RGB")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_colours

```
colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram_colours(samples: int = 256,
    diagram_colours: ArrayLike | str |
    None = None, diagram_opacity:
    float = 1, diagram_clipping_path:
    ArrayLike | None = None, cmfs:
    MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
    Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions |
    str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard
    Observer', method: Literal['CIE
    1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976
    UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', **kwargs:
    Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Chromaticity Diagram* colours according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **samples** (`int`) – Samples count on one axis when computing the *Chromaticity Diagram* colours.
- **diagram\_colours** (`ArrayLike` | `str` | `None`) – Colours of the *Chromaticity Diagram*, if `diagram_colours` is set to *RGB*, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding coordinates.
- **diagram\_opacity** (`float`) – Opacity of the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **diagram\_clipping\_path** (`ArrayLike` | `None`) – Path of points used to clip the *Chromaticity Diagram* colours.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS']` | `str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_chromaticity_diagram_colours(diagram_colours="RGB")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram`

```
colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] =
'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
show_diagram_colours: bool = True,
show_spectral_locus: bool = True, method:
Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976
UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', **kwargs: Any) →
Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Chromaticity Diagram* according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. cmfs can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **show\_diagram\_colours** (bool) – Whether to display the *Chromaticity Diagram* background colours.

- **show\_spectral\_locus** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Spectral Locus*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_spectral_locus()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram_colours()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

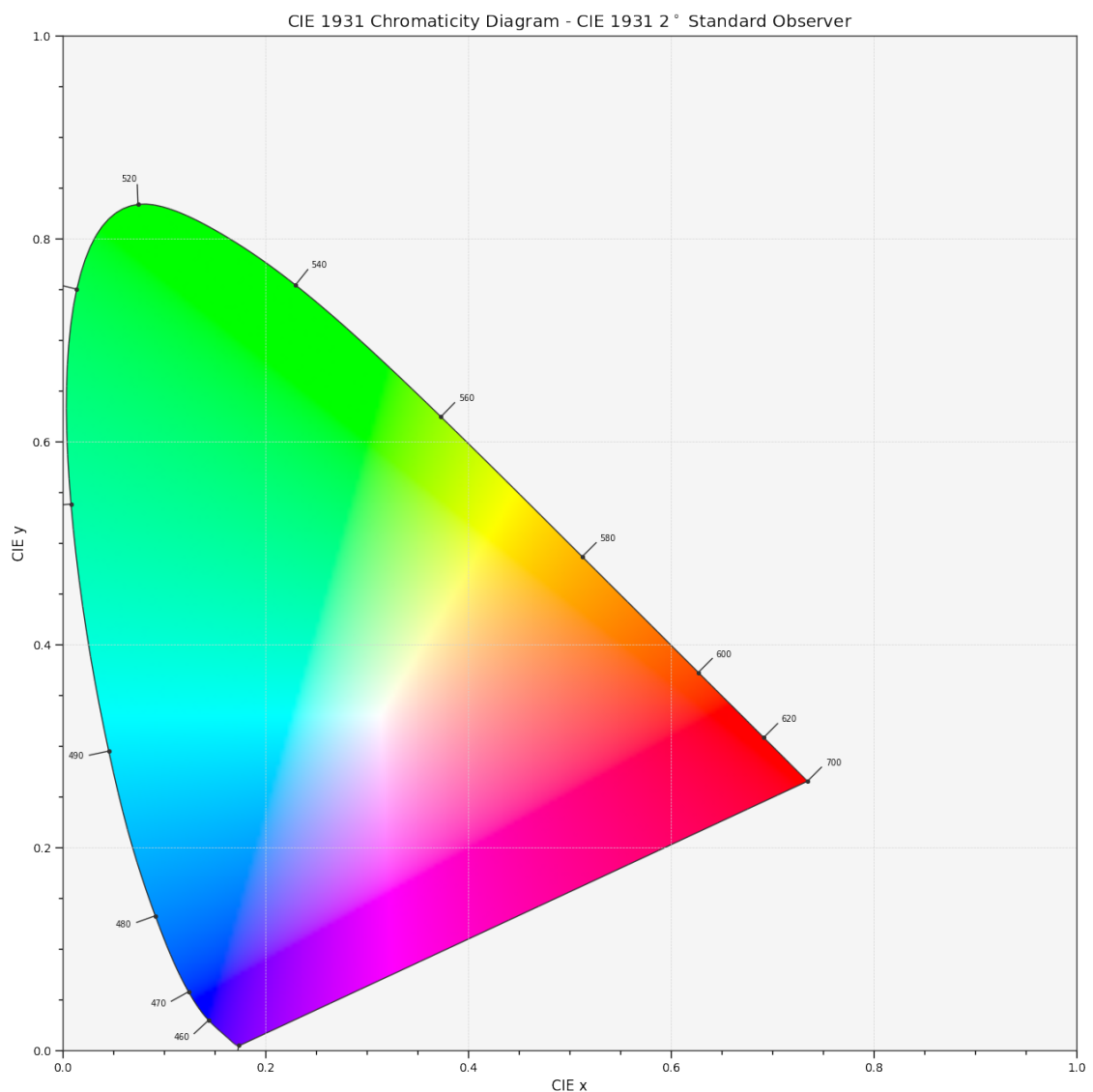
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_chromaticity_diagram()
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram`

```
colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution |
    MultiSpectralDistributions] |
    SpectralDistribution |
    MultiSpectralDistributions, cmfs:
    MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
    Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions
    | str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard
    Observer',
    chromaticity_diagram_callable:
    Callable =
    plot_chromaticity_diagram, method:
    Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS',
    'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931',
    annotate_kwargs: dict | List[dict] |
    None = None, plot_kwargs: dict |
    List[dict] | None = None, **kwargs:
    Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given spectral distribution chromaticity coordinates into the *Chromaticity Diagram* using given method.

**Parameters**

- **sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions]` | `SpectralDistribution` | `MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. `sds` can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a List of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS']` | `str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted spectral distributions. `plot_kwargs`` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted spectral distributions with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted spectral distributions. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `illuminant` : The illuminant used to compute the spectral distributions colours. The default is the illuminant associated with the whitepoint of the

default plotting colourspace. `illuminant` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.

- `cmfs` : The standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral distributions colours. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- `normalise_sd_colours` : Whether to normalise the computed spectral distributions colours. The default is `True`.
- `use_sd_colours` : Whether to use the computed spectral distributions colours under the plotting colourspace illuminant. Alternatively, it is possible to use the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition `color` argument with pre-computed values. The default is `True`.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

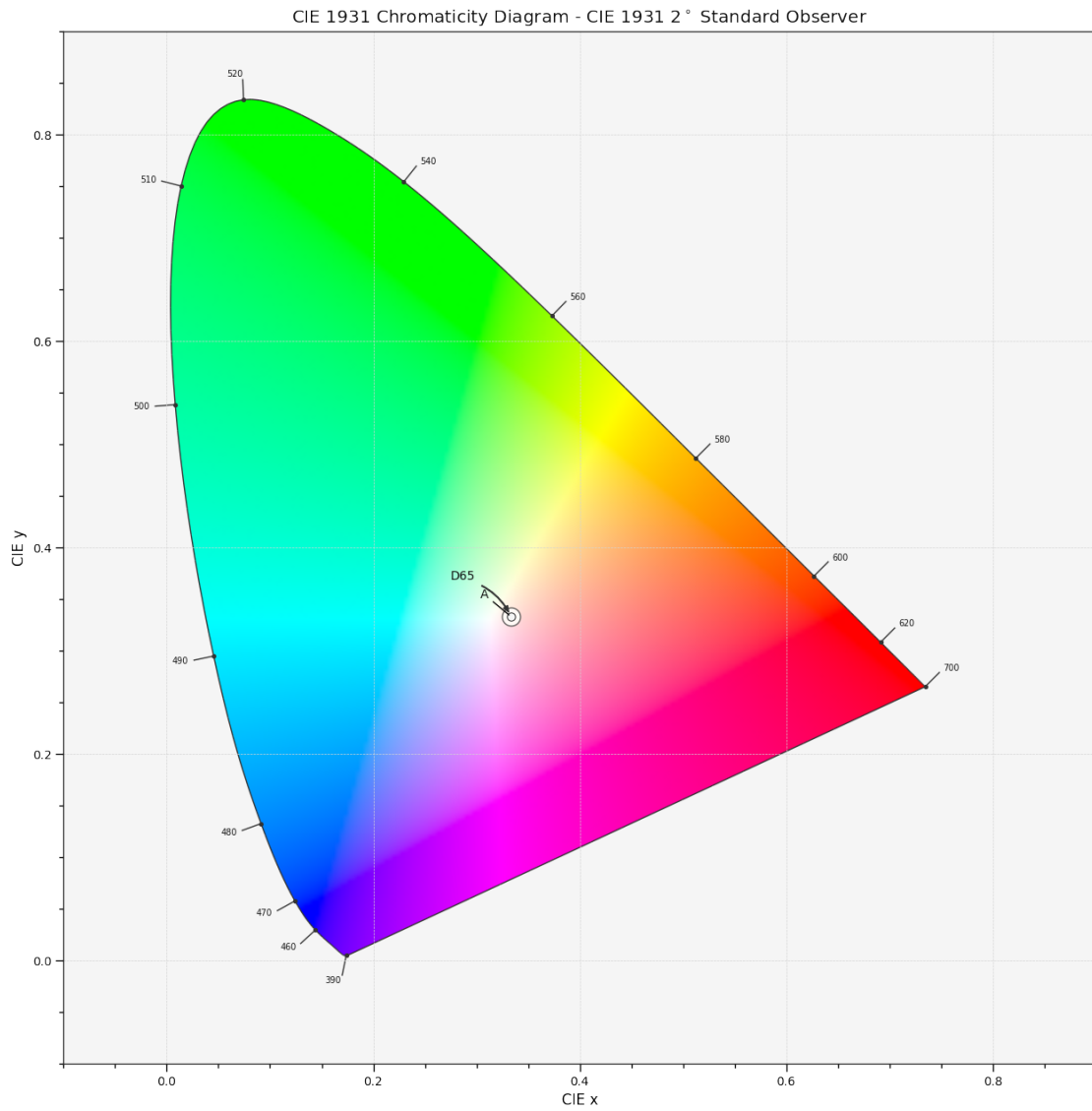
#### Return type

`tuple`

#### Examples

```
>>> A = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["A"]
>>> D65 = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> annotate_kwargs = [
...     {"xytext": (-25, 15), "arrowprops": {"arrowstyle": "-"}},
...     {},
... ]
>>> plot_kwargs = [
...     {
...         "illuminant": SDS_ILLUMINANTS["E"],
...         "markersize": 15,
...         "normalise_sd_colours": True,
...         "use_sd_colours": True,
...     },
...     {"illuminant": SDS_ILLUMINANTS["E"]},
... ]
>>> plot_sds_in_chromaticity_diagram(
...     [A, D65], annotate_kwargs=annotate_kwargs, plot_kwargs=plot_kwargs
... )
...
<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>
```





## Colour Models

`colour.plotting`

<code>plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagra</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspaces in the <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagra</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspaces in the <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagra</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspaces in the <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diag</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array in the <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diag</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array in the <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diag</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array in the <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_di</code>	Plot <i>MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)</i> in the <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_di</code>	Plot <i>MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)</i> in the <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_di</code>	Plot <i>MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)</i> in the <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_single_cctf(cctf[, cctf_decoding])</code>	Plot given colourspace colour component transfer function.
<code>plot_multi_cctfs(cctfs[, cctf_decoding])</code>	Plot given colour component transfer functions.
<code>plot_constant_hue_loci(data[, model, ...])</code>	Plot given constant hue loci colour matches data such as that from [HB95] or [EF98] that are easily loaded with <a href="#">Colour - Datasets</a> .

`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931`

```

colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(colourspace:
    RGB_Colourspace |
    Literal['ACES2065-1',
    'ACEScc', 'ACEScct',
    'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy',
    'ALEXA Wide Gamut',
    'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
    'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
    'Adobe RGB (1998)',
    'Adobe Wide Gamut
    RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best
    RGB', 'Beta RGB',
    'Blackmagic Wide
    Gamut', 'CIE RGB',
    'Cinema Gamut',
    'ColorMatch RGB',
    'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3',
    'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI
    D-Gamut',
    'DRAGONcolor',
    'DRAGONcolor2',
    'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
    'Display P3', 'Don RGB
    4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E',
    'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM
    RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5',
    'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight
    E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
    BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470
    - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 -
    625', 'ITU-R BT.709',
    'ITU-T H.273 - 22
    Unspecified', 'ITU-T
    H.273 - Generic Film',
    'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut',
    'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC
    (1987)', 'P3-D65',
    'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
    'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto
    RGB', 'Protune Native',
    'REDWideGamutRGB',
    'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
    'REDcolor3',
    'REDcolor4', 'RIMM
    RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
    'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut',
    'S-Gamut3',
    'S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE
    C', 'Sharp RGB',
    'V-Gamut', 'Venice
    S-Gamut3', 'Venice
    S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'Xtreme RGB', 'aces',
    'adobe1998', 'prophoto',
    'sRGB'] | str | Se-
    quence[RGB_Colourspace
    | Literal['ACES2065-1',
    'ACEScc', 'ACEScct',
    'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy',
    'ALEXA Wide Gamut',
    'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
    'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
    'Adobe RGB (1998)',
    'Adobe Wide Gamut
    RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best
    RGB', 'Beta RGB',
    'Blackmagic Wide
    Gamut', 'CIE RGB',
    'Cinema Gamut',
    'ColorMatch RGB',
    'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3',
    'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI
    D-Gamut',
    'DRAGONcolor',
    'DRAGONcolor2',
    'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
    'Display P3', 'Don RGB
    4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E',
    'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM
    RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5',
    'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight
    E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
    BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470
    - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 -
    625', 'ITU-R BT.709',
    'ITU-T H.273 - 22
    Unspecified', 'ITU-T
    H.273 - Generic Film',
    'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut',
    'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC
    (1987)', 'P3-D65',
    'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
    'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto
    RGB', 'Protune Native',
    'REDWideGamutRGB',
    'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
    'REDcolor3',
    'REDcolor4', 'RIMM
    RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
    'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut',
    'S-Gamut3',
    'S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE
    C', 'Sharp RGB',
    'V-Gamut', 'Venice
    S-Gamut3', 'Venice
    S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'Xtreme RGB', 'aces',
    'adobe1998', 'prophoto',
    'sRGB']

```

Plot given *RGB* colourspace in the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str` | `~collections.abc.Sequence`[`~colour.models.rgb.rgb_colourspace.RGB_Colourspace` | `~typing.Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str`]) – *RGB* colourspace to plot. *colourspace* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspace()` definition.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence`[`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str`]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1931** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **show\_whitepoints** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *RGB* colourspace whitepoints.
- **show\_pointer\_gamut** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (`bool`) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspace given in *colourspace* to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List`[`dict`] | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted

*RGB* colourspaces. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted *RGB* colourspaces with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted *RGB* colourspace.

- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_pointer_gamut()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(
...     ["ITU-R BT.709", "ACEScg", "S-Gamut"]
... )
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS`



Plot given *RGB* colourspace in the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

#### Parameters

- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str` | `~collections.abc.Sequence`[`~colour.models.rgb.rgb_colourspace.RGB_Colourspace` | `~typing.Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str`]) – *RGB* colourspace to plot. *colourspace* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspace()` definition.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence`[`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str`]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1960UCS** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **show\_whitepoints** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *RGB* colourspace whitepoints.
- **show\_pointer\_gamut** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (`bool`) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspace given in *colourspace* to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List`[`dict`] | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted



*RGB* colourspaces. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted *RGB* colourspaces with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted *RGB* colourspace.

- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_pointer_gamut()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

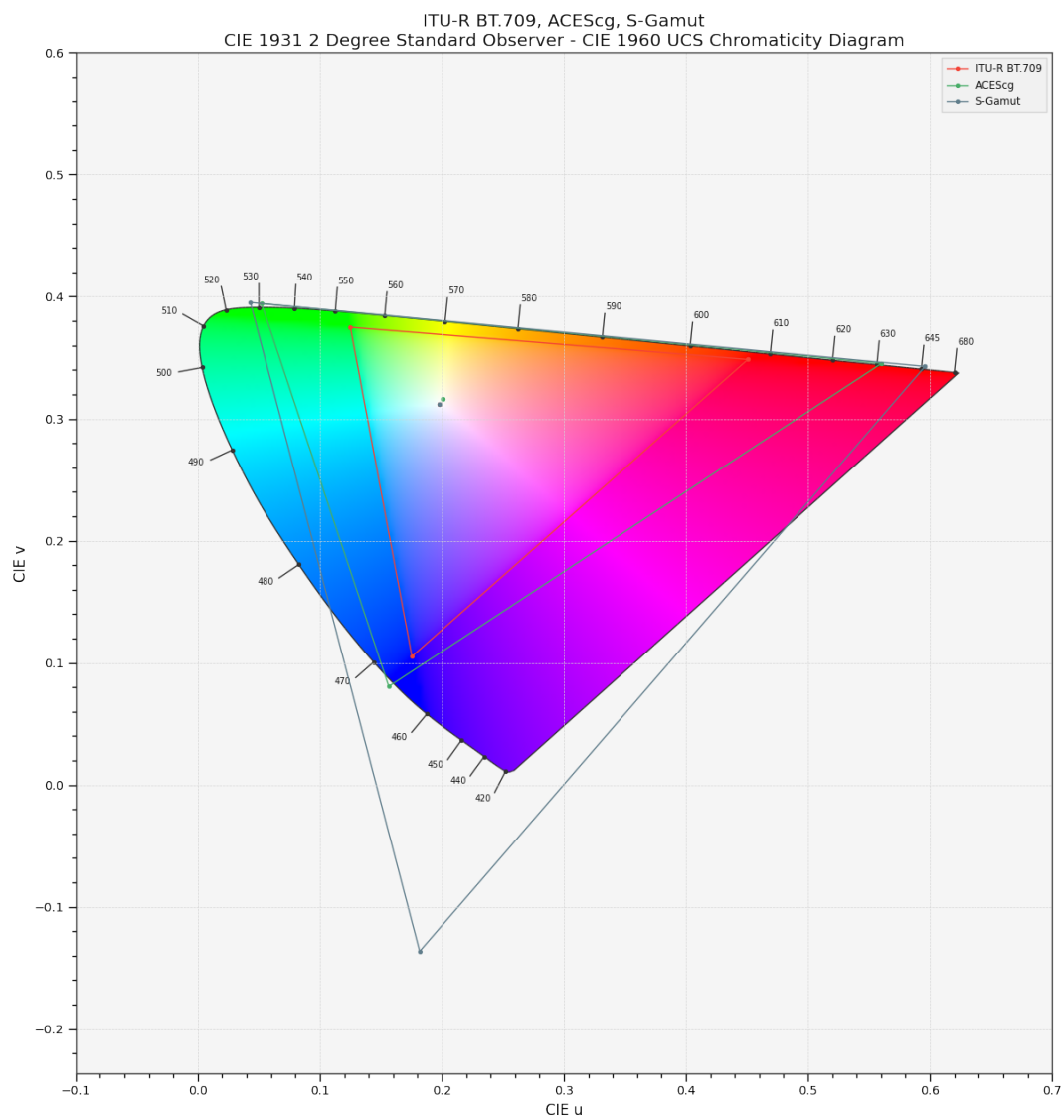
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(
...     ["ITU-R BT.709", "ACEScg", "S-Gamut"]
... )
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS`



Plot given *RGB* colourspaces in the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **colourspaces** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str` | `~collections.abc.Sequence`[`~colour.models.rgb.rgb_colourspace.RGB_Colourspace` | `~typing.Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str`]) – *RGB* colourspaces to plot. *colourspaces* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence`[`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str`]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1976UCS** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **show\_whitepoints** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *RGB* colourspaces whitepoints.
- **show\_pointer\_gamut** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (`bool`) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspaces given in *colourspaces* to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List`[`dict`] | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted

*RGB* colourspaces. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted *RGB* colourspaces with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted *RGB* colourspace.

- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_pointer_gamut()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

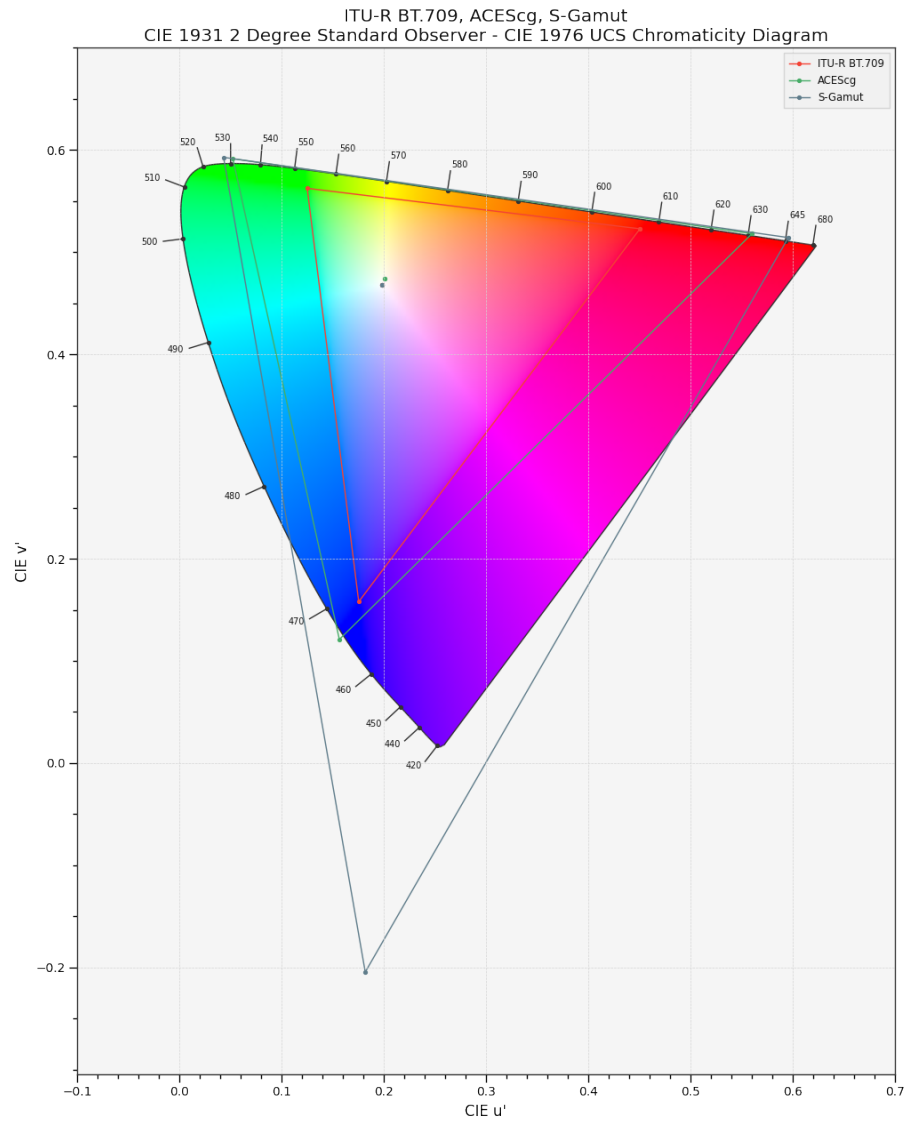
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(
...     ["ITU-R BT.709", "ACEScg", "S-Gamut"]
... )
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931`

```

colour.plotting.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(
    RGB: ArrayLike,
    colourspace:
        RGB_Colourspace |
        str | Sequence[RGB_Colourspace
        |
        Literal['ACES2065-1',
        'ACESc', 'ACEScct',
        'ACEScg',
        'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA
        Wide Gamut', 'ARRI
        Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI
        Wide Gamut 4',
        'Adobe RGB (1998)',
        'Adobe Wide Gamut
        RGB', 'Apple RGB',
        'Best RGB', 'Beta
        RGB', 'Blackmagic
        Wide Gamut', 'CIE
        RGB', 'Cinema
        Gamut', 'ColorMatch
        RGB', 'DCDM XYZ',
        'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P',
        'DJI D-Gamut',
        'DRAGONcolor',
        'DRAGONcolor2',
        'DaVinci Wide
        Gamut', 'Display P3',
        'Don RGB 4', 'EBU
        Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI
        RGB v2', 'ERIMM
        RGB', 'Ekta Space PS
        5', 'F-Gamut',
        'FilmLight E-Gamut',
        'ITU-R BT.2020',
        'ITU-R BT.470 - 525',
        'ITU-R BT.470 - 625',
        'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T
        H.273 - 22
        Unspecified', 'ITU-T
        H.273 - Generic Film',
        'Max RGB',
        'N-Gamut', 'NTSC
        (1953)', 'NTSC
        (1987)', 'P3-D65',
        'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
        'Pal/Secam',
        'ProPhoto RGB',
        'Protune Native',
        'REDWideGamutRGB',
        'REDcolor',
        'REDcolor2',
        'REDcolor3',
        'REDcolor4', 'RIMM
        RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
        'Russell RGB',
        'S-Gamut',
        'S-Gamut3',
        'S-Gamut3.Cine',
        'SMPTE 240M',
        'SMPTE C', 'Sharp
        RGB', 'V-Gamut',
        'Venice S-Gamut3',
        'Venice
        S-Gamut3.Cine',

```

Plot given *RGB* colourspace array in the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace | str | Sequence[RGB\_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str]) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. colourspace can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1931** (Callable) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **scatter\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - **c** : If *c* is set to *RGB*, the scatter will use the colours as given by the *RGB* argument.
  - **apply\_cctf\_encoding** : If `apply_cctf_encoding` is set to *False*, the encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function is not applied when encoding the samples to the plotting space.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

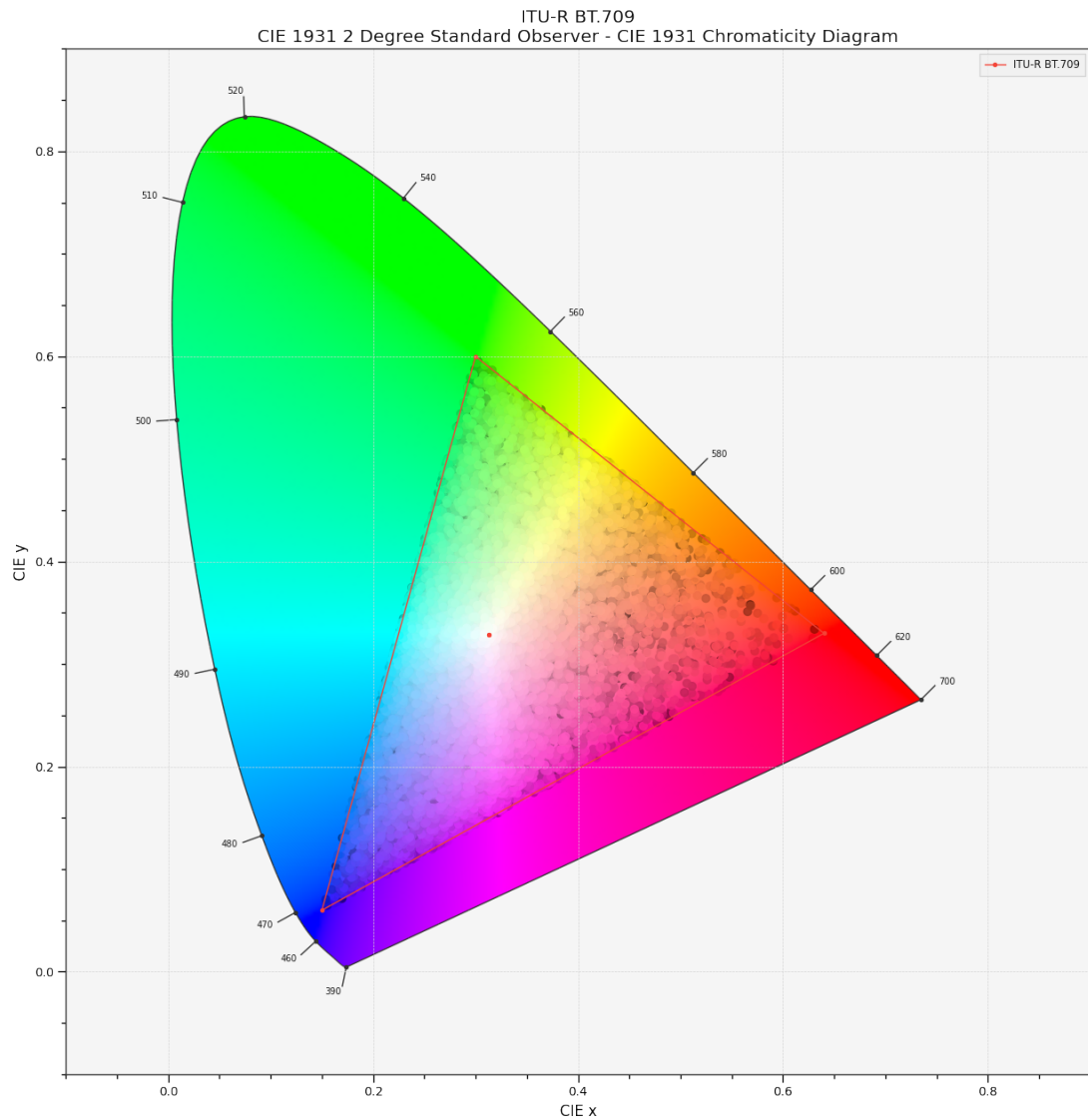
### Return type

tuple



## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.random.random((128, 128, 3))
>>> plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(
...     RGB, "ITU-R BT.709"
... )
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS`

4.1. API Reference	<i>mutRGB'</i> , 1043
--------------------	-----------------------

Plot given *RGB* colourspace array in the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace | str | Sequence[RGB\_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str]) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. colourspace can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1960UCS** (Callable) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **scatter\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - **c** : If *c* is set to *RGB*, the scatter will use the colours as given by the *RGB* argument.
  - **apply\_cctf\_encoding** : If `apply_cctf_encoding` is set to *False*, the encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function is not applied when encoding the samples to the plotting space.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

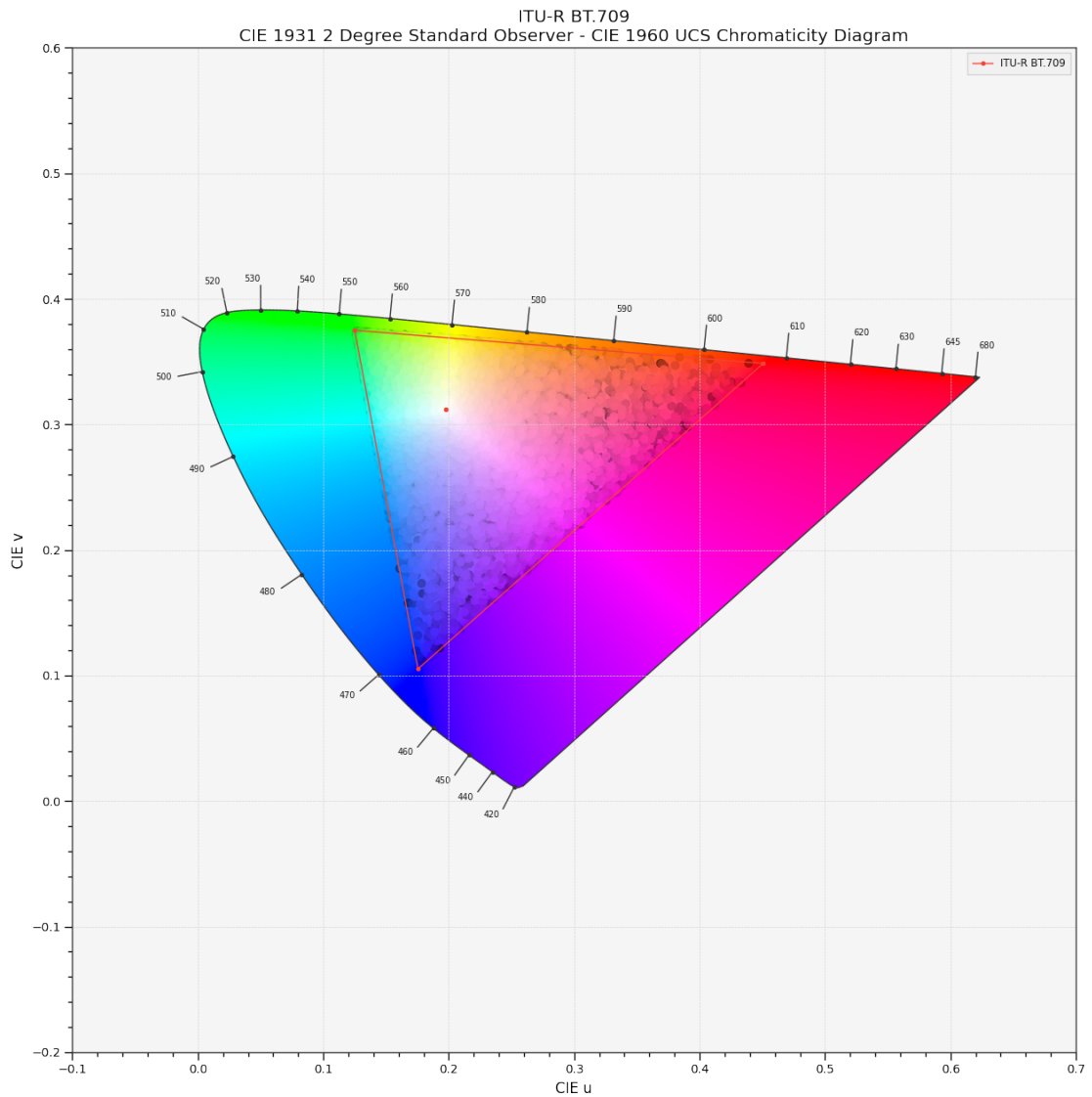
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.random.random((128, 128, 3))
>>> plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(
...     RGB, "ITU-R BT.709"
... )
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS`



Plot given *RGB* colourspace array in the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace | str | Sequence[RGB\_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str]) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. *colourspace* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1976UCS** (Callable) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **scatter\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - *c* : If *c* is set to *RGB*, the scatter will use the colours as given by the *RGB* argument.
  - *apply\_cctf\_encoding* : If *apply\_cctf\_encoding* is set to *False*, the encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function is not applied when encoding the samples to the plotting space.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

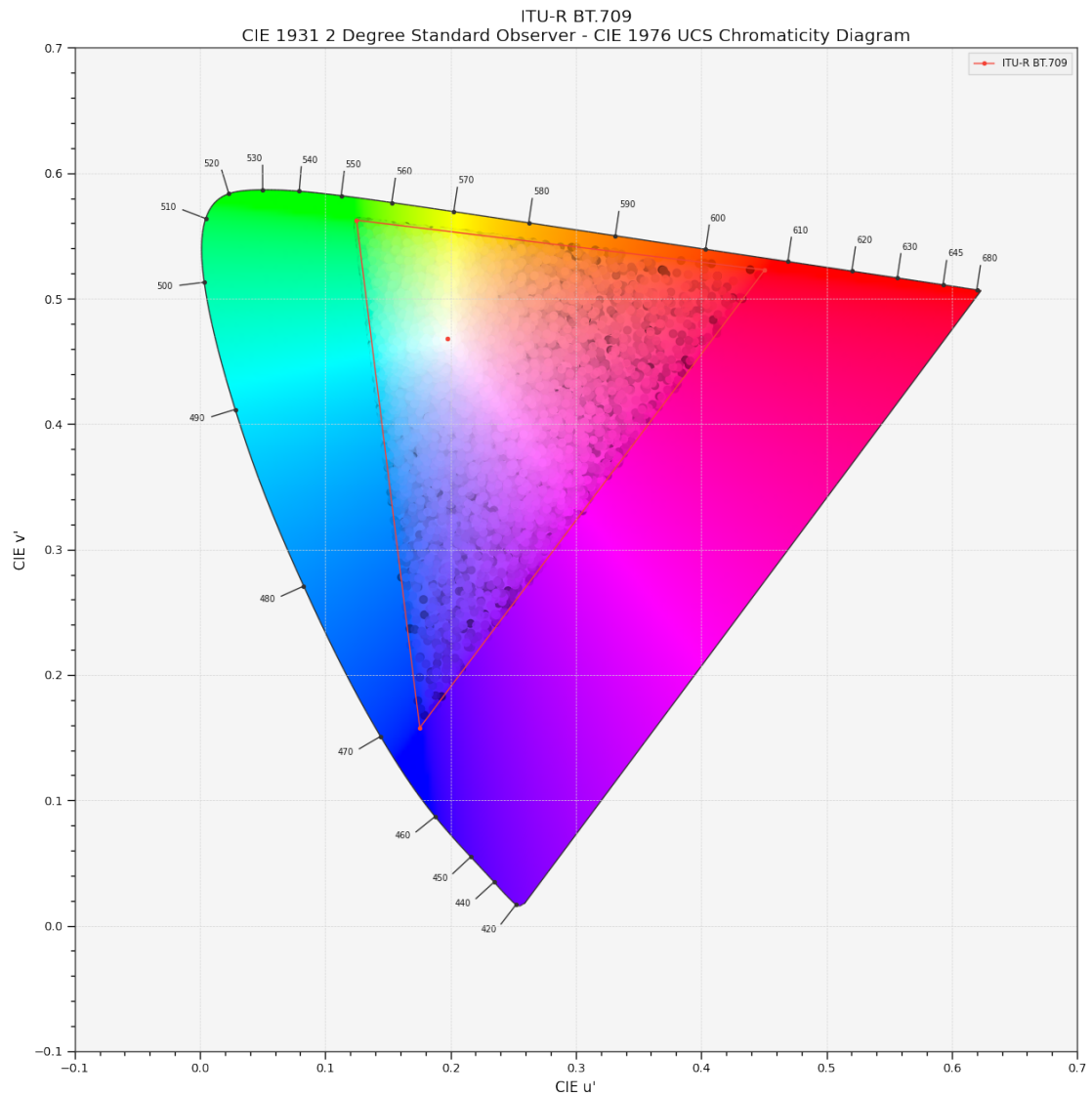
### Return type

`tuple`



## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.random.random((128, 128, 3))
>>> plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(
...     RGB, "ITU-R BT.709"
... )
...
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



**colour.plotting.plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931**

```
colour.plotting.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(chromaticity_diagram_callable_CIE1931: Callable = plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931, chromaticity_diagram_clipping: bool = False, ellipse_kwargs: dict | List[dict] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot *MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)* in the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

**Parameters**

- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1931** (*Callable*) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_clipping** (*bool*) – Whether to clip the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram* colours with the ellipses.
- **ellipse\_kwargs** (*dict* | *List[dict]* | *None*) – Parameters for the *Ellipse* class, *ellipse\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the ellipses with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each ellipse.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {*colour.plotting.artist()*, *colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram()*, *colour.plotting.models.plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram()*}, *colour.plotting.render()*}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

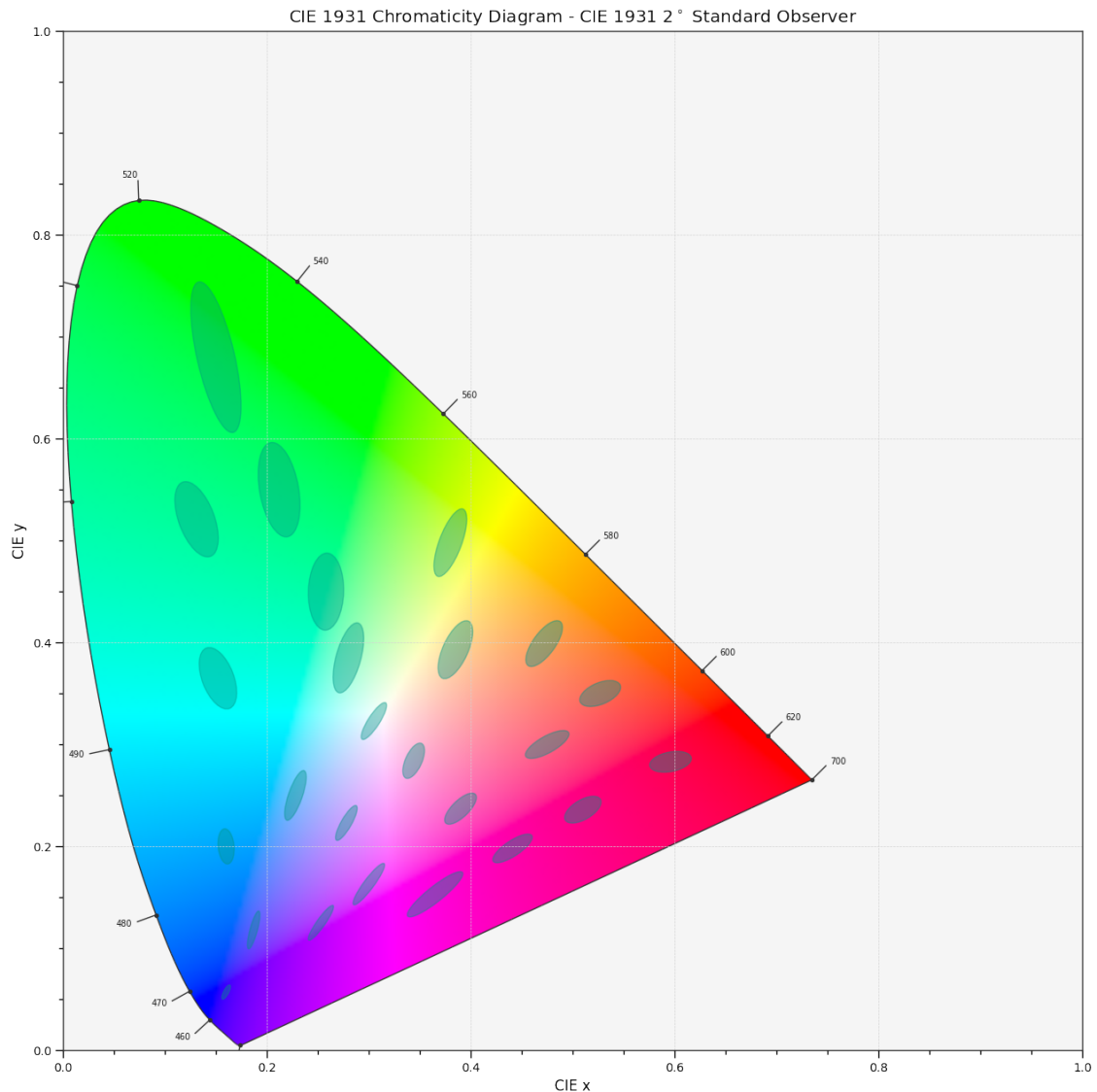
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

*tuple*

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931()
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### `colour.plotting.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS`

`colour.plotting.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(chromaticity_diagram_callable_CIE1960UCS, Callable = plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS, chromaticity_diagram_clipping: bool = False, ellipse_kwargs: dict | List[dict] | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN) in the CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram.

#### Parameters

- `chromaticity_diagram_callable_CIE1960UCS` (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram.

- **chromaticity\_diagram\_clipping** (*bool*) – Whether to clip the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram* colours with the ellipses.
- **ellipse\_kwargs** (*dict* | *List[dict]* | *None*) – Parameters for the *Ellipse* class, *ellipse\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the ellipses with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each ellipse.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {*colour.plotting.artist()*, *colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram()*, *colour.plotting.models.plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram()*}, *colour.plotting.render()*}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

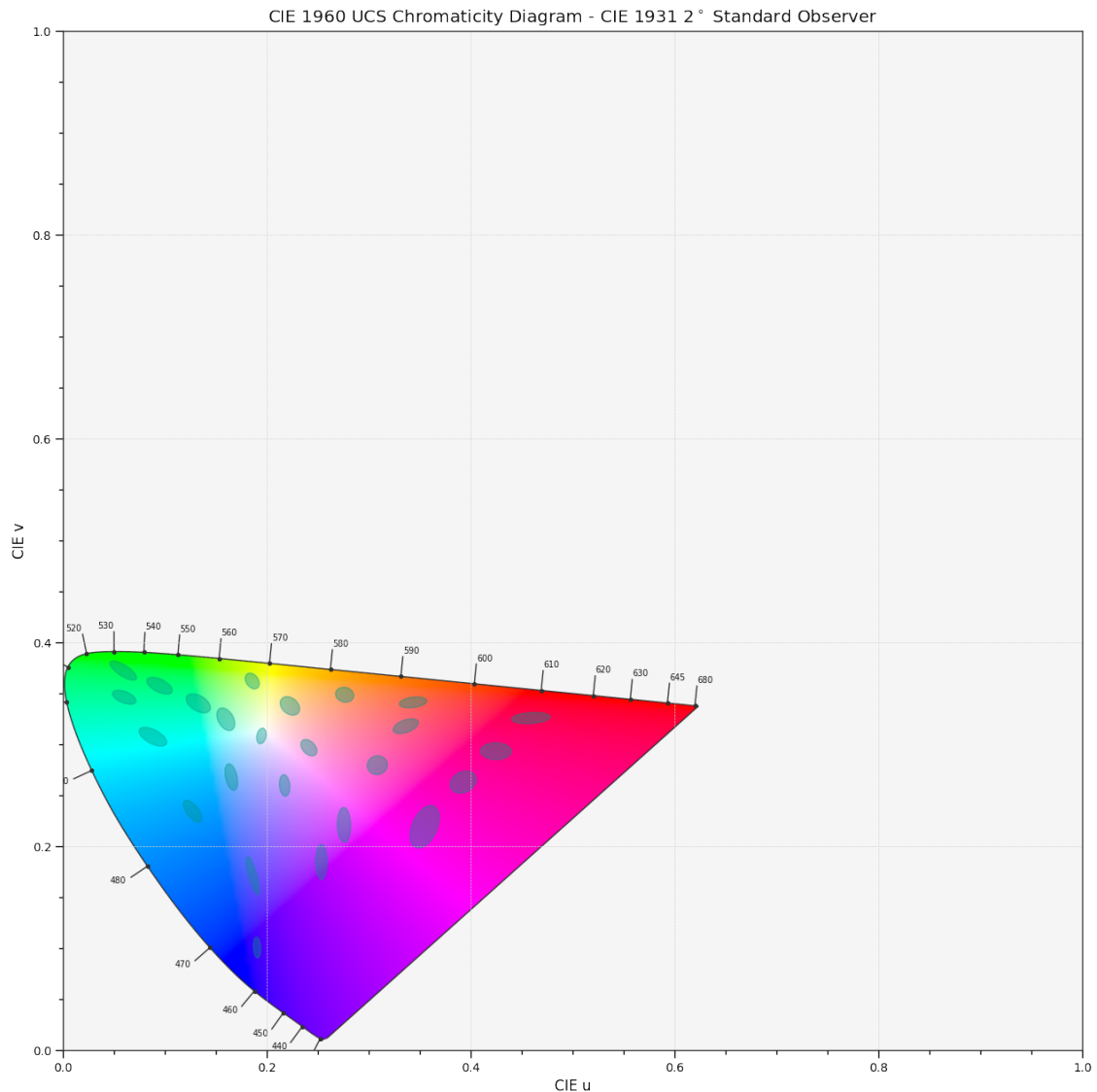
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

*tuple*

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS()  
...  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### `colour.plotting.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS`

```
colour.plotting.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(chromaticity_diagram_callable_CIE1976UCS,
    Callable =
    plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS,
    chromaticity_diagram_clipping:
    bool = False,
    ellipse_kwargs:
    dict | List[dict]
    | None = None,
    **kwargs:
    Any) →
    Tuple[Figure,
    Axes]
```

Plot MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN) in the CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram.

#### Parameters

- **`chromaticity_diagram_callable_CIE1976UCS`** (*Callable*) – Callable responsible for drawing the CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram.

- **chromaticity\_diagram\_clipping** (*bool*) – Whether to clip the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram* colours with the ellipses.
- **ellipse\_kwargs** (*dict* | *List[dict]* | *None*) – Parameters for the *Ellipse* class, *ellipse\_kwargs* can be either a single dictionary applied to all the ellipses with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each ellipse.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {*colour.plotting.artist()*, *colour.plotting.diagrams.plot\_chromaticity\_diagram()*, *colour.plotting.models.plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram()*}, *colour.plotting.render()*}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

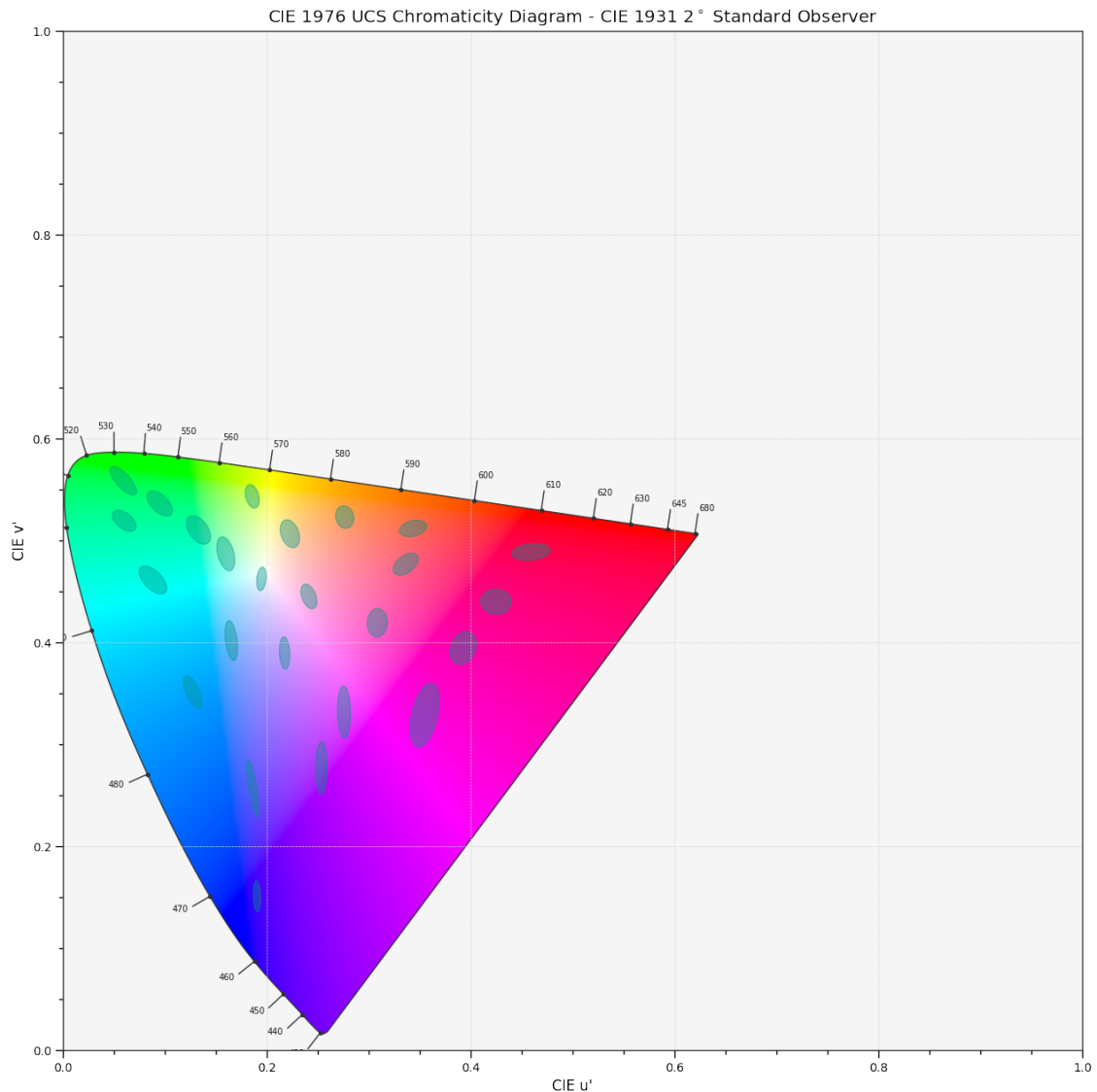
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

*tuple*

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS()  
...  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.plot\_single\_cctf

`colour.plotting.plot_single_cctf(cctf: Callable | str, cctf_decoding: bool = False, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given colourspace colour component transfer function.

#### Parameters

- **cctf** (Callable | str) – Colour component transfer function to plot. function can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **cctf\_decoding** (bool) – Plot the decoding colour component transfer function instead.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

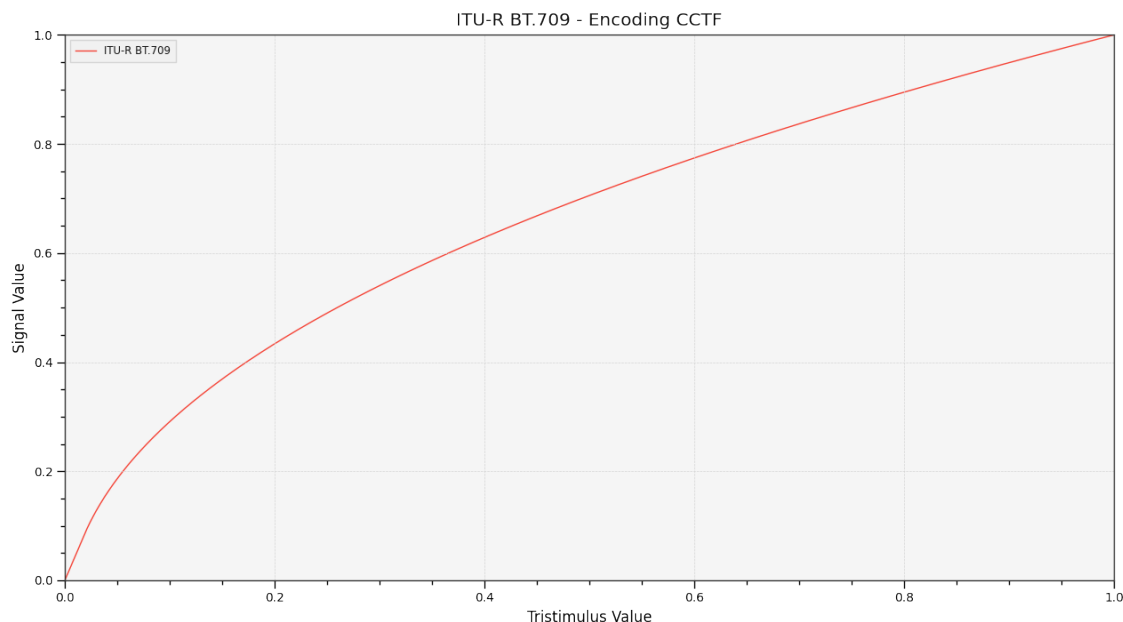
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_single_cctf("ITU-R BT.709")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

**colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_cctfs**

colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_cctfs(cctfs: *Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*], cctf\_decoding: *bool* = *False*, \*\*kwargs: *Any*) → *Tuple*[*Figure*, *Axes*]

Plot given colour component transfer functions.

**Parameters**

- **cctfs** (*Callable* | *str* | *Sequence*[*Callable* | *str*]) – Colour component transfer function to plot. cctfs elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **cctf\_decoding** (*bool*) – Plot the decoding colour component transfer function instead.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

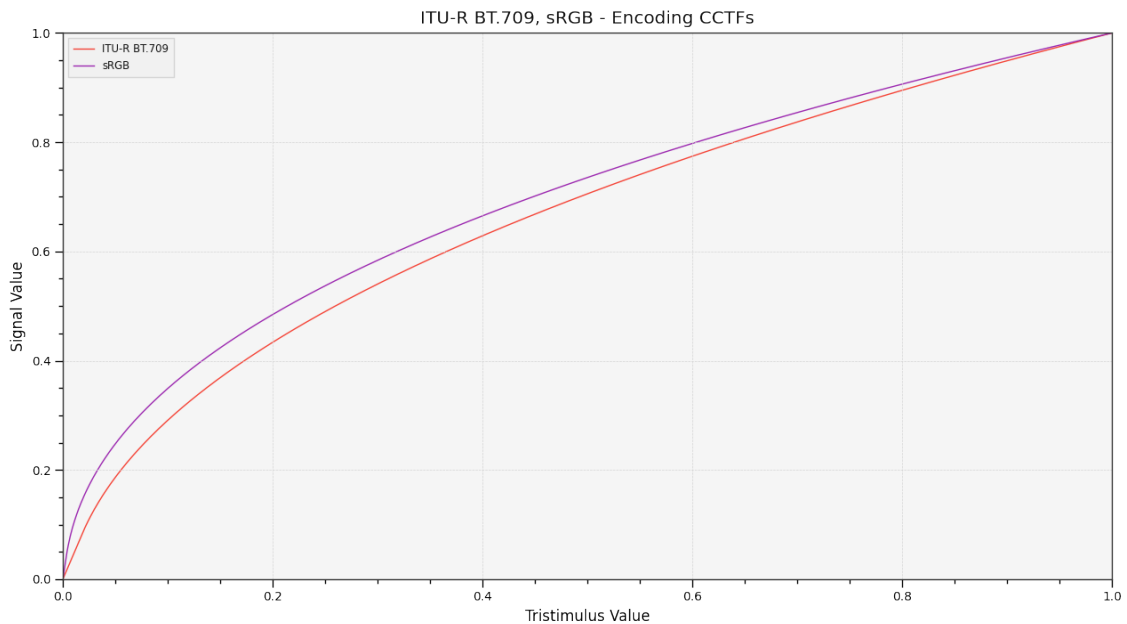
**Return type**

tuple



## Examples

```
>>> plot_multi_cctfs(["ITU-R BT.709", "sRGB"])
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_constant\_hue\_loci

```
colour.plotting.plot_constant_hue_loci(data: ArrayLike, model: Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD',
    'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE
    Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY',
    'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab',
    'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg',
    'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg',
    'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str = 'CIE Lab', scatter_kwargs: dict | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot given constant hue loci colour matches data such as that from [HB95] or [EF98] that are easily loaded with [Colour - Datasets](#).

### Parameters

- **data** (ArrayLike) – Constant hue loci colour matches data expected to be an *ArrayLike* as follows:

```
[
    ('name', XYZ_r, XYZ_cr, (XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, ...),
    ↳{metadata}),
    ('name', XYZ_r, XYZ_cr, (XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, ...),
    ↳{metadata}),
    ('name', XYZ_r, XYZ_cr, (XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, XYZ_ct, ...),
    ↳{metadata}),
    ...
]
```

where name is the hue angle or name, XYZ\_r the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the reference illuminant, XYZ\_cr the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values of the reference colour under the reference illuminant, XYZ\_ct the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values

of the colour matches under the reference illuminant and metadata the dataset metadata.

- **model** (`Literal`['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | `str`) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **scatter\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `c` : If `c` is set to `RGB`, the scatter will use the colours as given by the `RGB` argument.
- **convert\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `colour.convert()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_functions()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

#### References

[EF98], [HB95], [Man19]

#### Examples

```
>>> data = [
...     [
...         None,
...         np.array([0.95010000, 1.00000000, 1.08810000]),
...         np.array([0.40920000, 0.28120000, 0.30600000]),
...         np.array(
...             [
...                 [0.02495100, 0.01908600, 0.02032900],
...                 [0.10944300, 0.06235900, 0.06788100],
...                 [0.27186500, 0.18418700, 0.19565300],
...                 [0.48898900, 0.40749400, 0.44854600],
...             ]
...         ),
...         None,
...     ],
...     [
...         None,
...         np.array([0.95010000, 1.00000000, 1.08810000]),
...         np.array([0.30760000, 0.48280000, 0.42770000]),
...         np.array(
...             [

```

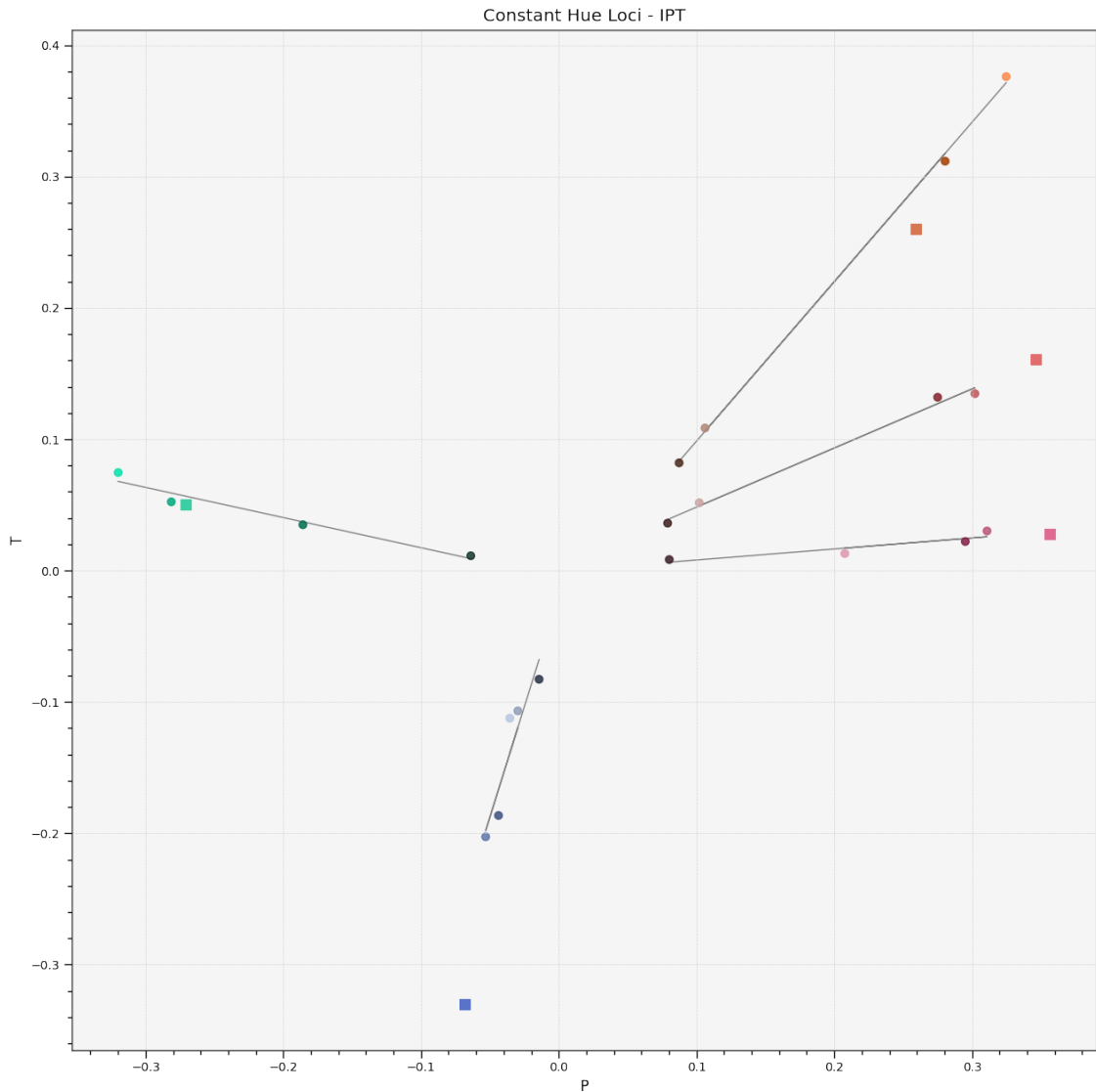
(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...         [0.02108000, 0.02989100, 0.02790400],
...         [0.06194700, 0.11251000, 0.09334400],
...         [0.15255800, 0.28123300, 0.23234900],
...         [0.34157700, 0.56681300, 0.47035300],
...     ]
... ),
...     None,
... ],
... [
...     None,
...     np.array([0.95010000, 1.00000000, 1.08810000]),
...     np.array([0.39530000, 0.28120000, 0.18450000]),
...     np.array(
...         [
...             [0.02436400, 0.01908600, 0.01468800],
...             [0.10331200, 0.06235900, 0.02854600],
...             [0.26311900, 0.18418700, 0.12109700],
...             [0.43158700, 0.40749400, 0.39008600],
...         ]
...     ),
...     None,
... ],
... [
...     None,
...     np.array([0.95010000, 1.00000000, 1.08810000]),
...     np.array([0.20510000, 0.18420000, 0.57130000]),
...     np.array(
...         [
...             [0.03039800, 0.02989100, 0.06123300],
...             [0.08870000, 0.08498400, 0.21843500],
...             [0.18405800, 0.18418700, 0.40111400],
...             [0.32550100, 0.34047200, 0.50296900],
...             [0.53826100, 0.56681300, 0.80010400],
...         ]
...     ),
...     None,
... ],
... [
...     None,
...     np.array([0.95010000, 1.00000000, 1.08810000]),
...     np.array([0.35770000, 0.28120000, 0.11250000]),
...     np.array(
...         [
...             [0.03678100, 0.02989100, 0.01481100],
...             [0.17127700, 0.11251000, 0.01229900],
...             [0.30080900, 0.28123300, 0.21229800],
...             [0.52976000, 0.40749400, 0.11720000],
...         ]
...     ),
...     None,
... ],
... ]
>>> plot_constant_hue_loci(data, "CIE Lab")
<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>

```



Ancillary Objects

colour.plotting.models

<code>colourspace_model_axis_reorder(a, ...)</code>	<code>model[,</code>	Reorder the axes of given colourspace model <i>a</i> array according to the most common volume plotting axes order.
<code>lines_pointer_gamut([method])</code>		Return the <i>Pointer's Gamut</i> line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.
<code>plot_pointer_gamut([pointer_gamut_colours, ...])</code>		Plot <i>Pointer's Gamut</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>		Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspaces in the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>		Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array in the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>		Plot <i>MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)</i> in the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> according to given method.

**colour.plotting.models.colourspace\_model\_axis\_reorder**

```
colour.plotting.models.colourspace_model_axis_reorder(a: ArrayLike, model: Literal['CAM02LCD',
                                             'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD',
                                             'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE
                                             Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE
                                             xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter
                                             Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS',
                                             'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz',
                                             'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg',
                                             'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str,
                                             direction: Literal['Forward', 'Inverse'] | str
                                             = 'Forward') → NDArrayFloat
```

Reorder the axes of given colourspace model *a* array according to the most common volume plotting axes order.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Colourspace model *a* array.
- **model** (Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **direction** (Literal['Forward', 'Inverse'] | str) – Reordering direction.

**Returns**

Reordered colourspace model *a* array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array([0, 1, 2])
>>> colourspace_model_axis_reorder(a, "CIE Lab")
array([ 1.,  2.,  0.])
>>> colourspace_model_axis_reorder(a, "IPT")
array([ 1.,  2.,  0.])
>>> colourspace_model_axis_reorder(a, "OSA UCS")
array([ 1.,  2.,  0.])
>>> b = np.array([1, 2, 0])
>>> colourspace_model_axis_reorder(b, "OSA UCS", "Inverse")
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.])
```

### colour.plotting.models.lines\_pointer\_gamut

colour.plotting.models.lines\_pointer\_gamut(method: *Literal*['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931')

Return the *Pointer's Gamut* line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.

#### Parameters

**method** (*Literal*['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.

#### Returns

Tuple of *Pointer's Gamut* boundary and volume vertices.

#### Return type

tuple

### Examples

```
>>> lines = lines_pointer_gamut()
>>> len(lines)
2
>>> lines[0].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
>>> lines[1].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
```

### colour.plotting.models.plot\_pointer\_gamut

colour.plotting.models.plot\_pointer\_gamut(pointer\_gamut\_colours: ArrayLike | str | None = None, pointer\_gamut\_opacity: float = 1, method: *Literal*['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', \*\*kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot *Pointer's Gamut* according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **pointer\_gamut\_colours** (ArrayLike | str | None) – Colours of the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **pointer\_gamut\_opacity** (float) – Opacity of the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str) – Plotting method.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.render()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

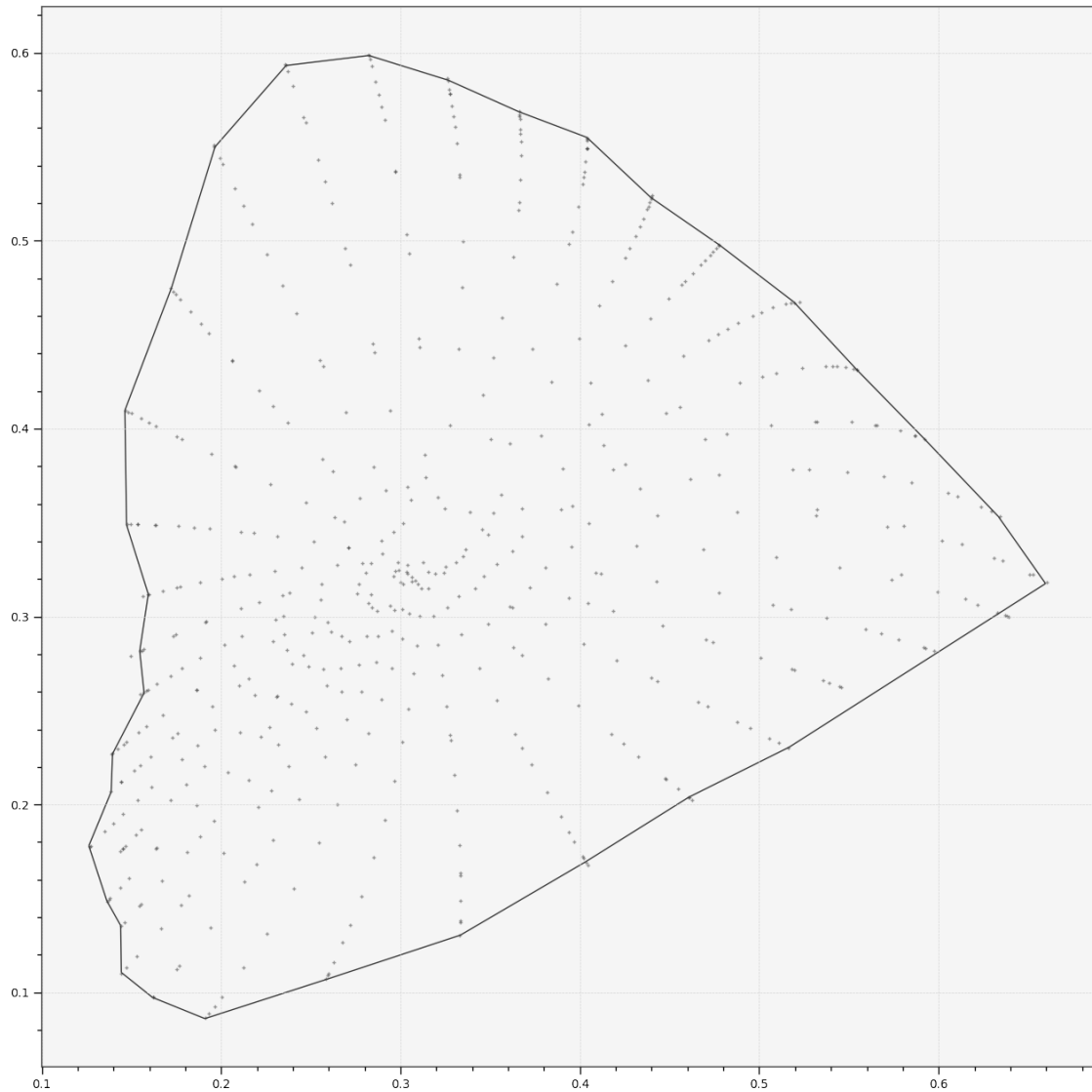
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_pointer_gamut(pointer_gamut_colours="RGB")  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram`

```

colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspace_in_chromaticity_diagram(colourspace:
    RGB_Colourspace |
    Literal['ACES2065-1',
            'ACEScc', 'ACEScct',
            'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy',
            'ALEXA Wide Gamut',
            'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
            'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
            'Adobe RGB (1998)',
            'Adobe Wide Gamut
            RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best
            RGB', 'Beta RGB',
            'Blackmagic Wide
            Gamut', 'CIE RGB',
            'Cinema Gamut',
            'ColorMatch RGB',
            'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3',
            'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI
            D-Gamut',
            'DRAGONcolor',
            'DRAGONcolor2',
            'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
            'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4',
            'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI
            RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB',
            'Ekta Space PS 5',
            'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight
            E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
            BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470
            - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 -
            625', 'ITU-R BT.709',
            'ITU-T H.273 - 22
            Unspecified', 'ITU-T
            H.273 - Generic Film',
            'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut',
            'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC
            (1987)', 'P3-D65',
            'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
            'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto
            RGB', 'Protune Native',
            'REDWideGamutRGB',
            'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
            'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4',
            'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM
            RGB', 'Russell RGB',
            'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3',
            'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE
            240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp
            RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice
            S-Gamut3', 'Venice
            S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme
            RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998',
            'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str |
    Sequence[RGB_Colourspace
    | Literal['ACES2065-1',
            'ACEScc', 'ACEScct',
            'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy',
            'ALEXA Wide Gamut',
            'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
            'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
            'Adobe RGB (1998)',
            'Adobe Wide Gamut
            RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best
            RGB', 'Beta RGB',
            'Blackmagic Wide
            Gamut', 'CIE RGB',
            'Cinema Gamut',
            'ColorMatch RGB',
            'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3',
            'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI
            D-Gamut',
            'DRAGONcolor',
            'DRAGONcolor2',
            'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
            'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4',
            'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI
            RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB',
            'Ekta Space PS 5',
            'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight
            E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
            BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470
            - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 -
            625', 'ITU-R BT.709',
            'ITU-T H.273 - 22
            Unspecified', 'ITU-T
            H.273 - Generic Film',
            'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut',
            'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC
            (1987)', 'P3-D65',
            'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
            'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto
            RGB', 'Protune Native',
            'REDWideGamutRGB',
            'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
            'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4',
            'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM
            RGB', 'Russell RGB',
            'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3',
            'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE
            240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp
            RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice
            S-Gamut3', 'Venice
            S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme
            RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998',
            'prophoto', 'sRGB']
    )

```



Plot given *RGB* colourspaces in the *Chromaticity Diagram* according to given method.

### Parameters

- **colourspaces** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB']` | `str` | `~collections.abc.Sequence[~colour.models.rgb.rgb_colourspace.RGB_Colourspace | ~typing.Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT. 2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1. 54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB']` | `str`) – *RGB* colourspaces to plot. colourspace elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. cmfs can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS']` | `str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **show\_whitepoints** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *RGB* colourspaces whitepoints.
- **show\_pointer\_gamut** (`bool`) – Whether to display the *Pointer's Gamut*.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (`bool`) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspaces given in colourspace to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.

- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted *RGB* colourspaces. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted *RGB* colourspaces with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted *RGB* colourspace.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram(), colour.plotting.models.plot_pointer_gamut(), colour.plotting.render()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

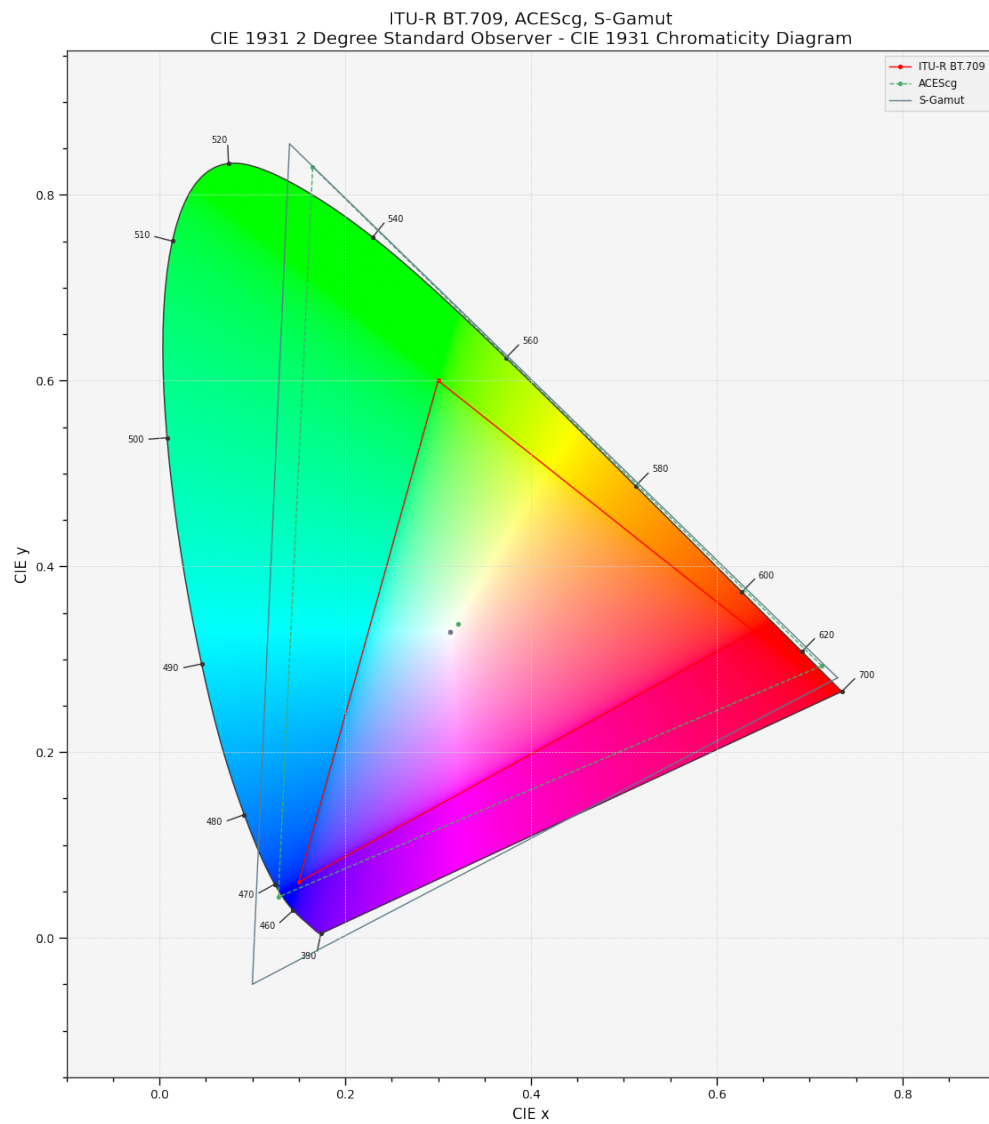
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_kwargs = [  
...     {"color": "r"},  
...     {"linestyle": "dashed"},  
...     {"marker": None},  
... ]  
>>> plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram(  
...     ["ITU-R BT.709", "ACEScg", "S-Gamut"], plot_kwargs=plot_kwargs  
... )  
...  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram`

```

colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram(
    RGB: ArrayLike,
    colourspace:
        RGB_Colourspace |
        str | Sequence[RGB_Colourspace
        |
        Literal['ACES2065-1',
        'ACEScc', 'ACEScct',
        'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy',
        'ALEXA Wide Gamut',
        'ARRI Wide Gamut 3',
        'ARRI Wide Gamut 4',
        'Adobe RGB (1998)',
        'Adobe Wide Gamut
        RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best
        RGB', 'Beta RGB',
        'Blackmagic Wide
        Gamut', 'CIE RGB',
        'Cinema Gamut',
        'ColorMatch RGB',
        'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3',
        'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI
        D-Gamut',
        'DRAGONcolor',
        'DRAGONcolor2',
        'DaVinci Wide Gamut',
        'Display P3', 'Don RGB
        4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E',
        'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM
        RGB', 'Ekta Space PS
        5', 'F-Gamut',
        'FilmLight E-Gamut',
        'ITU-R BT.2020',
        'ITU-R BT.470 - 525',
        'ITU-R BT.470 - 625',
        'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T
        H.273 - 22
        Unspecified', 'ITU-T
        H.273 - Generic Film',
        'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut',
        'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC
        (1987)', 'P3-D65',
        'PLASA ANSI E1.54',
        'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto
        RGB', 'Protune Native',
        'REDWideGamutRGB',
        'REDcolor',
        'REDcolor2',
        'REDcolor3',
        'REDcolor4', 'RIMM
        RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
        'Russell RGB',
        'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3',
        'S-Gamut3.Cine',
        'SMPTE 240M',
        'SMPTE C', 'Sharp
        RGB', 'V-Gamut',
        'Venice S-Gamut3',
        'Venice
        S-Gamut3.Cine',
        'X-rite APP Reference
        'adobe1998',
        'prophoto', 'sRGB'] |
        str] = 'sRGB',
    1

```

Plot given *RGB* colourspace array in the *Chromaticity Diagram* according to given method.

### Parameters

- **RGB** (`ArrayLike`) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `str` | `Sequence[RGB_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str]`) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. *colourspace* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS']` | `str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **scatter\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.scatter()` definition. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - **c** : If *c* is set to *RGB*, the scatter will use the colours as given by the *RGB* argument.
  - **apply\_cctf\_encoding** : If `apply_cctf_encoding` is set to *False*, the encoding colour component transfer function / opto-electronic transfer function is not applied when encoding the samples to the plotting space.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.models.plot_RGB_colourspaces_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

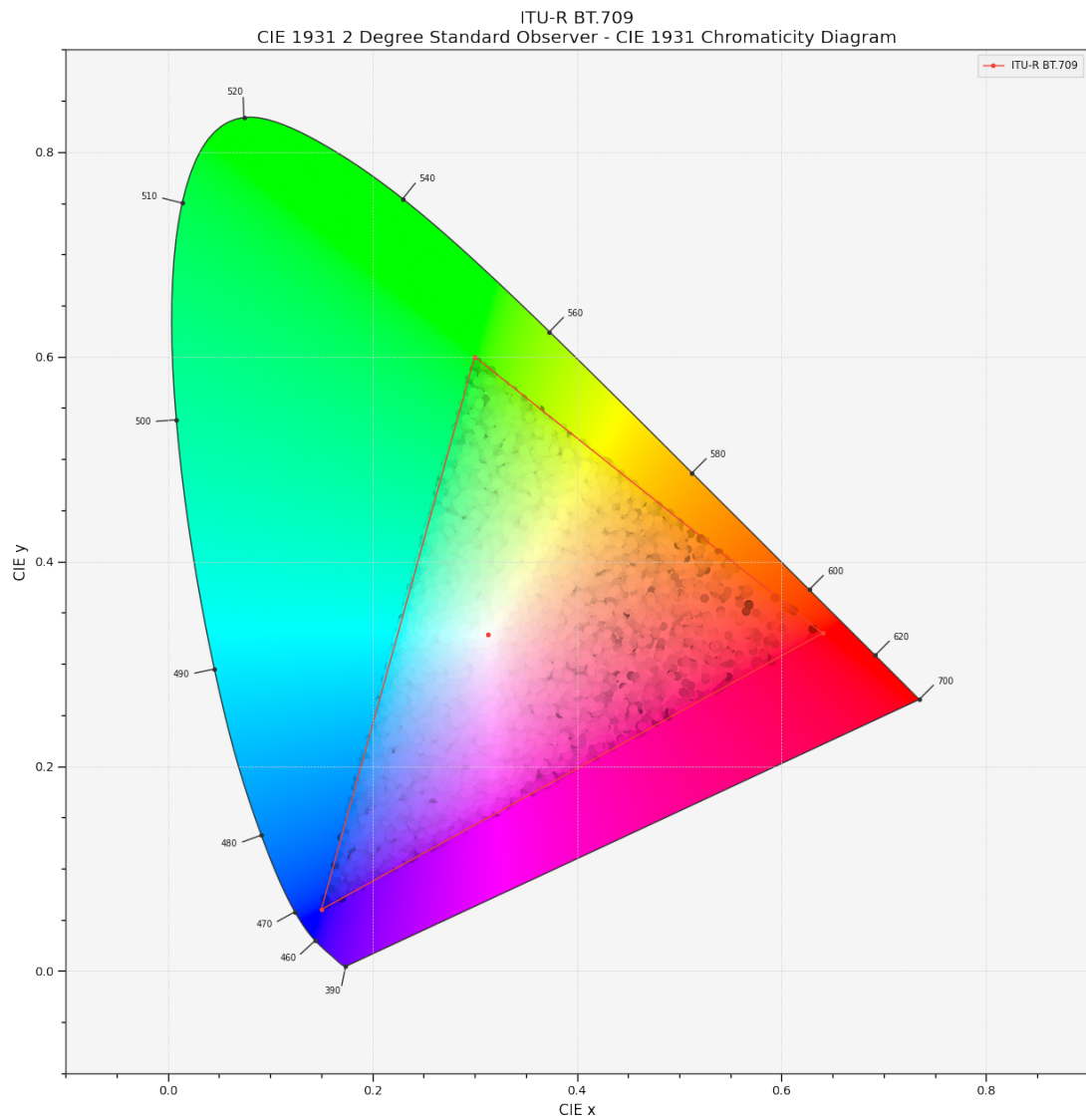
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.random.random((128, 128, 3))
>>> plot_RGB_chromaticities_in_chromaticity_diagram(RGB, "ITU-R BT.709")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.models.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram`

```
colour.plotting.models.plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram(chromaticity_diagram_callable:
    Callable =
        plot_chromaticity_diagram,
    method: Literal['CIE
        1931', 'CIE 1960
        UCS', 'CIE 1976
        UCS'] | str = 'CIE
        1931', chromatic-
        ity_diagram_clipping:
        bool = False,
    ellipse_kwargs: dict
        | List[dict] | None
        = None, **kwargs:
        Any) →
        Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot *MacAdam (1942) Ellipses (Observer PGN)* in the *Chromaticity Diagram* according to given method.

**Parameters**

- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_clipping** (`bool`) – Whether to clip the *Chromaticity Diagram* colours with the ellipses.
- **ellipse\_kwargs** (`dict | List[dict] | None`) – Parameters for the *Ellipse* class, `ellipse_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the ellipses with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each ellipse.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

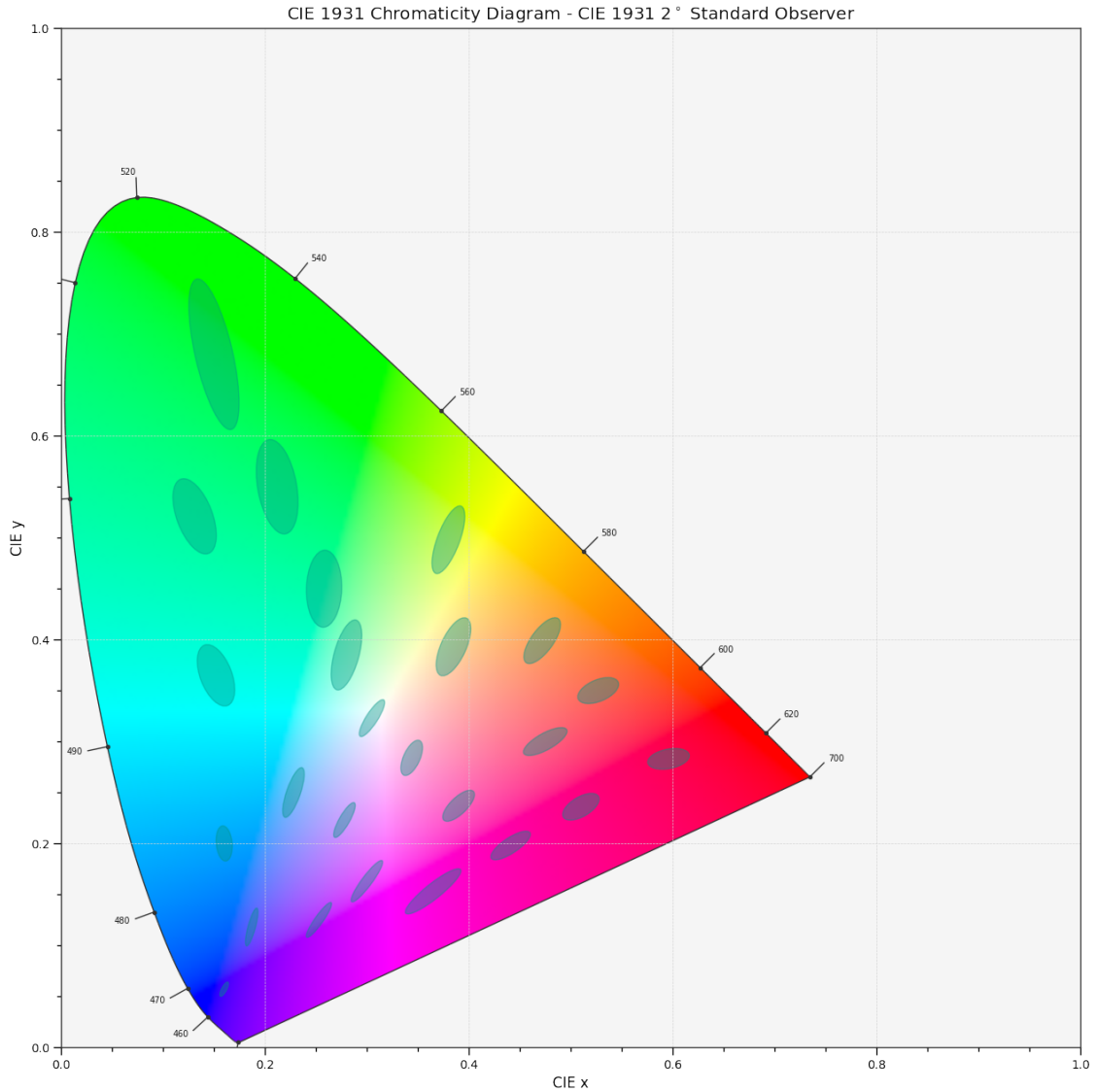
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_ellipses_MacAdam1942_in_chromaticity_diagram()
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Colour Notation Systems

`colour.plotting`

<code>plot_single_munsell_value_function(function, ...)</code>	Plot given <i>Lightness</i> function.
<code>plot_multi_munsell_value_functions(...)</code>	Plot given <i>Munsell</i> value functions.

### `colour.plotting.plot_single_munsell_value_function`

`colour.plotting.plot_single_munsell_value_function(function: Callable | str, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot given *Lightness* function.

#### Parameters

- **function** (*Callable* | *str*) – *Munsell* value function to plot. *function* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.



- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_functions(), colour.plotting.render()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

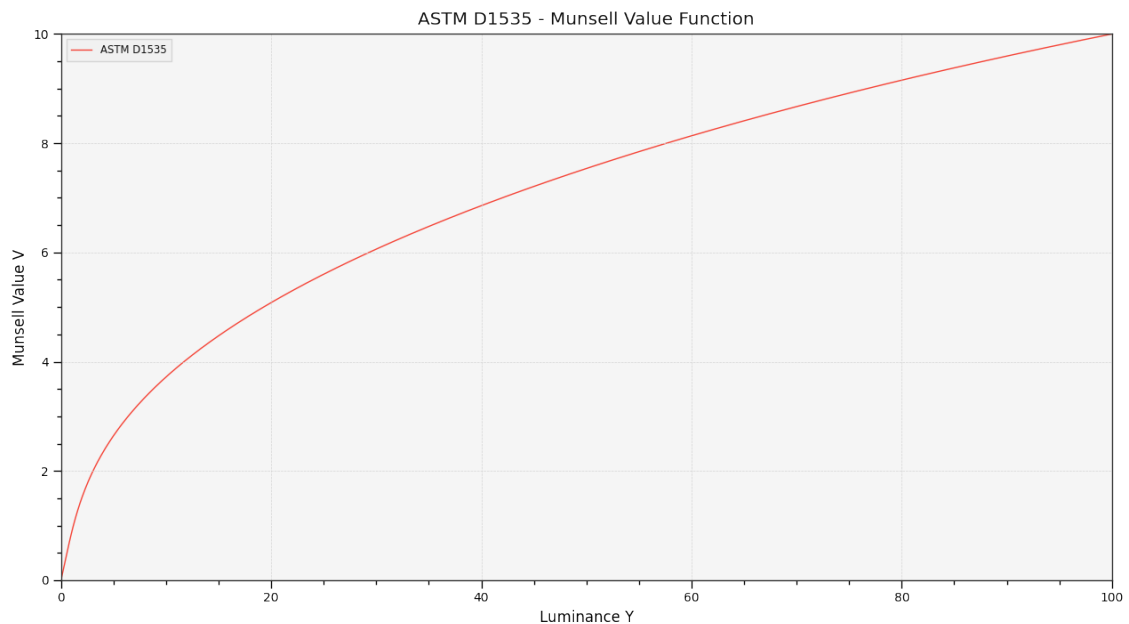
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_single_munsell_value_function("ASTM D1535")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

**colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_munsell\_value\_functions**

colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_munsell\_value\_functions(functions: Callable | str | Sequence[Callable | str], \*\*kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot given *Munsell* value functions.

**Parameters**

- **functions** (Callable | str | Sequence[Callable | str]) – *Munsell* value functions to plot. functions elements can be of any type or form supported by the colour.plotting.common.filter\_passthrough() definition.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.plot\_multi\_functions(), colour.plotting.render()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

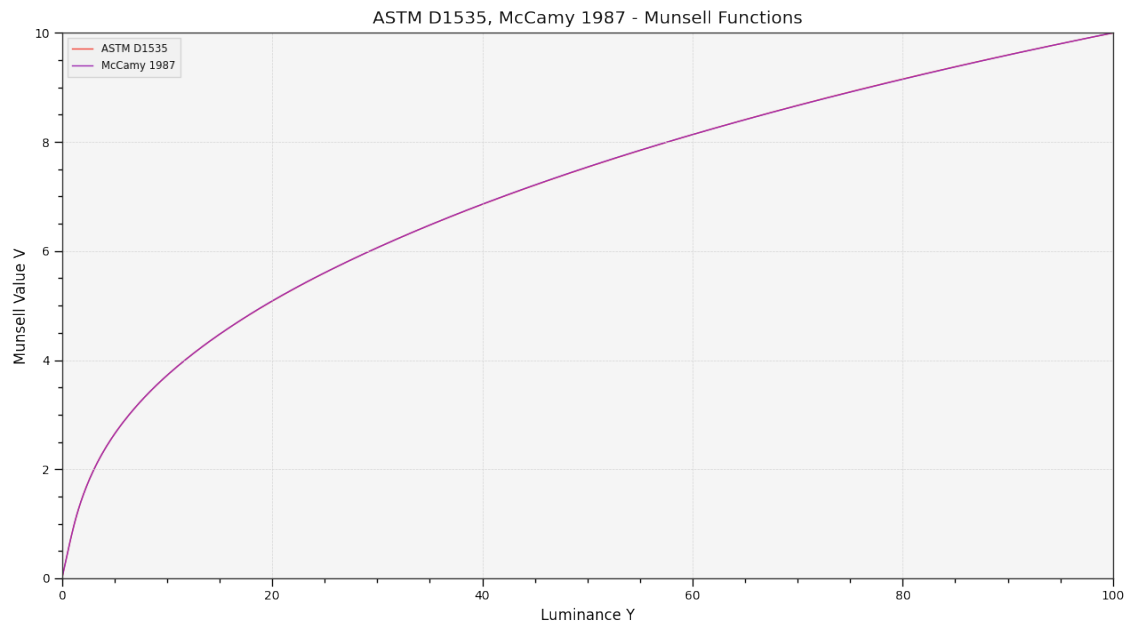
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

Examples

```
>>> plot_multi_munsell_value_functions(["ASTM D1535", "McCamy 1987"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



Optical Phenomena

colour.plotting

<code>plot_single_sd_rayleigh_scattering([...])</code>	Plot a single <i>Rayleigh</i> scattering spectral distribution.
<code>plot_the_blue_sky([cmfs])</code>	Plot the blue sky.

colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd\_rayleigh\_scattering

```
colour.plotting.plot_single_sd_rayleigh_scattering(CO2_concentration: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_CO2_CONCENTRATION,
                                                    temperature: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_STANDARD_AIR_TEMPERATURE,
                                                    pressure: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_AVERAGE_PRESSURE_MEAN_SEA_LEVEL,
                                                    latitude: ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_LATITUDE, altitude:
                                                    ArrayLike = CONSTANT_DEFAULT_ALTITUDE, cmfs:
                                                    MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
                                                    Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] =
                                                    'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
                                                    **kwargs: Any) -> Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot a single *Rayleigh* scattering spectral distribution.

Parameters

- **C02\_concentration** (ArrayLike) –  $CO_2$  concentration in parts per million (ppm).
- **temperature** (ArrayLike) – Air temperature  $T[K]$  in kelvin degrees.
- **pressure** (ArrayLike) – Surface pressure  $P$  of the measurement site.
- **latitude** (ArrayLike) – Latitude of the site in degrees.
- **altitude** (ArrayLike) – Altitude of the site in meters.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | str | Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. cmfs can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_single_sd()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

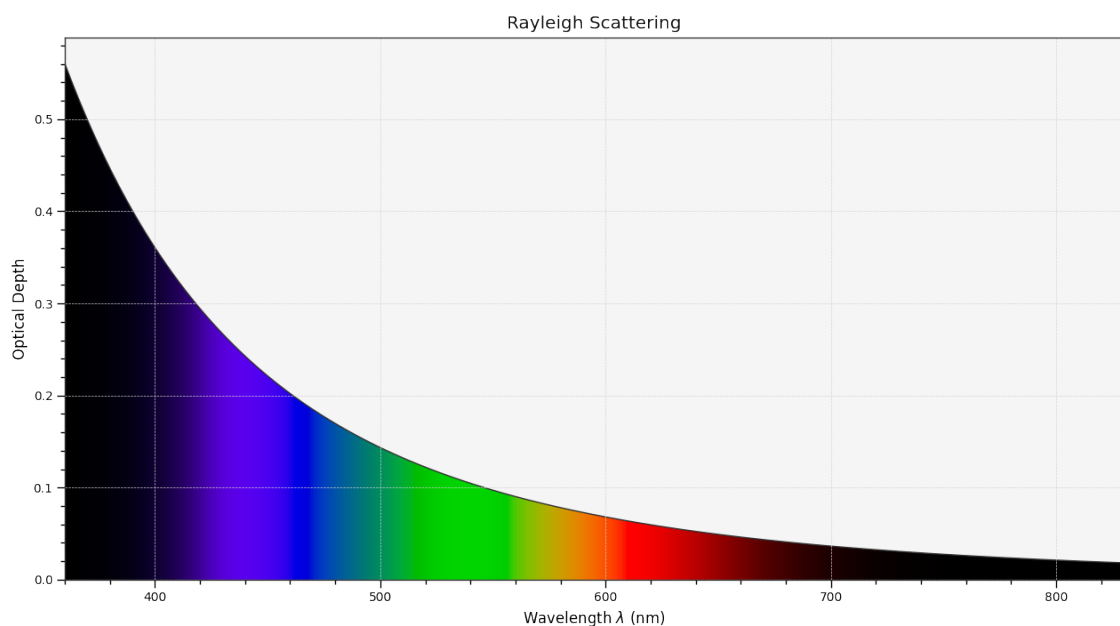
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

#### Examples

```
>>> plot_single_sd_rayleigh_scattering()
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_the_blue_sky`

`colour.plotting.plot_the_blue_sky`(*cmfs*: `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]` = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', *\*\*kwargs*: `Any`) → `Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the blue sky.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectrum domain and colours. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.plot_single_sd()`, `colour.plotting.plot_multi_colour_swatches()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

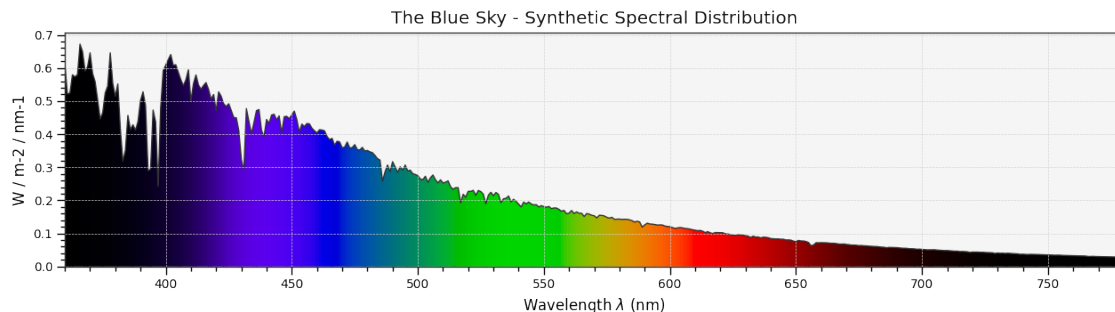
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

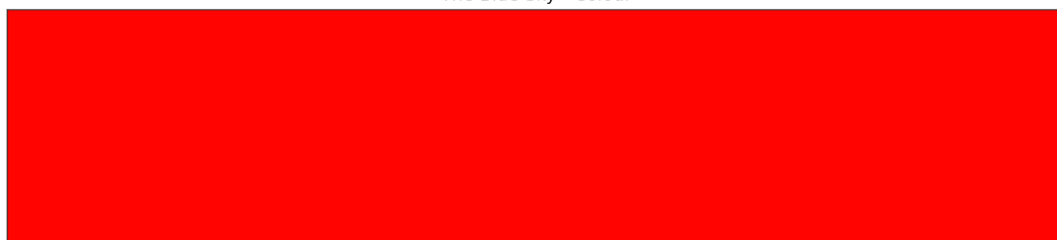
`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_the_blue_sky()
(<Figure size ... with 2 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



The Blue Sky - Colour



The sky is blue because molecules in the atmosphere scatter shorter wavelengths more than longer ones.  
The synthetic spectral distribution is computed as follows: (ASTM G-173 ETR \* Standard Air Rayleigh Scattering).

## Colour Quality

colour.plotting

<code>plot_single_sd_colour_rendering_index_bars(sd: SpectralDistribution, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]</code>	Plot the <i>Colour Rendering Index</i> (CRI) of given illuminant or light source spectral distribution.
<code>plot_multi_sds_colour_rendering_indexes_bars(sds: List[SpectralDistribution], **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]</code>	Plot the <i>Colour Rendering Index</i> (CRI) of given illuminants or light sources spectral distributions.
<code>plot_single_sd_colour_quality_scale_bars(sd: SpectralDistribution, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]</code>	Plot the <i>Colour Quality Scale</i> (CQS) of given illuminant or light source spectral distribution.
<code>plot_multi_sds_colour_quality_scales_bars(sds: List[SpectralDistribution], **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]</code>	Plot the <i>Colour Quality Scale</i> (CQS) of given illuminants or light sources spectral distributions.

### colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd\_colour\_rendering\_index\_bars

`colour.plotting.plot_single_sd_colour_rendering_index_bars(sd: SpectralDistribution, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI) of given illuminant or light source spectral distribution.

#### Parameters

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Illuminant or light source spectral distribution to plot the *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI).
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.quality.plot_colour_quality_bars()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

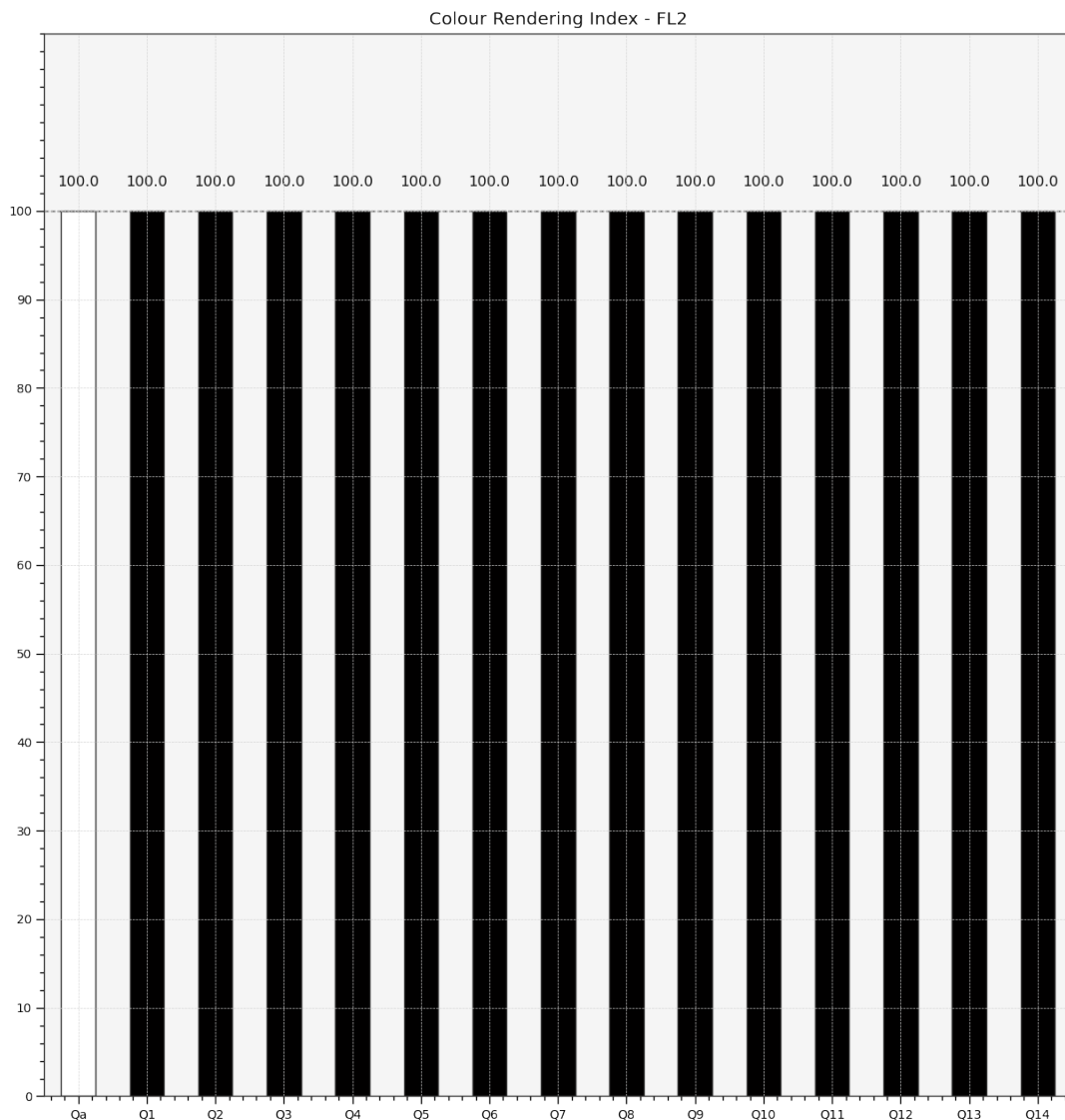
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendering_index_bars(illuminant)
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### `colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds_colour_rendering_indexes_bars`

```
colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds_colour_rendering_indexes_bars(sds:
    Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] |
    SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions,
    **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI) of given illuminants or light sources spectral distributions.

#### Parameters

- **sds** (`Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions]` | `SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions`) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. `sds` can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a List of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.quality`.

`plot_colour_quality_bars()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

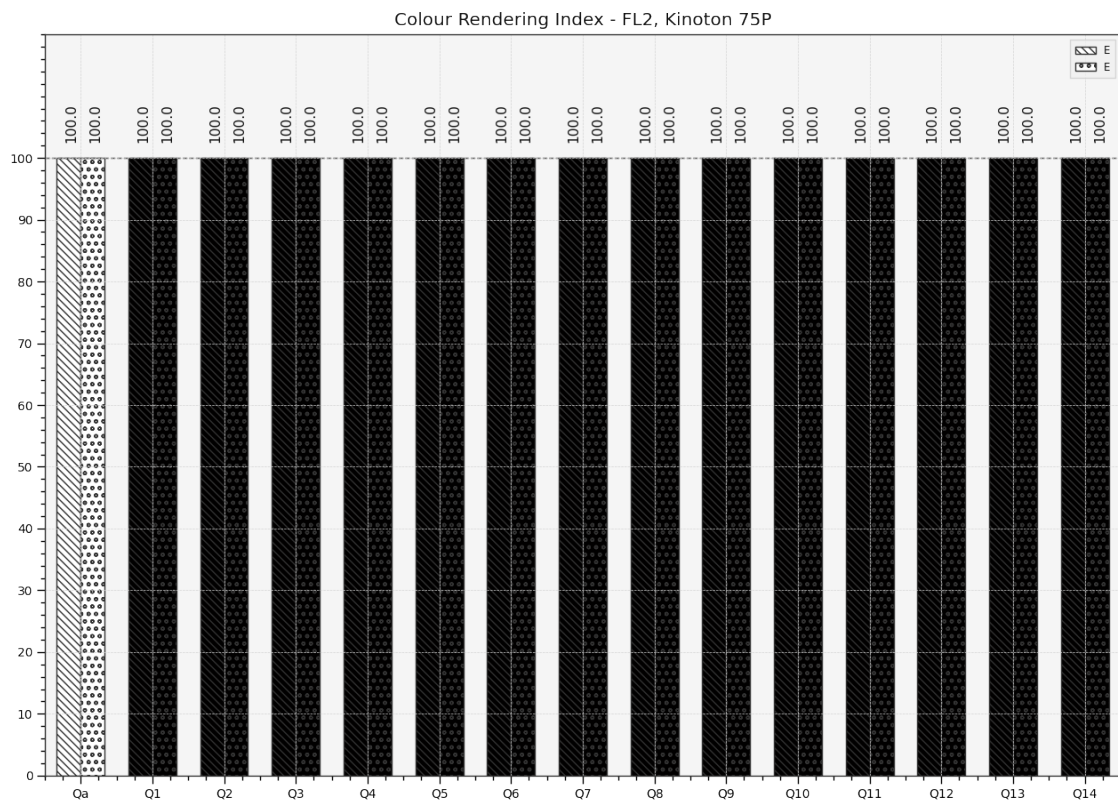
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

tuple

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> light_source = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Kinoton 75P"]
>>> plot_multi_sds_colour_rendering_indexes_bars(
...     [illuminant, light_source]
... )
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd\_colour\_quality\_scale\_bars

`colour.plotting.plot_single_sd_colour_quality_scale_bars`(*sd*: `SpectralDistribution`, *method*: `Literal['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0']` | *str* = `'NIST CQS 9.0'`, *\*\*kwargs*: `Any`) → `Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) of given illuminant or light source spectral distribution.

### Parameters

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Illuminant or light source spectral distribution to plot the *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS).
- **method** (`Literal['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0']` | *str*) – *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) computation method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.quality.plot_colour_quality_bars()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

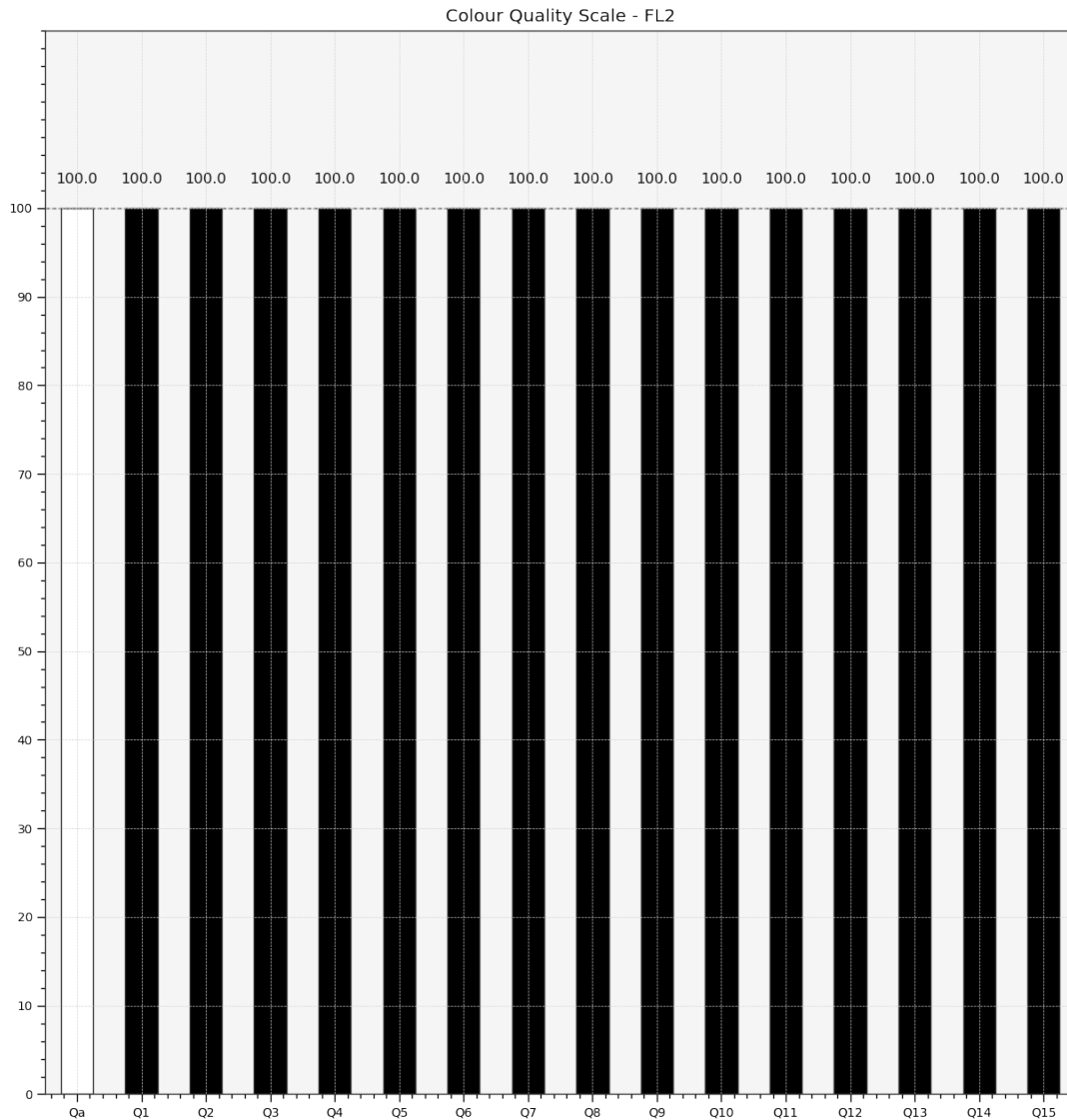
### Return type

`tuple`

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_quality_scale_bars(illuminant)
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```





### `colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds_colour_quality_scales_bars`

`colour.plotting.plot_multi_sds_colour_quality_scales_bars(sds: Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions, method: Literal['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0'] | str = 'NIST CQS 9.0', **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) of given illuminants or light sources spectral distributions.

#### Parameters

- **sds** (Sequence[SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions] | SpectralDistribution | MultiSpectralDistributions) – Spectral distributions or multi-spectral distributions to plot. `sds` can be a single `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instance, a list of `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` class instances or a List of `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.

- **method** (`Literal['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0'] | str`) – *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) computation method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.quality.plot_colour_quality_bars(), colour.plotting.render()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.`

**Returns**

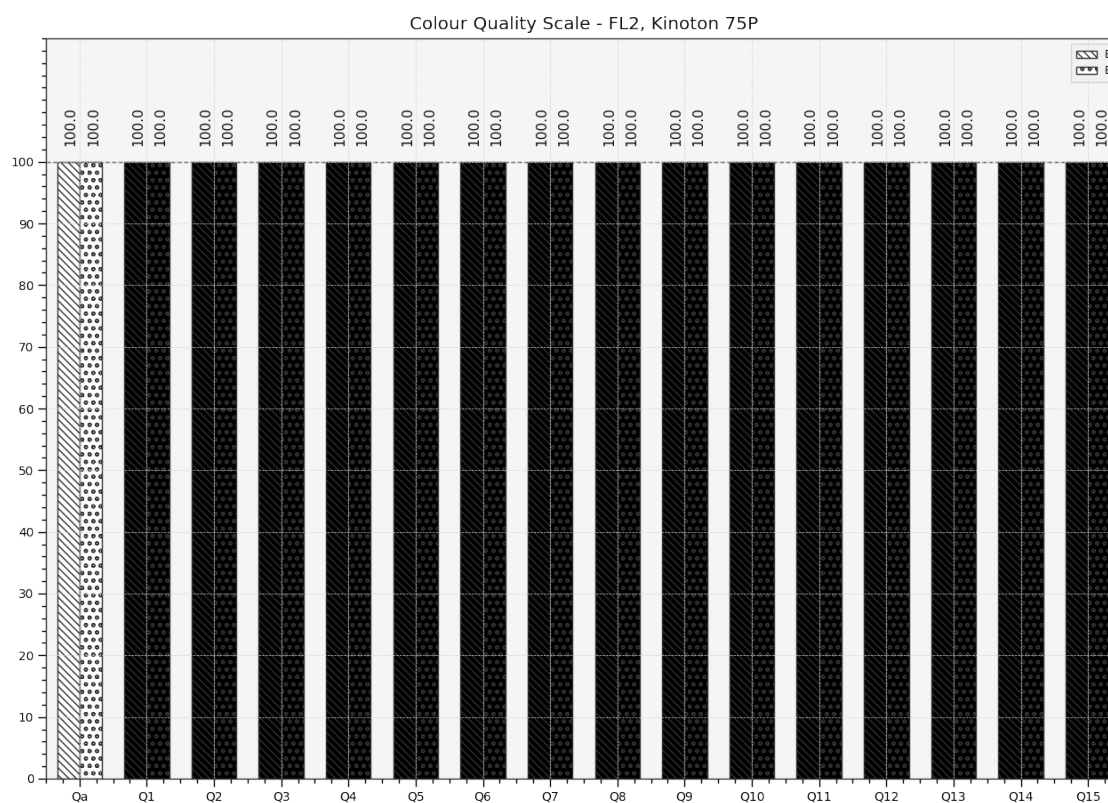
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> light_source = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Kinoton 75P"]
>>> plot_multi_sds_colour_quality_scales_bars([illuminant, light_source])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Ancillary Objects

colour.plotting.quality

<code>plot_colour_qualityBars(specifications[, ...])</code>	Plot the colour quality data of given illuminants or light sources colour quality specifications.
---	---

### colour.plotting.quality.plot\_colour\_qualityBars

colour.plotting.quality.**plot\_colour\_qualityBars**(*specifications*:  
 Sequence[ColourRendering\_Specification\_CQS  
 | ColourRendering\_Specification\_CRI], *labels*:  
 bool = True, *hatching*: bool | None = None,  
*hatching\_repeat*: int = 2, *\*\*kwargs*: Any) →  
 Tuple[Figure, Axes]

Plot the colour quality data of given illuminants or light sources colour quality specifications.

#### Parameters

- **specifications** (Sequence[ColourRendering\_Specification\_CQS | ColourRendering\_Specification\_CRI]) – Array of illuminants or light sources colour quality specifications.
- **labels** (bool) – Add labels above bars.
- **hatching** (bool | None) – Use hatching for the bars.
- **hatching\_repeat** (int) – Hatching pattern repeat.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.quality.plot\_colour\_qualityBars(), colour.plotting.render()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

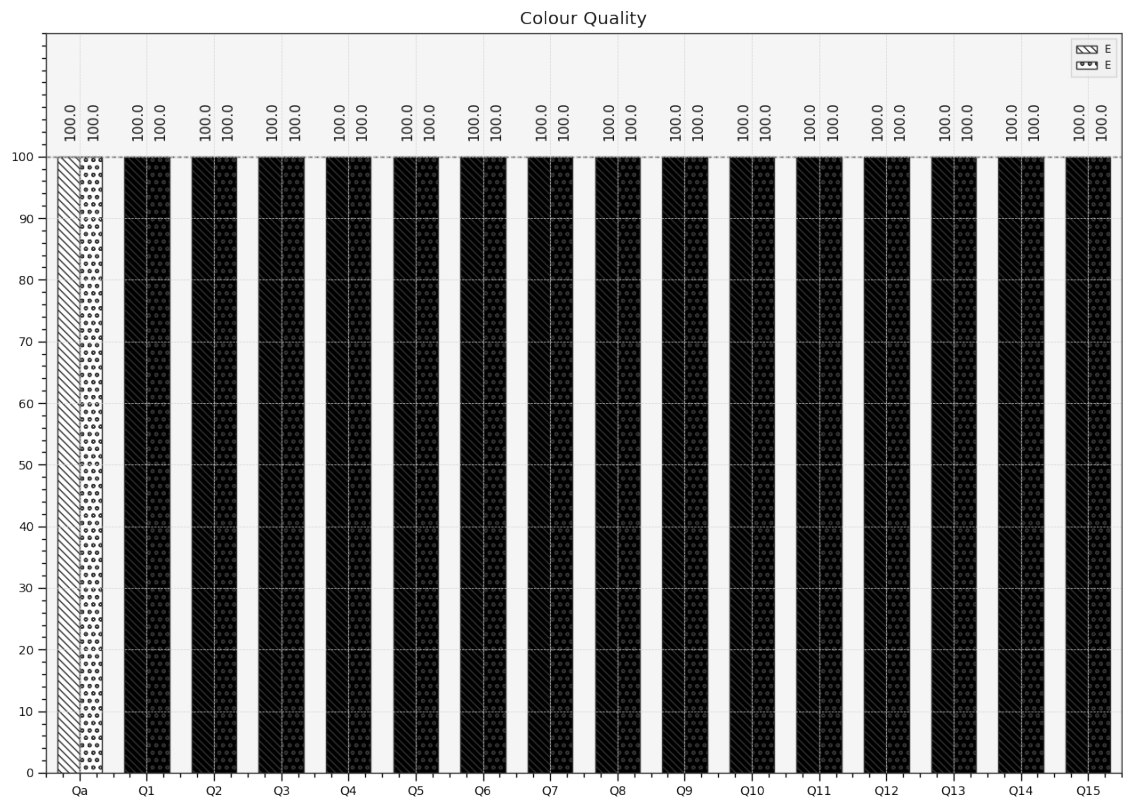
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES, SpectralShape
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> light_source = SDS_LIGHT_SOURCES["Kinoton 75P"]
>>> light_source = light_source.copy().align(SpectralShape(360, 830, 1))
>>> cqs_i = colour_quality_scale(illuminant, additional_data=True)
>>> cqs_l = colour_quality_scale(light_source, additional_data=True)
>>> plot_colour_qualityBars([cqs_i, cqs_l])
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



Gamut Section Plotting

colour.plotting

<code>plot_visible_spectrum_section([cmfs, ...])</code>	Plot the visible spectrum volume, i.e. <i>Roßsch-MacAdam</i> colour solid, section colours along given axis and origin.
<code>plot_RGB_colourspace_section(colourspace[, ...])</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace section colours along given axis and origin.

`colour.plotting.plot_visible_spectrum_section`

```
colour.plotting.plot_visible_spectrum_section(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE
1931 2 Degree Standard Observer', illuminant:
SpectralDistribution | str = 'D65', model:
Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS',
'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab',
'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY',
'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter
Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021',
'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr',
'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str = 'CIE
xyY', axis: Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str = '+z',
origin: float = 0.5, normalise: bool = True,
show_section_colours: bool = True,
show_section_contour: bool = True, **kwargs:
Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the visible spectrum volume, i.e. *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, section colours along given axis and origin.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str]`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | `str`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant D65*. `illuminant` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_illuminants()` definition.
- **model** (`Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | str`) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **axis** (`Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str`) – Axis the hull section will be normal to.
- **origin** (`float`) – Coordinate along axis at which to plot the hull section.
- **normalise** (`bool`) – Whether to normalise axis to the extent of the hull along it.
- **show\_section\_colours** (`bool`) – Whether to show the hull section colours.
- **show\_section\_contour** (`bool`) – Whether to show the hull section contour.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`, `colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_colours()` `colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_contour()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

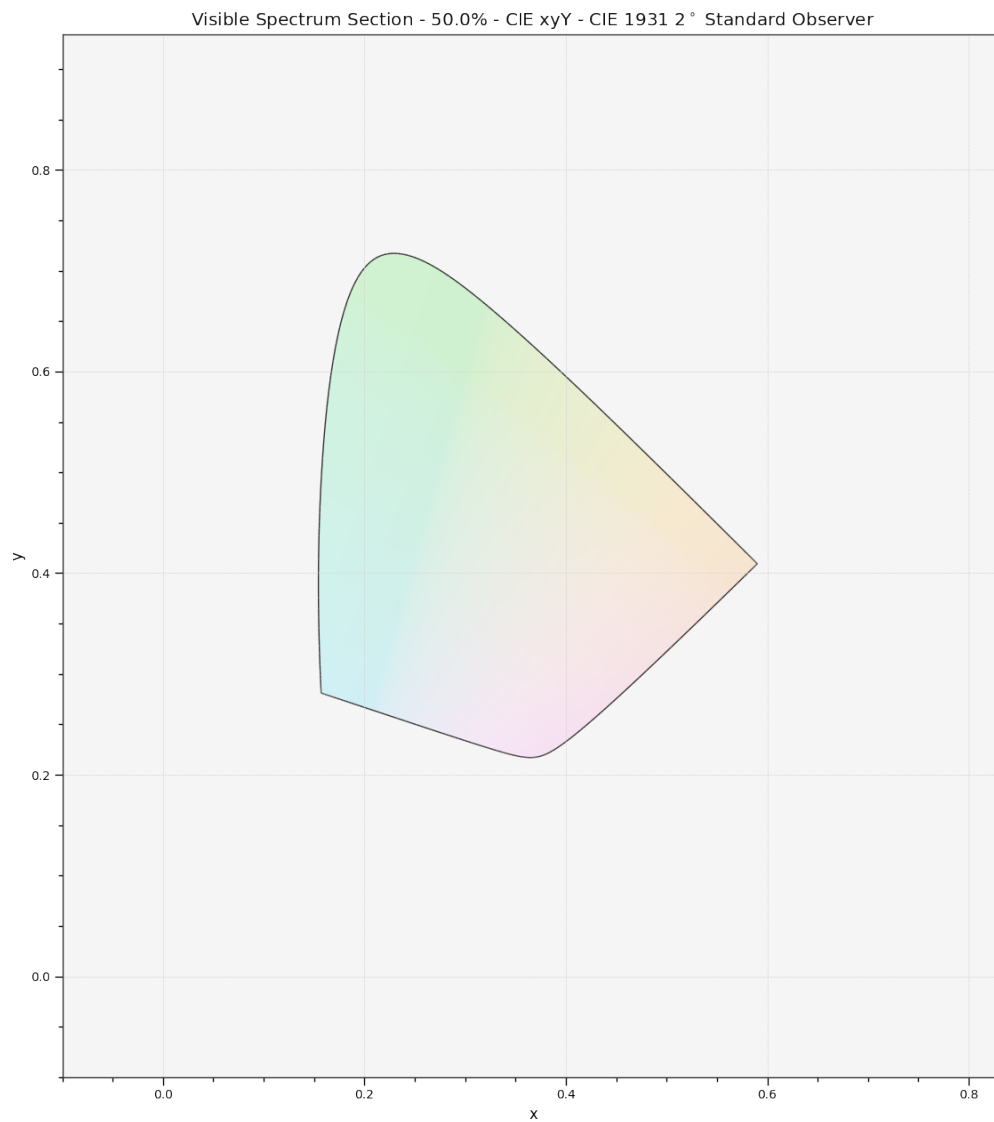
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.utilities import is_trimesh_installed
>>> if is_trimesh_installed:
...     plot_visible_spectrum_section(
...         section_colours="RGB", section_opacity=0.15
...     )
...
...
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_section`

```

colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_section(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace |
    Literal['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg',
    'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut
    3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe
    Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB',
    'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut',
    'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P',
    'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2',
    'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU
    Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta
    Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
    BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625',
    'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T
    H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC
    (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI
    E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native',
    'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
    'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
    'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut',
    'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme
    RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str |
    Sequence[RGB_Colourspace | Literal['ACES2065-1',
    'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA
    Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide
    Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut
    RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic
    Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut',
    'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P',
    'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2',
    'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU
    Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta
    Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R
    BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625',
    'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T
    H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC
    (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI
    E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native',
    'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2',
    'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB',
    'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine',
    'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut',
    'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme
    RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | str],
    model: Literal['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD',
    'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD',
    'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE
    UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV',
    'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS',
    'IPT', 'IPT Ragoo 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS',
    'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB',
    'hdr-IPT'] | str = 'CIE xyY', axis: Literal['+z', '+x',
    '+y'] | str = '+z', origin: float = 0.5, normalise: bool
    = True, show_section_colours: bool = True,
    show_section_contour: bool = True, **kwargs: Any)
    → Tuple[Figure, Axes]

```



Plot given *RGB* colourspace section colours along given axis and origin.

### Parameters

- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str` | `~collections.abc.Sequence`[`~colour.models.rgb.rgb_colourspace.RGB_Colourspace` | `~typing.Literal`['ACES2065-1', 'ACEScc', 'ACEScct', 'ACEScg', 'ACESproxy', 'ALEXA Wide Gamut', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 3', 'ARRI Wide Gamut 4', 'Adobe RGB (1998)', 'Adobe Wide Gamut RGB', 'Apple RGB', 'Best RGB', 'Beta RGB', 'Blackmagic Wide Gamut', 'CIE RGB', 'Cinema Gamut', 'ColorMatch RGB', 'DCDM XYZ', 'DCI-P3', 'DCI-P3-P', 'DJI D-Gamut', 'DRAGONcolor', 'DRAGONcolor2', 'DaVinci Wide Gamut', 'Display P3', 'Don RGB 4', 'EBU Tech. 3213-E', 'ECI RGB v2', 'ERIMM RGB', 'Ekta Space PS 5', 'F-Gamut', 'FilmLight E-Gamut', 'ITU-R BT.2020', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 525', 'ITU-R BT.470 - 625', 'ITU-R BT.709', 'ITU-T H.273 - 22 Unspecified', 'ITU-T H.273 - Generic Film', 'Max RGB', 'N-Gamut', 'NTSC (1953)', 'NTSC (1987)', 'P3-D65', 'PLASA ANSI E1.54', 'Pal/Secam', 'ProPhoto RGB', 'Protune Native', 'REDWideGamutRGB', 'REDcolor', 'REDcolor2', 'REDcolor3', 'REDcolor4', 'RIMM RGB', 'ROMM RGB', 'Russell RGB', 'S-Gamut', 'S-Gamut3', 'S-Gamut3.Cine', 'SMPTE 240M', 'SMPTE C', 'Sharp RGB', 'V-Gamut', 'Venice S-Gamut3', 'Venice S-Gamut3.Cine', 'Xtreme RGB', 'aces', 'adobe1998', 'prophoto', 'sRGB'] | `str`]) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. colourspace can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **model** (`Literal`['CAM02LCD', 'CAM02SCD', 'CAM02UCS', 'CAM16LCD', 'CAM16SCD', 'CAM16UCS', 'CIE Lab', 'CIE Luv', 'CIE UCS', 'CIE UVW', 'CIE XYZ', 'CIE xyY', 'DIN99', 'HCL', 'HSL', 'HSV', 'Hunter Lab', 'Hunter Rdab', 'ICaCb', 'ICtCp', 'IHLS', 'IPT', 'IPT Ragoon 2021', 'IgPgTg', 'Jzazbz', 'OSA UCS', 'Oklab', 'RGB', 'YCbCr', 'YCoCg', 'Yrg', 'hdr-CIELAB', 'hdr-IPT'] | `str`) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **axis** (`Literal`['+z', '+x', '+y'] | `str`) – Axis the hull section will be normal to.
- **origin** (`float`) – Coordinate along axis at which to plot the hull section.
- **normalise** (`bool`) – Whether to normalise axis to the extent of the hull along it.
- **show\_section\_colours** (`bool`) – Whether to show the hull section colours.
- **show\_section\_contour** (`bool`) – Whether to show the hull section contour.



- **kwargs** (Any) – {colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.render(), colour.plotting.section.plot\_hull\_section\_colours() colour.plotting.section.plot\_hull\_section\_contour()}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

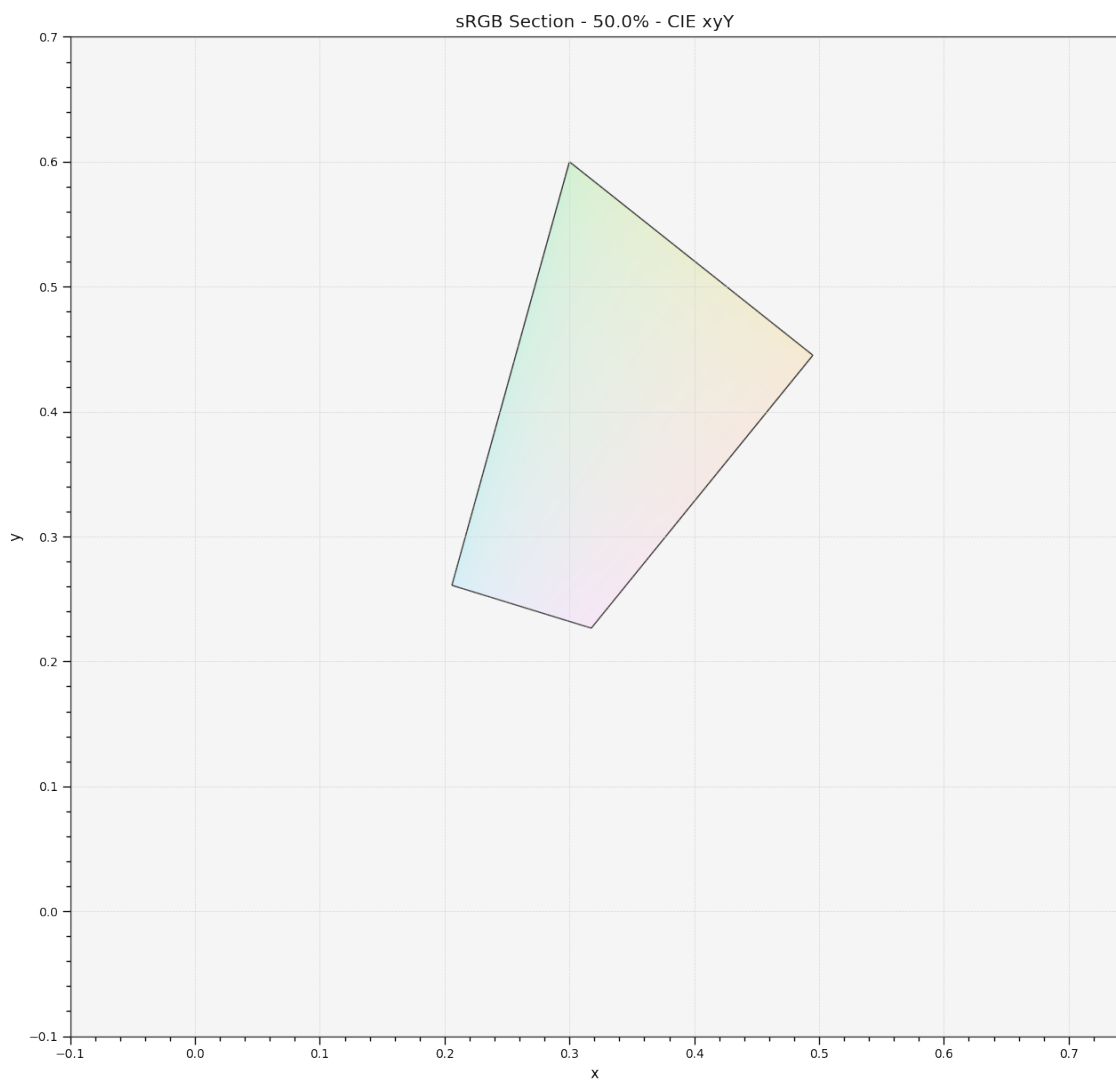
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import is_trimesh_installed
>>> if is_trimesh_installed:
...     plot_RGB_colourspace_section(
...         "sRGB", section_colours="RGB", section_opacity=0.15
...     )
...
...
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Ancillary Objects

`colour.plotting.section`

<code>plot_hull_section_colours(hull[, model, ...])</code>	Plot the section colours of given <i>trimesh</i> hull along given axis and origin.
<code>plot_hull_section_contour(hull[, model, ...])</code>	Plot the section contour of given <i>trimesh</i> hull along given axis and origin.

### `colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_colours`

`colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_colours(hull: trimesh.Trimesh, model: LiteralColourspaceModel | str = 'CIE xyY', axis: Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str = '+z', origin: float = 0.5, normalise: bool = True, section_colours: ArrayLike | str | None = None, section_opacity: float = 1, convert_kwargs: dict | None = None, samples: int = 256, **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the section colours of given *trimesh* hull along given axis and origin.

#### Parameters

- **hull** (`trimesh.Trimesh`) – *Trimesh* hull.
- **model** (`LiteralColourspaceModel` | *str*) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **axis** (`Literal['+z', '+x', '+y']` | *str*) – Axis the hull section will be normal to.
- **origin** (`float`) – Coordinate along axis at which to plot the hull section.
- **normalise** (`bool`) – Whether to normalise axis to the extent of the hull along it.
- **section\_colours** (`ArrayLike` | *str* | None) – Colours of the hull section, if `section_colours` is set to *RGB*, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding coordinates.
- **section\_opacity** (`float`) – Opacity of the hull section colours.
- **convert\_kwargs** (`dict` | None) – Keyword arguments for the `colour.convert()` definition.
- **samples** (`int`) – Samples count on one axis when computing the hull section colours.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

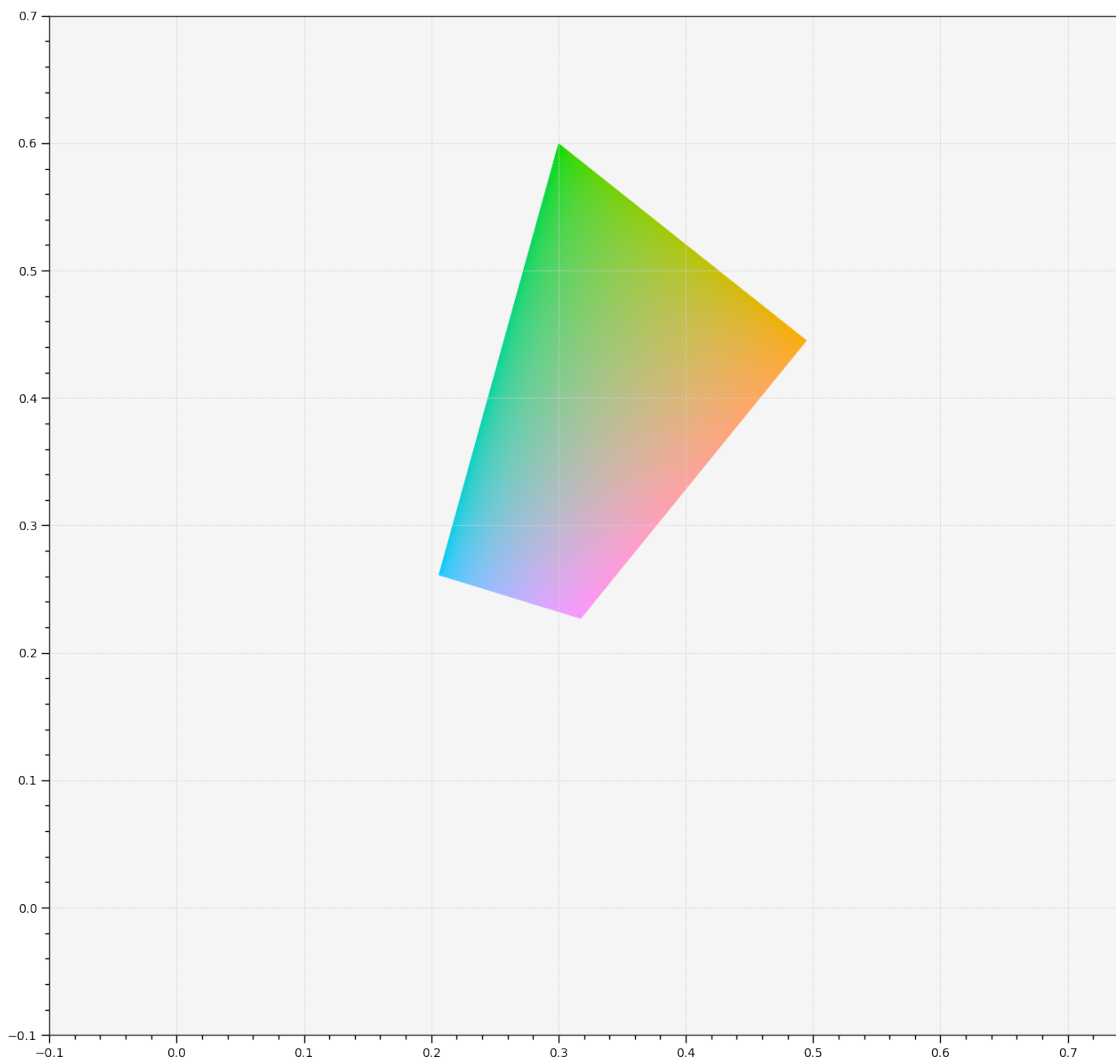
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

*tuple*

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
>>> from colour.utilities import is_trimesh_installed
>>> vertices, faces, _outline = primitive_cube(1, 1, 1, 64, 64, 64)
>>> XYZ_vertices = RGB_to_XYZ(
...     vertices["position"] + 0.5, RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
... )
>>> if is_trimesh_installed:
...     from trimesh import Trimesh
...
...     hull = Trimesh(XYZ_vertices, faces, process=False)
...     plot_hull_section_colours(hull, section_colours="RGB")
...
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_contour`

```
colour.plotting.section.plot_hull_section_contour(hull: trimesh.Trimesh, model:
    LiteralColourSpaceModel | str = 'CIE xyY', axis:
    Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str = '+z', origin:
    float = 0.5, normalise: bool = True,
    contour_colours: ArrayLike | str | None =
    None, contour_opacity: float = 1,
    convert_kwargs: dict | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the section contour of given *trimesh* hull along given axis and origin.

**Parameters**

- **hull** (`trimesh.Trimesh`) – *Trimesh* hull.
- **model** (`LiteralColourSpaceModel | str`) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **axis** (`Literal['+z', '+x', '+y'] | str`) – Axis the hull section will be normal to.
- **origin** (`float`) – Coordinate along axis at which to plot the hull section.
- **normalise** (`bool`) – Whether to normalise axis to the extent of the hull along it.
- **contour\_colours** (`ArrayLike | str | None`) – Colours of the hull section contour, if `contour_colours` is set to *RGB*, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding coordinates.
- **contour\_opacity** (`float`) – Opacity of the hull section contour.
- **convert\_kwargs** (`dict | None`) – Keyword arguments for the `colour.convert()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

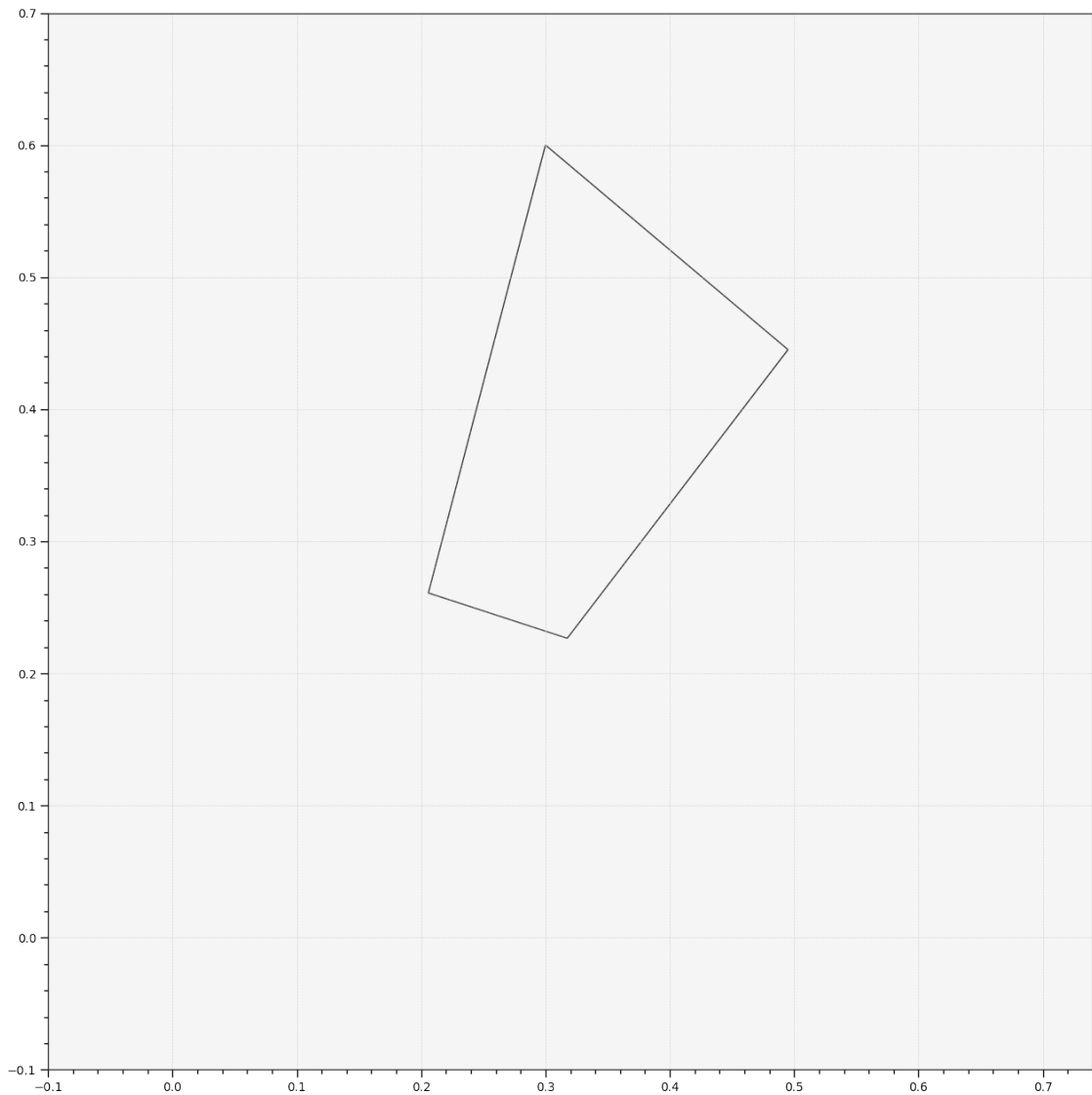
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
>>> from colour.utilities import is_trimesh_installed
>>> vertices, faces, _outline = primitive_cube(1, 1, 1, 64, 64, 64)
>>> XYZ_vertices = RGB_to_XYZ(
...     vertices["position"] + 0.5, RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
... )
>>> if is_trimesh_installed:
...     from trimesh import Trimesh
...
...     hull = Trimesh(XYZ_vertices, faces, process=False)
...     plot_hull_section_contour(hull, contour_colours="RGB")
...
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Colour Temperature & Correlated Colour Temperature

`colour.plotting`

<code>lines_daylight_locus([mireds, method])</code>	Return the <i>Daylight Locus</i> line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.
<code>LABELS_PLANCKIAN_LOCUS_DEFAULT</code>	Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object with support for slugs, i.e. <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.
<code>lines_planckian_locus([labels, mireds, ...])</code>	Return the <i>Planckian Locus</i> line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.
<code>plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>	Plot the <i>Planckian Locus</i> and given illuminants in <i>CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>	Plot the <i>Planckian Locus</i> and given illuminants in <i>CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .
<code>plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>	Plot the <i>Planckian Locus</i> and given illuminants in <i>CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram</i> .

### colour.plotting.lines\_daylight\_locus

`colour.plotting.lines_daylight_locus(mireds: bool = False, method: Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931') → Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]]`

Return the *Daylight Locus* line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **mireds** (*bool*) – Whether to use micro reciprocal degrees for the iso-temperature lines.
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | *str*) – *Daylight Locus* method.

#### Returns

*Tuple* of *Spectral Locus* vertices.

#### Return type

*tuple*

### Examples

```
>>> lines = lines_daylight_locus()
>>> len(lines)
1
>>> lines[0].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
```

## colour.plotting.LABELS\_PLANCKIAN\_LOCUS\_DEFAULT

```
colour.plotting.LABELS_PLANCKIAN_LOCUS_DEFAULT = CanonicalMapping({'Default': ...,
'Mireds': ...})
```

Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object with support for slugs, i.e. *SEO* friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.

The item keys are expected to be `str`-like objects thus supporting the `str.lower()` method. Setting items is done by using the given keys. Retrieving or deleting an item and testing whether an item exist is done by transforming the item's key in a sequence as follows:

- *Original Key*
- *Lowercase Key*
- *Slugified Key*
- *Canonical Key*

For example, given the McCamy 1992 key:

- *Original Key* : McCamy 1992
- *Lowercase Key* : mccamy 1992
- *Slugified Key* : mccamy-1992
- *Canonical Key* : mccamy1992

### Parameters

- **data** – Data to store into the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object at initialisation.
- **kwargs** – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

### Attributes

- `data`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `copy()`
- `lower_keys()`
- `lower_items()`

- `slugified_keys()`
- `slugified_items()`
- `canonical_keys()`
- `canonical_items()`

### Examples

```
>>> methods = CanonicalMapping({"McCamy 1992": 1, "Hernandez 1999": 2})
>>> methods["mccamy 1992"]
1
>>> methods["MCCAMY 1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy-1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy1992"]
1
```

### `colour.plotting.lines_planckian_locus`

`colour.plotting.lines_planckian_locus(labels: Sequence | None = None, mireds: bool = False, iso_temperature_lines_D_uv: float = 0.05, method: Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931') → Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]], ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]]`

Return the *Planckian Locus* line vertices, i.e. positions, normals and colours, according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **labels** (`Sequence` | `None`) – Array of labels used to customise which iso-temperature lines will be drawn along the *Planckian Locus*. Passing an empty array will result in no iso-temperature lines being drawn.
- **mireds** (`bool`) – Whether to use micro reciprocal degrees for the iso-temperature lines.
- **iso\_temperature\_lines\_D\_uv** (`float`) – Iso-temperature lines  $\Delta_{uv}$  length on each side of the *Planckian Locus*.
- **method** (`Literal`['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | `str`) – *Planckian Locus* method.

#### Returns

Tuple of *Planckian Locus* vertices and wavelength labels vertices.

#### Return type

`tuple`



## Examples

```
>>> lines = lines_planckian_locus()
>>> len(lines)
2
>>> lines[0].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
>>> lines[1].dtype
dtype([('position', '<f8', (2,)), ('normal', '<f8', (2,)), ('colour', '<f8', (3,))])
```

## colour.plotting.plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931

```
colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(illuminants: str |
                                                                    Sequence[str],
                                                                    chromatic-
                                                                    ity_diagram_callable_CIE1931:
                                                                    Callable =
                                                                    plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931,
                                                                    annotate_kwargs: dict |
                                                                    List[dict] | None =
                                                                    None, plot_kwargs: dict
                                                                    | List[dict] | None =
                                                                    None, **kwargs: Any)
                                                                    → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Planckian Locus* and given illuminants in *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.

### Parameters

- **illuminants** (str | Sequence[str]) – Illuminants to plot. illuminants elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1931** (Callable) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (dict | List[dict] | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (dict | List[dict] | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted illuminants. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted illuminants with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted illuminant.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

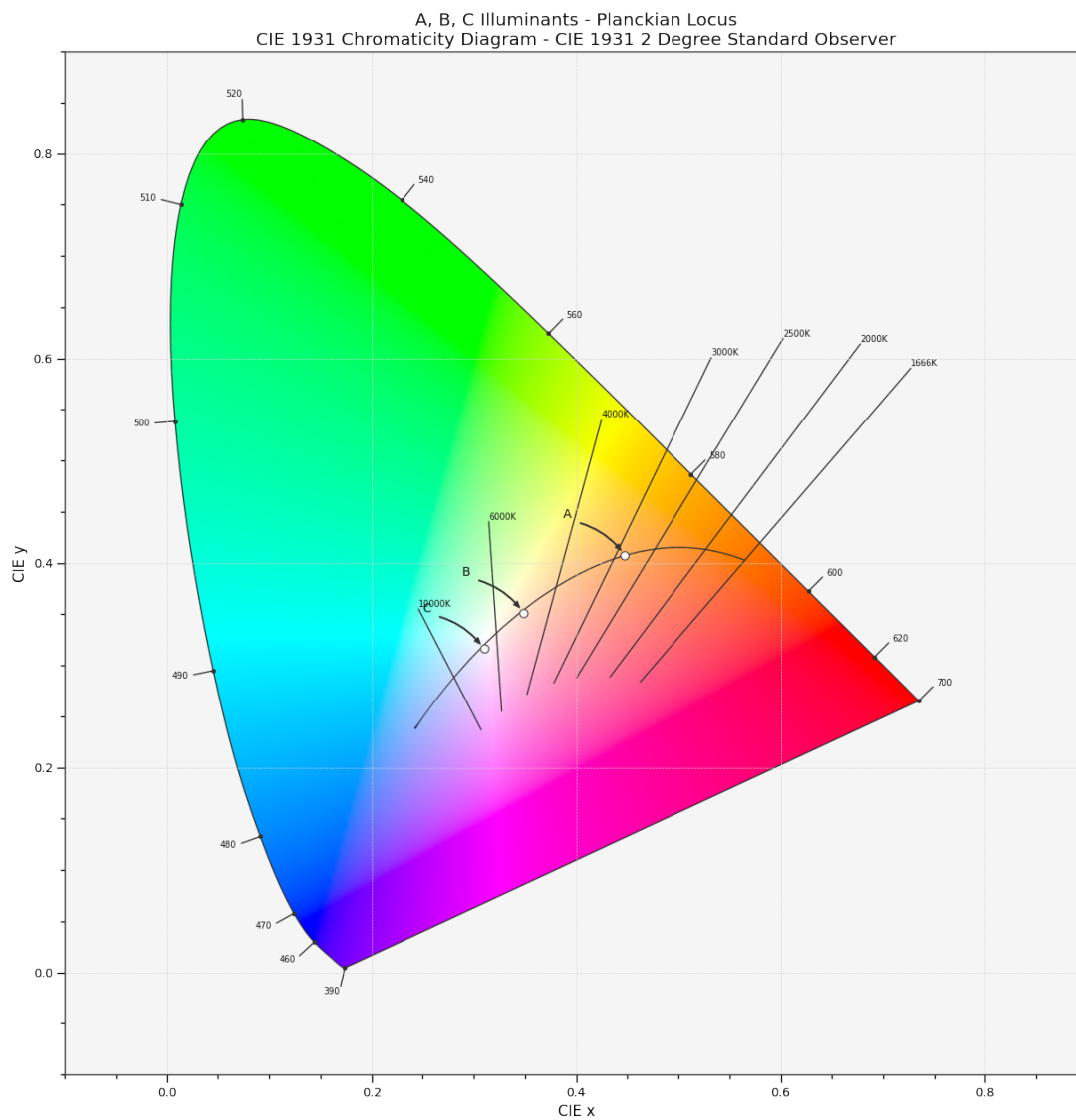
Current figure and axes.

### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1931(["A", "B", "C"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS`

```

colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(illuminants: str |
                                                                    Sequence[str],
                                                                    chromatic-
                                                                    ity_diagram_callable_CIE1960UCS:
                                                                    Callable =
                                                                    plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS,
                                                                    annotate_kwargs:
                                                                    dict | List[dict] |
                                                                    None = None,
                                                                    plot_kwargs: dict |
                                                                    List[dict] | None =
                                                                    None, **kwargs:
                                                                    Any) →
                                                                    Tuple[Figure, Axes]

```

Plot the *Planckian Locus* and given illuminants in *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

#### Parameters

- **illuminants** (str | Sequence[str]) – Illuminants to plot. illuminants elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1960UCS** (Callable) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1960 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (dict | List[dict] | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (dict | List[dict] | None) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted illuminants. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted illuminants with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted illuminant.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

#### Returns

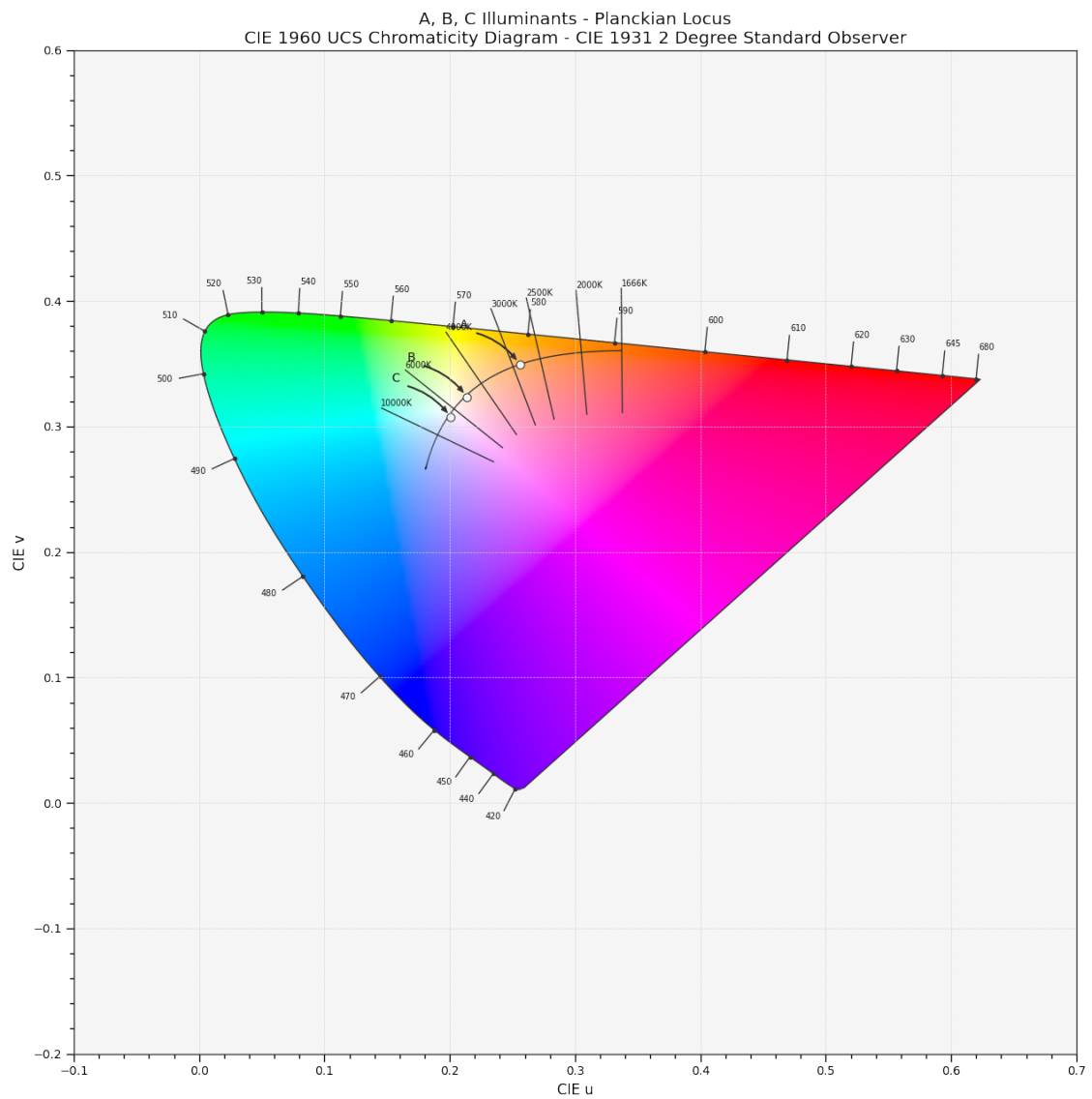
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

tuple

## Examples

```
>>> plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1960UCS(  
...     ["A", "C", "E"]  
... )  
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



`colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS`

```
colour.plotting.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(illuminants: str |
Sequence[str],
chromatic-
ity_diagram_callable_CIE1976UCS:
Callable =
plot_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS
annotate_kwargs:
dict | List[dict] |
None = None,
plot_kwargs: dict |
List[dict] | None =
None, **kwargs:
Any) →
Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Planckian Locus* and given illuminants in *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.

**Parameters**

- **illuminants** (`str` | `Sequence[str]`) – Illuminants to plot. `illuminants` elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable\_CIE1976UCS** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *CIE 1976 UCS Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted illuminants. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted illuminants with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted illuminant.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus()`, `colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

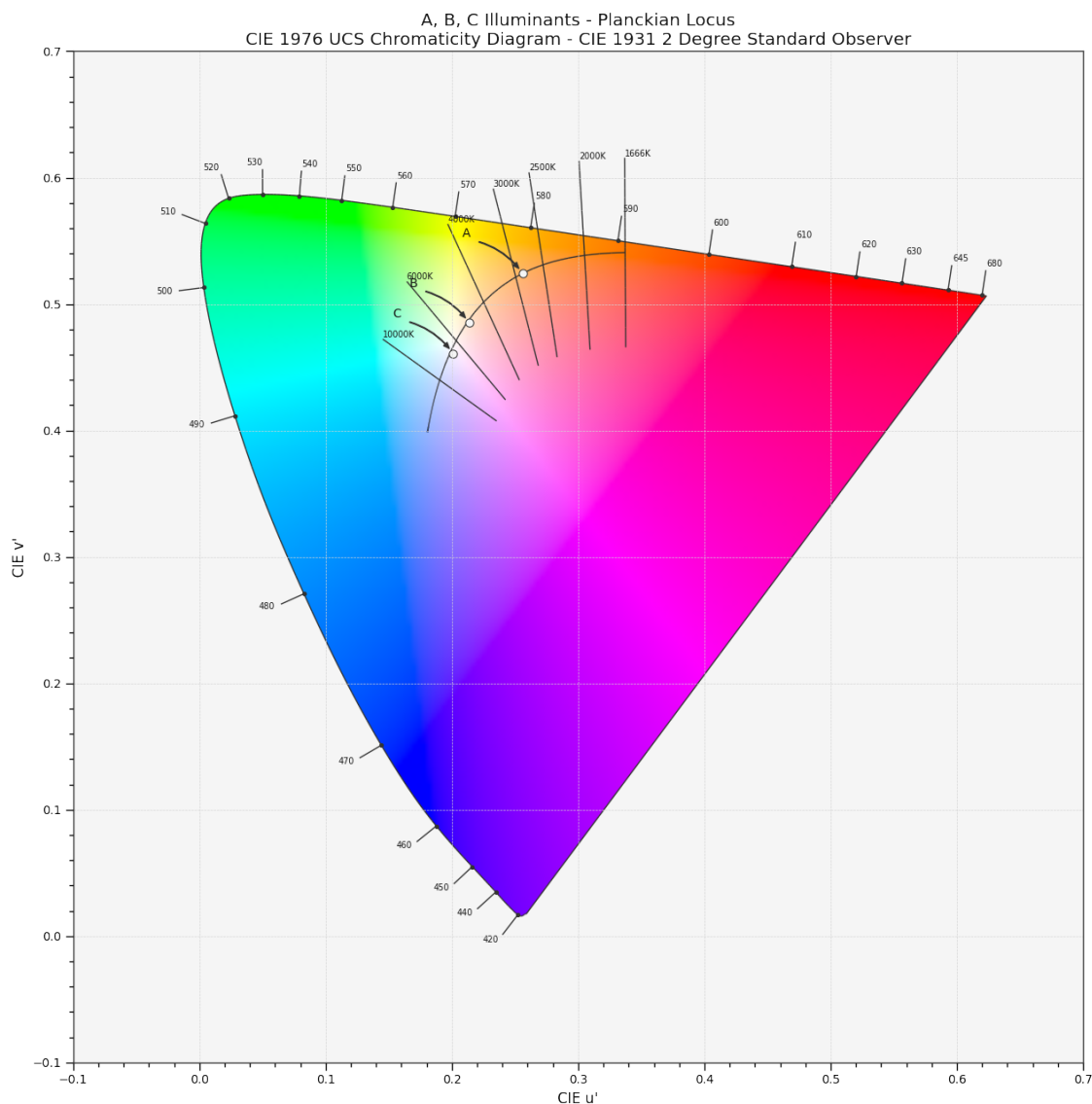
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram_CIE1976UCS(
...     ["A", "C", "E"])
... )
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## Ancillary Objects

colour.plotting.temperature

<code>plot_daylight_locus([...])</code>	Plot the <i>Daylight Locus</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_planckian_locus([...])</code>	Plot the <i>Planckian Locus</i> according to given method.
<code>plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram</code>	Plot the <i>Planckian Locus</i> and given illuminants in the <i>Chromaticity Diagram</i> according to given method.

**colour.plotting.temperature.plot\_daylight\_locus**

```
colour.plotting.temperature.plot_daylight_locus(daylight_locus_colours: ArrayLike | str | None =
None, daylight_locus_opacity: float = 1,
daylight_locus_mireds: bool = False, method:
Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976
UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', **kwargs: Any) →
Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Daylight Locus* according to given method.

**Parameters**

- **daylight\_locus\_colours** (ArrayLike | str | None) – Colours of the *Daylight Locus*, if `daylight_locus_colours` is set to `RGB`, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding chromaticity coordinates.
- **daylight\_locus\_opacity** (float) – Opacity of the *Daylight Locus*.
- **daylight\_locus\_mireds** (bool) – Whether to use micro reciprocal degrees for the iso-temperature lines.
- **method** (Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

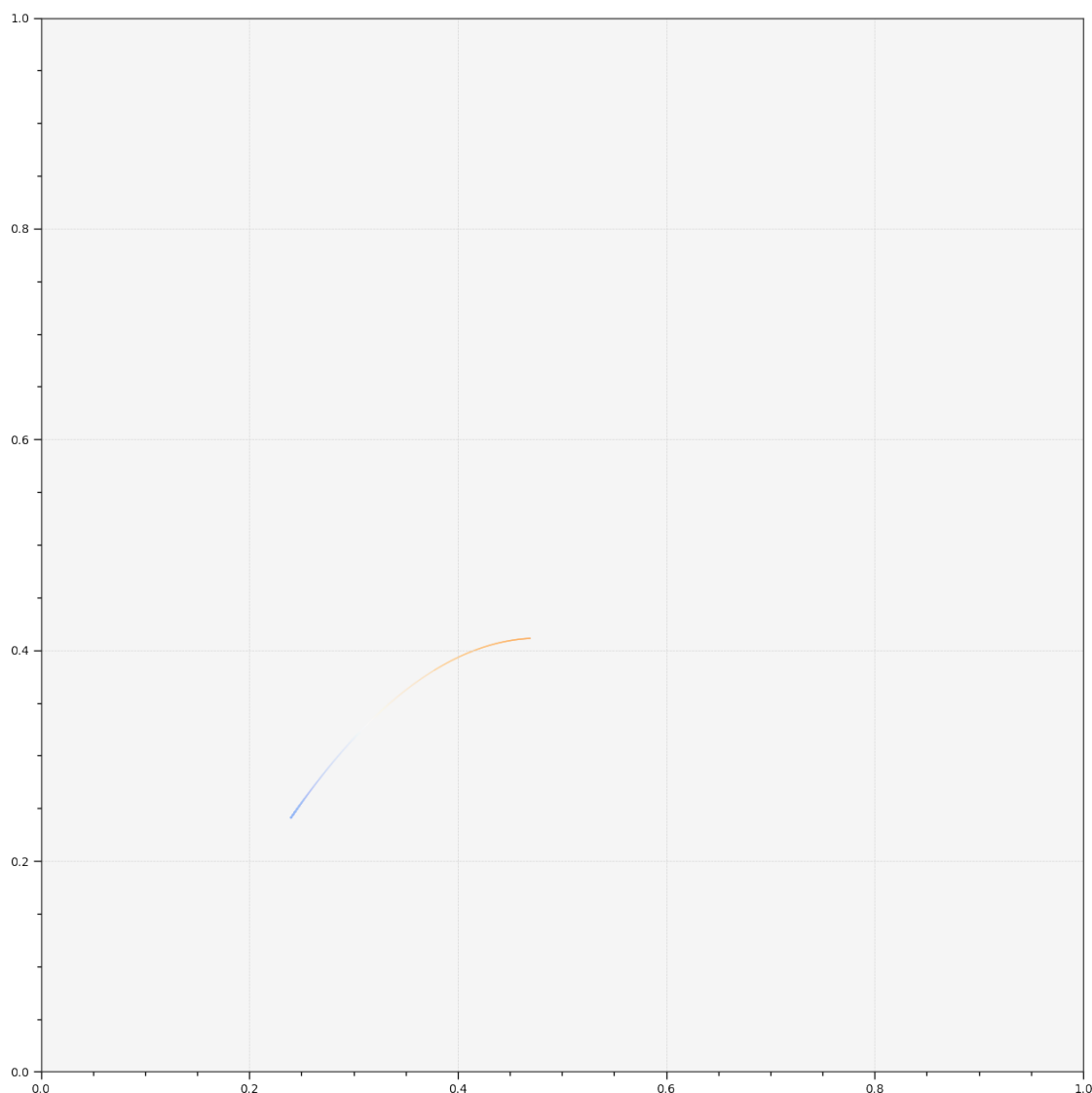
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_daylight_locus(daylight_locus_colours="RGB")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



### colour.plotting.temperature.plot\_planckian\_locus

`colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus(planckian_locus_colours: ArrayLike | str | None = None, planckian_locus_opacity: float = 1, planckian_locus_labels: Sequence | None = None, planckian_locus_mireds: bool = False, planckian_locus_iso_temperature_lines_D_uv: float = 0.05, method: Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931', **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]`

Plot the *Planckian Locus* according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **planckian\_locus\_colours** (ArrayLike | str | None) – Colours of the *Planckian Locus*, if `planckian_locus_colours` is set to `RGB`, the colours will be computed according to the corresponding chromaticity coordinates.
- **planckian\_locus\_opacity** (float) – Opacity of the *Planckian Locus*.
- **planckian\_locus\_labels** (Sequence | None) – Array of labels used to customise which iso-temperature lines will be drawn along the *Planckian Locus*. Passing an



empty array will result in no iso-temperature lines being drawn.

- **planckian\_locus\_mireds** (`bool`) – Whether to use micro reciprocal degrees for the iso-temperature lines.
- **planckian\_locus\_iso\_temperature\_lines\_D\_uv** (`float`) – Iso-temperature lines  $\Delta_{uv}$  length on each side of the *Planckian Locus*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

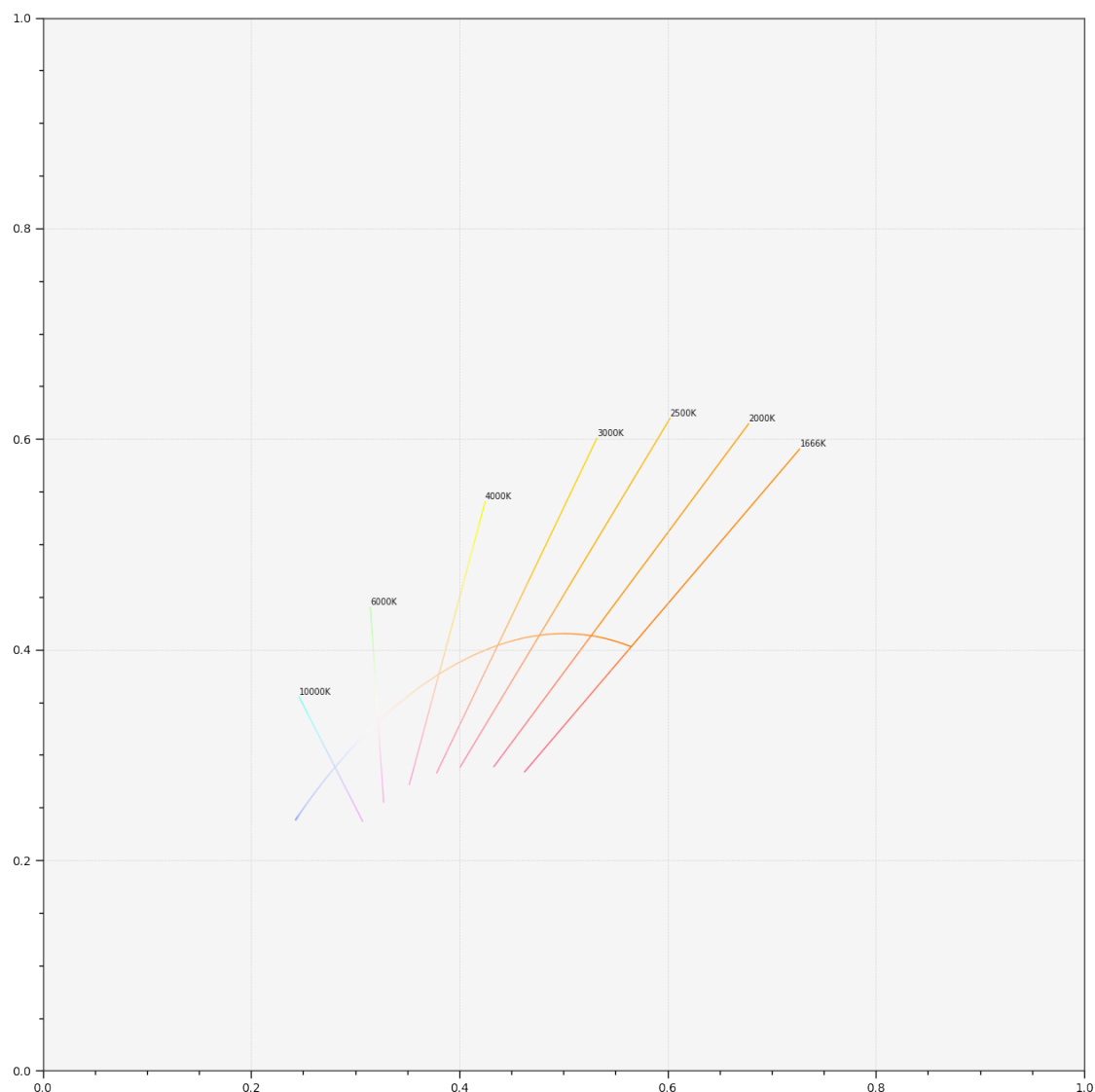
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_planckian_locus(planckian_locus_colours="RGB")
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## colour.plotting.temperature.plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram

```
colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram(illuminants: str |
    Sequence[str],
    chromaticity_diagram_callable: Callable =
    plot_chromaticity_diagram,
    method: Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS'] | str = 'CIE 1931',
    annotate_kwargs: dict | List[dict] | None = None,
    plot_kwargs: dict | List[dict] | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any) → Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Plot the *Planckian Locus* and given illuminants in the *Chromaticity Diagram* according to given method.

#### Parameters

- **illuminants** (`str` | `Sequence[str]`) – Illuminants to plot. illuminants elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_passthrough()` definition.
- **chromaticity\_diagram\_callable** (`Callable`) – Callable responsible for drawing the *Chromaticity Diagram*.
- **method** (`Literal['CIE 1931', 'CIE 1960 UCS', 'CIE 1976 UCS']` | `str`) – *Chromaticity Diagram* method.
- **annotate\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.annotate()` definition, used to annotate the resulting chromaticity coordinates with their respective spectral distribution names. `annotate_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the arrows with same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each spectral distribution. The following special keyword arguments can also be used:
  - `annotate` : Whether to annotate the spectral distributions.
- **plot\_kwargs** (`dict` | `List[dict]` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `matplotlib.pyplot.plot()` definition, used to control the style of the plotted illuminants. `plot_kwargs` can be either a single dictionary applied to all the plotted illuminants with the same settings or a sequence of dictionaries with different settings for each plotted illuminant.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.diagrams.plot_chromaticity_diagram(), colour.plotting.temperature.plot_planckian_locus(), colour.plotting.render()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.`

#### Returns

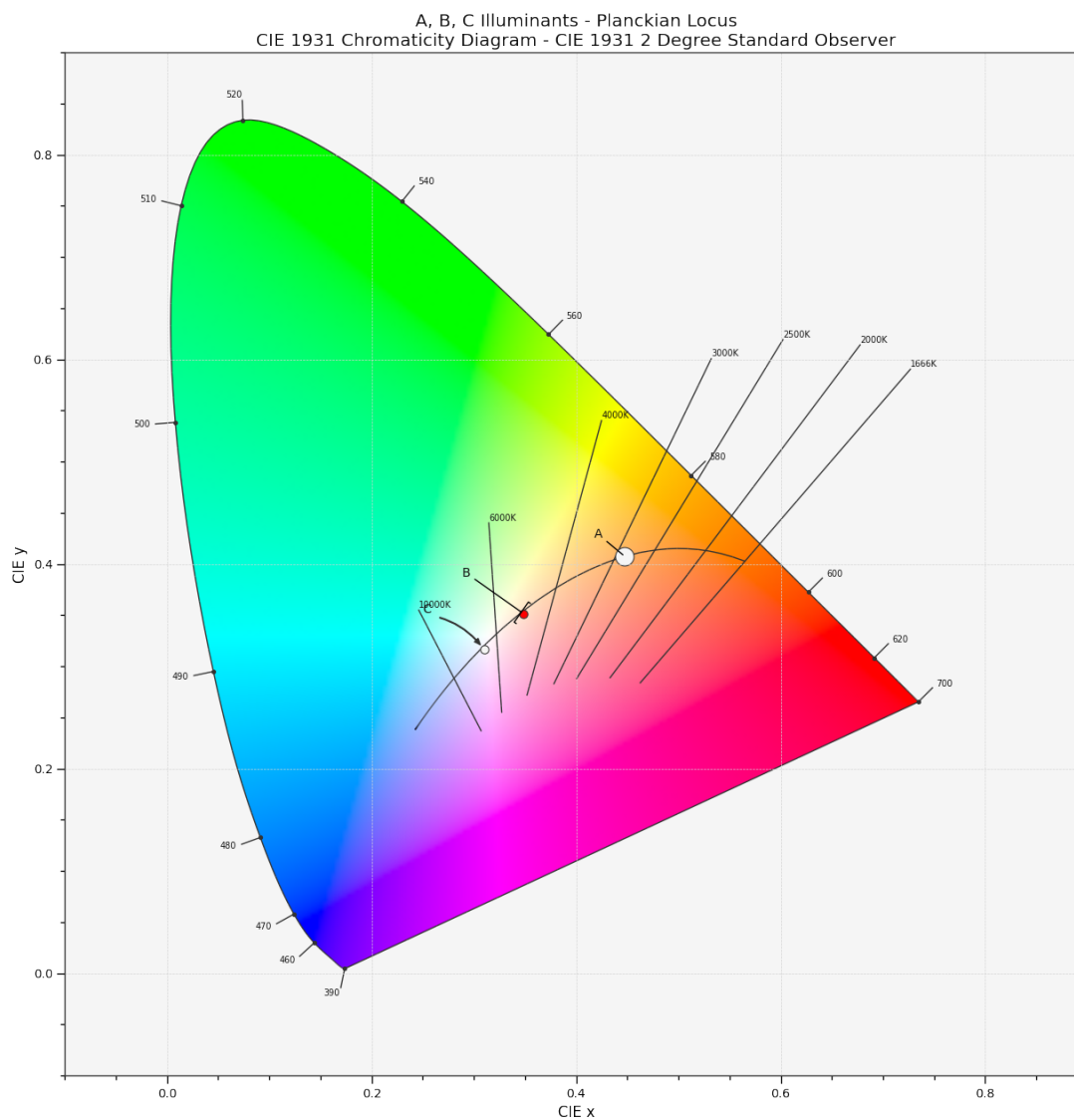
Current figure and axes.

#### Return type

`tuple`

#### Examples

```
>>> annotate_kwargs = [
...     {"xytext": (-25, 15), "arrowprops": {"arrowstyle": "-"}},
...     {"arrowprops": {"arrowstyle": "-["]}},
...     {},
... ]
>>> plot_kwargs = [
...     {
...         "markersize": 15,
...     },
...     {"color": "r"},
...     {},
... ]
>>> plot_planckian_locus_in_chromaticity_diagram(
...     ["A", "B", "C"],
...     annotate_kwargs=annotate_kwargs,
...     plot_kwargs=plot_kwargs,
... )
<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes...>
```



## Colour Models Volume

colour.plotting

<code>plot_RGB_colourspace_gamuts(colourspace[, ...])</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspaces gamuts in given reference colourspace.
<code>plot_RGB_scatter(RGB[, colourspace, model, ...])</code>	Plot given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array in a scatter plot.

**colour.plotting.plot\_RGB\_colourspaces\_gamuts**

```
colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspaces_gamuts(colourspaces: RGB_Colourspace |
    LiteralRGBColourspace | str |
    Sequence[RGB_Colourspace |
    LiteralRGBColourspace | str], model:
    LiteralColourspaceModel | str = 'CIE xyY', segments:
    int = 8, show_grid: bool = True, grid_segments: int
    = 10, show_spectral_locus: bool = False,
    spectral_locus_colour: ArrayLike | str | None =
    None, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
    Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE
    1931 2 Degree Standard Observer',
    chromatically_adapt: bool = False, convert_kwargs:
    dict | None = None, **kwargs: Any) →
    Tuple[Figure, Axes3D]
```

Plot given *RGB* colourspace gamuts in given reference colourspace.

**Parameters**

- **colourspaces** (*RGB\_Colourspace* | *LiteralRGBColourspace* | *str* | *Sequence[RGB\_Colourspace* | *LiteralRGBColourspace* | *str*]) – *RGB* colourspace to plot the gamuts of. *colourspaces* elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **model** (*LiteralColourspaceModel* | *str*) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **segments** (*int*) – Edge segments count for each *RGB* colourspace cubes.
- **show\_grid** (*bool*) – Whether to show a grid at the bottom of the *RGB* colourspace cubes.
- **grid\_segments** (*int*) – Edge segments count for the grid.
- **show\_spectral\_locus** (*bool*) – Whether to show the spectral locus.
- **spectral\_locus\_colour** (*ArrayLike* | *str* | *None*) – Spectral locus colour.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str* | *Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions* | *str*]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. *cmfs* can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (*bool*) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspace given in *colourspaces* to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.
- **convert\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Keyword arguments for the `colour.convert()` definition.
- **edge\_colours** – Edge colours array such as *edge\_colours* = (*None*, (0.5, 0.5, 1.0)).
- **edge\_alpha** – Edge opacity value such as *edge\_alpha* = (0.0, 1.0).
- **face\_alpha** – Face opacity value such as *face\_alpha* = (0.5, 1.0).
- **face\_colours** – Face colours array such as *face\_colours* = (*None*, (0.5, 0.5, 1.0)).
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.volume.nadir_grid()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

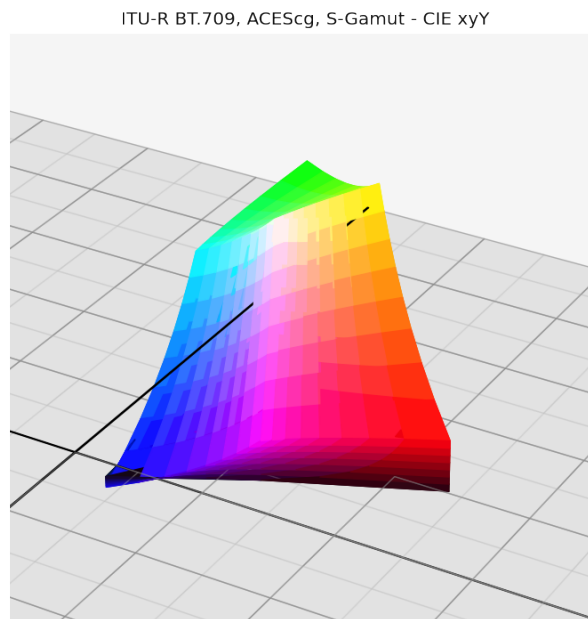
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> plot_RGB_colourspace_gamuts(["ITU-R BT.709", "ACEScg", "S-Gamut"])
...
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes3D...>)
```

**colour.plotting.plot\_RGB\_scatter**

```
colour.plotting.plot_RGB_scatter(
    RGB: ArrayLike,
    colourspace: RGB_Colourspace | str |
        Sequence[RGB_Colourspace | LiteralRGBColourspace | str] =
        'sRGB',
    model: LiteralColourspaceModel | str = 'CIE xyY',
    colourspaces: RGB_Colourspace | str |
        Sequence[RGB_Colourspace | LiteralRGBColourspace | str] | None
        = None,
    segments: int = 8,
    show_grid: bool = True,
    grid_segments: int = 10,
    show_spectral_locus: bool = False,
    spectral_locus_colour: ArrayLike | str | None = None,
    points_size: float = 12,
    cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | str |
        Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions | str] = 'CIE 1931 2 Degree
        Standard Observer',
    chromatically_adapt: bool = False,
    convert_kwargs: dict | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any) →
    Tuple[Figure, Axes3D]
```

Plot given *RGB* colourspace array in a scatter plot.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace | str | Sequence[RGB\_Colourspace | LiteralRGBColourspace | str]) – *RGB* colourspace of the *RGB* array. colourspace can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspace()` definition.

- **model** (`LiteralColourSpaceModel` | `str`) – Colourspace model, see `colour.COLOURSPACE_MODELS` attribute for the list of supported colourspace models.
- **colourspace** (`RGB_Colourspace` | `str` | `Sequence[RGB_Colourspace` | `LiteralRGBColourspace` | `str`] | `None`) – *RGB* colourspaces to plot the gamuts of. `colourspace` elements can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_RGB_colourspaces()` definition.
- **segments** (`int`) – Edge segments count for each *RGB* colourspace cubes.
- **show\_grid** (`bool`) – Whether to show a grid at the bottom of the *RGB* colourspace cubes.
- **grid\_segments** (`int`) – Edge segments count for the grid.
- **show\_spectral\_locus** (`bool`) – Whether to show the spectral locus.
- **spectral\_locus\_colour** (`ArrayLike` | `str` | `None`) – Spectral locus colour.
- **points\_size** (`float`) – Scatter points size.
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str` | `Sequence[MultiSpectralDistributions` | `str`]) – Standard observer colour matching functions used for computing the spectral locus boundaries. `cmfs` can be of any type or form supported by the `colour.plotting.common.filter_cmfs()` definition.
- **chromatically\_adapt** (`bool`) – Whether to chromatically adapt the *RGB* colourspaces given in `colourspace` to the whitepoint of the default plotting colourspace.
- **convert\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Keyword arguments for the `colour.convert()` definition.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.plotting.artist(), colour.plotting.plot_RGB_colourspace_gamuts()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

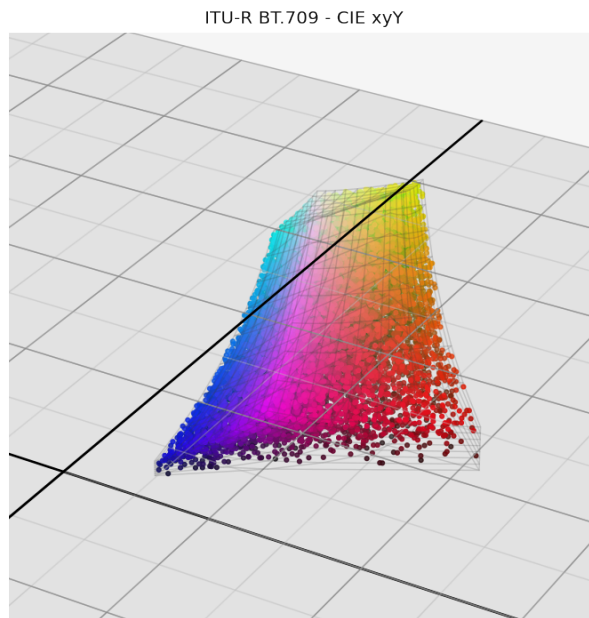
Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> RGB = np.random.random((128, 128, 3))
>>> plot_RGB_scatter(RGB, "ITU-R BT.709")
(<Figure size ... with 1 Axes>, <...Axes3D...>)
```



## ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report

colour.plotting

<code>plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report(sd[, ...])</code>	Generate the <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report</i> for given spectral distribution according to given method.
--	--

## colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd\_colour\_rendition\_report

colour.plotting.plot\_single\_sd\_colour\_rendition\_report(*sd*: [SpectralDistribution](#), *method*: [Literal](#)['Full', 'Intermediate', 'Simple'] | *str* = 'Full', *\*\*kwargs*: Any) → [Tuple](#)[[Figure](#), [Axes](#)]

Generate the *ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report* for given spectral distribution according to given method.

## Parameters

- **sd** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Spectral distribution of the emission source to generate the report for.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Full', 'Intermediate', 'Simple'] | *str*) – Report plotting method.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`, `colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_full()`, `colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_intermediate()`,



```
colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_simple()}
```

See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

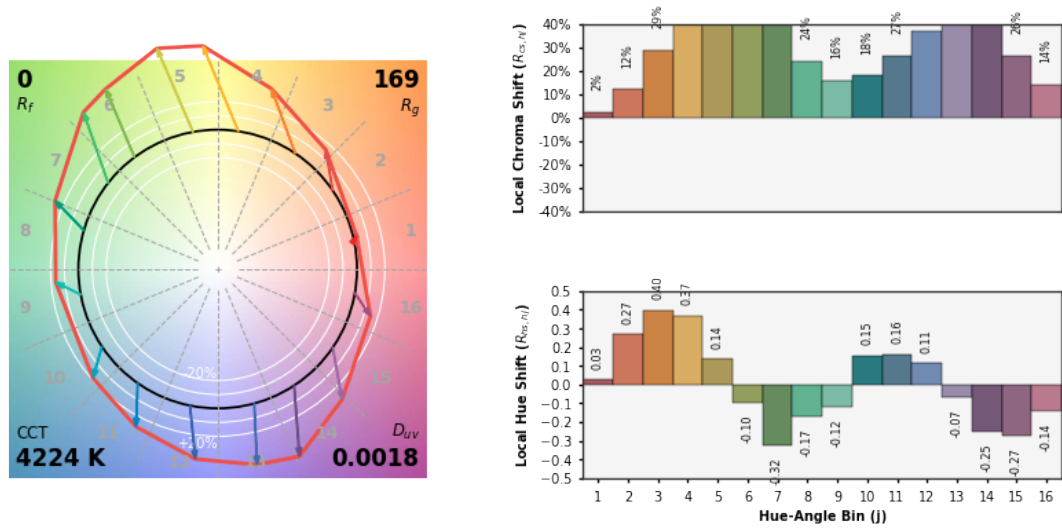
tuple

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report(sd)
...
(<Figure size ... with ... Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



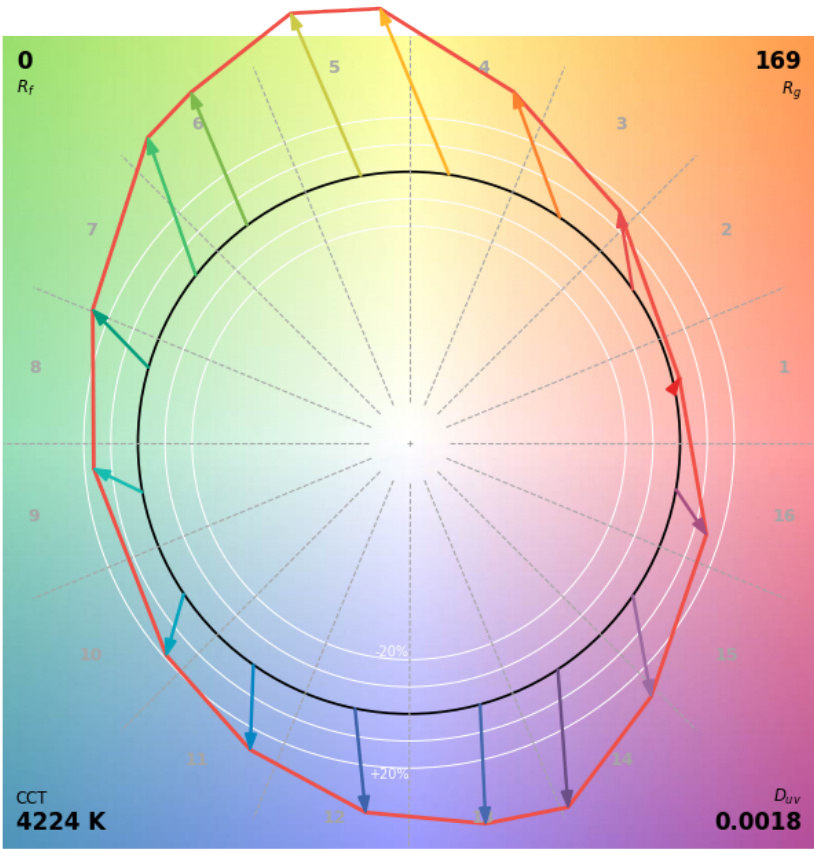
## IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

```
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report(sd, "Simple")
...
(<Figure size ... with ... Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

Ancillary Objects

colour.plotting.tm3018

<code>plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_full(</code>	Generate the full <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report</i> for given spectral distribution.
<code>plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_inter</code>	Generate the intermediate <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report</i> for given spectral distribution.
<code>plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_simpl</code>	Generate the simple <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report</i> for given spectral distribution.

`colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_full`

```
colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_full(sd: SpectralDistribution,
                                                                    source: str | None = None,
                                                                    date: str | None = None,
                                                                    manufacturer: str | None
                                                                    = None, model: str | None
                                                                    = None, notes: str | None
                                                                    = None, report_size:
                                                                    tuple[float, float] = CON-
                                                                    STANT_REPORT_SIZE_FULL,
                                                                    report_row_height_ratios:
                                                                    tuple = CON-
                                                                    STANT_REPORT_ROW_HEIGHT_RATIOS_FU
                                                                    report_box_padding: dict |
                                                                    None = None, **kwargs:
                                                                    Any) → Tuple[Figure,
                                                                    Axes]
```

Generate the full ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report for given spectral distribution.

**Parameters**

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Spectral distribution of the emission source to generate the report for.
- **source** (`str` | `None`) – Emission source name, defaults to `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.header.description` or `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.name` properties value.
- **date** (`str` | `None`) – Emission source measurement date, defaults to `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.header.report_date` property value.
- **manufacturer** (`str` | `None`) – Emission source manufacturer, defaults to `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.header.manufacturer` property value.
- **model** (`str` | `None`) – Emission source model, defaults to `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.header.catalog_number` property value.
- **notes** (`str` | `None`) – Notes pertaining to the emission source, defaults to `colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714.header.comments` property value.
- **report\_size** (`tuple`[`float`, `float`]) – Report size, default to A4 paper size in inches.
- **report\_row\_height\_ratios** (`tuple`) – Report size row height ratios.
- **report\_box\_padding** (`dict` | `None`) – Report box padding, tries to define the padding around the figure and in-between the axes.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

`tuple`

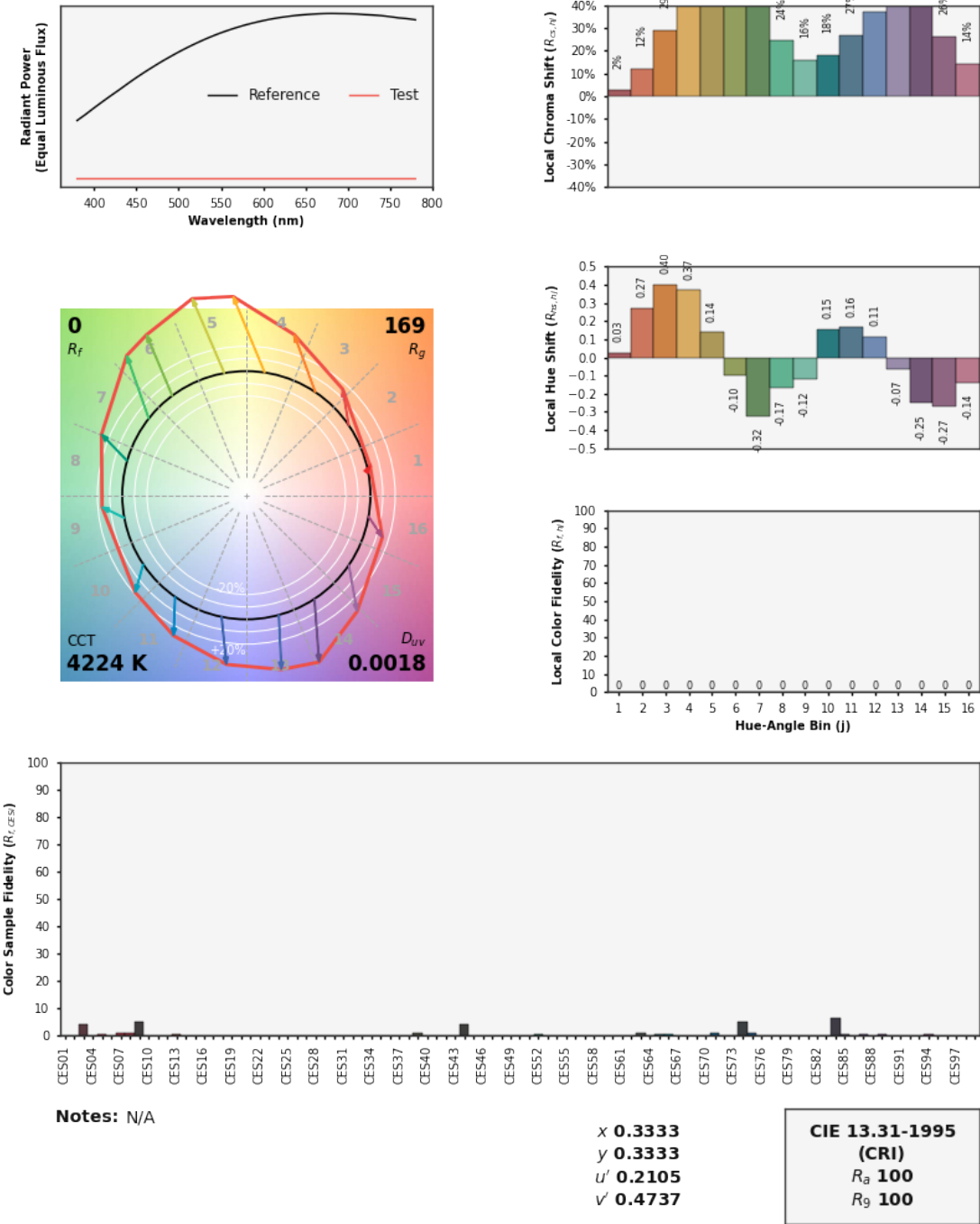
### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_full(sd)
...
(<Figure size ... with ... Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report

Source: FL2  
Date: N/A

Manufacturer: N/A  
Model: N/A



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

`colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_intermediate`

```
colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_intermediate(sd: SpectralDistribution,
report_size:
tuple[float, float]
= CONSTANT_REPORT_SIZE_INTERMEDIATE,
report_row_height_ratios:
tuple = CONSTANT_REPORT_ROW_HEIGHT_RATIOS,
report_box_padding:
dict | None = None, **kwargs:
Any) →
Tuple[Figure,
Axes]
```

Generate the intermediate *ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report* for given spectral distribution.

**Parameters**

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Spectral distribution of the emission source to generate the report for.
- **report\_size** (`tuple[float, float]`) – Report size, default to A4 paper size in inches.
- **report\_row\_height\_ratios** (`tuple`) – Report size row height ratios.
- **report\_box\_padding** (`dict | None`) – Report box padding, tries to define the padding around the figure and in-between the axes.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

**Returns**

Current figure and axes.

**Return type**

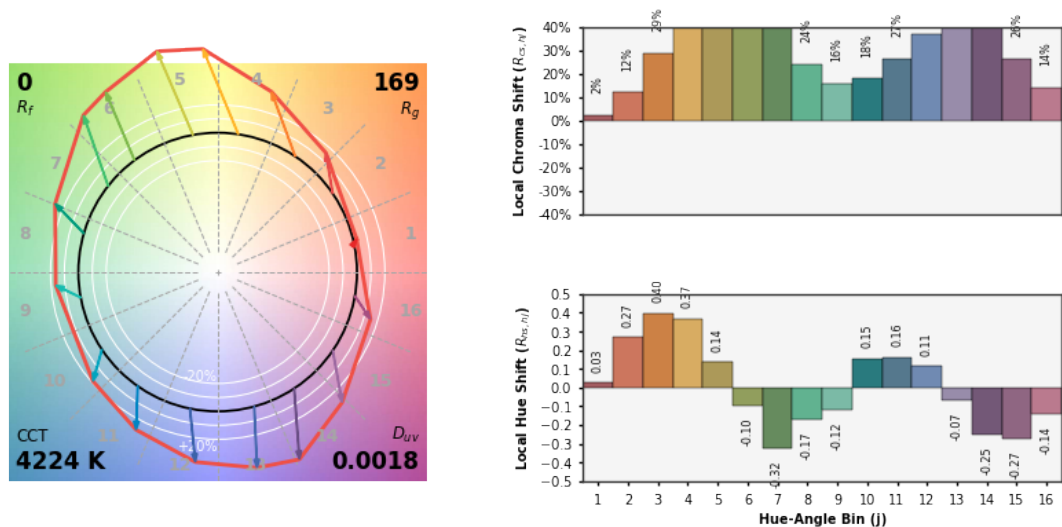
`tuple`

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_intermediate(sd)
...
(<Figure size ... with ... Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```



## IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

`colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_simple`

```
colour.plotting.tm3018.plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_simple(sd: SpectralDistribution,
    report_size: tuple[float, float] = CON-
    STANT_REPORT_SIZE_SIMPLE,
    re-
    port_row_height_ratios:
    tuple = CON-
    STANT_REPORT_ROW_HEIGHT_RATIOS,
    report_box_padding: dict
    | None = None,
    **kwargs: Any) →
    Tuple[Figure, Axes]
```

Generate the simple ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report for given spectral distribution.

### Parameters

- **sd** (`SpectralDistribution`) – Spectral distribution of the emission source to generate the report for.
- **report\_size** (`tuple[float, float]`) – Report size, default to A4 paper size in inches.
- **report\_row\_height\_ratios** (`tuple`) – Report size row height ratios.
- **report\_box\_padding** (`dict | None`) – Report box padding, tries to define the padding around the figure and in-between the axes.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.plotting.artist()`, `colour.plotting.render()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definitions.

### Returns

Current figure and axes.

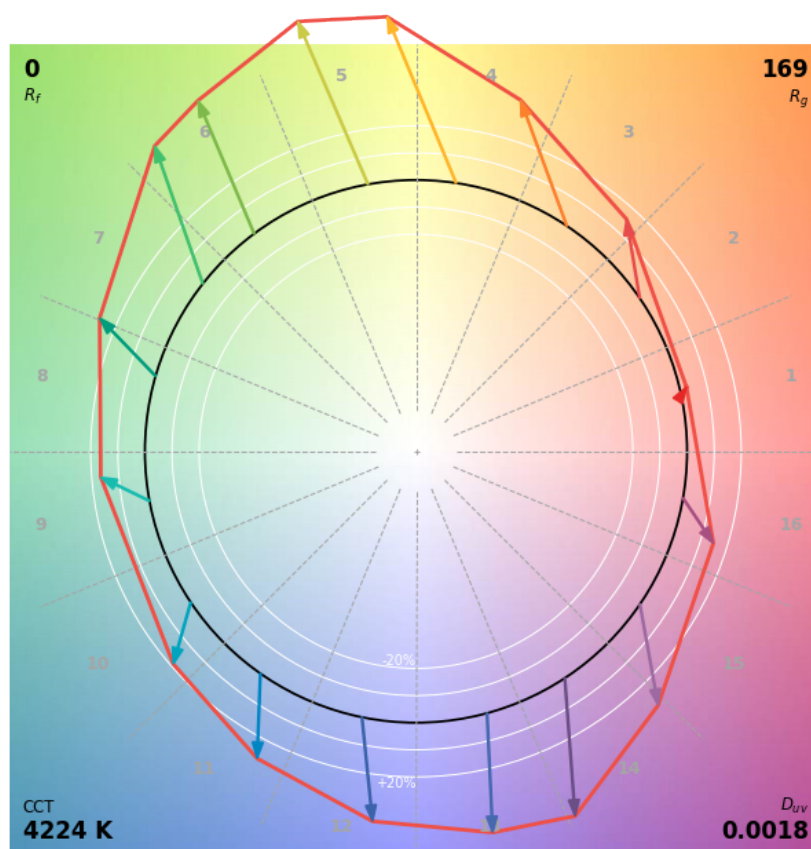
### Return type

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> plot_single_sd_colour_rendition_report_simple(sd)
...
(<Figure size ... with ... Axes>, <...Axes...>)
```

## IES TM-30-18 Colour Rendition Report



Colours are for visual orientation purposes only. Created with Colour v0.4.4.

## Automatic Colour Conversion Graph

colour.plotting

```
plot_automatic_colour_conversion_graph(filename: str, prog: Literal['circo', 'dot', 'fdp', 'neato', 'nop', 'twopi'] | str = 'fdp', args: str = "") → AGraph
```

Plot *Colour* automatic colour conversion graph using *Graphviz* and *pygraphviz*.

### colour.plotting.plot\_automatic\_colour\_conversion\_graph

```
colour.plotting.plot_automatic_colour_conversion_graph(filename: str, prog: Literal['circo', 'dot', 'fdp', 'neato', 'nop', 'twopi'] | str = 'fdp', args: str = "") → AGraph
```

Plot *Colour* automatic colour conversion graph using *Graphviz* and *pygraphviz*.

#### Parameters

- **filename** (*str*) – Filename to use to save the image.
- **prog** (*Literal*['circo', 'dot', 'fdp', 'neato', 'nop', 'twopi'] | *str*) – *Graphviz* layout method.
- **args** (*str*) – Additional arguments for *Graphviz*.

#### Returns

*Pygraphviz* graph.

#### Return type

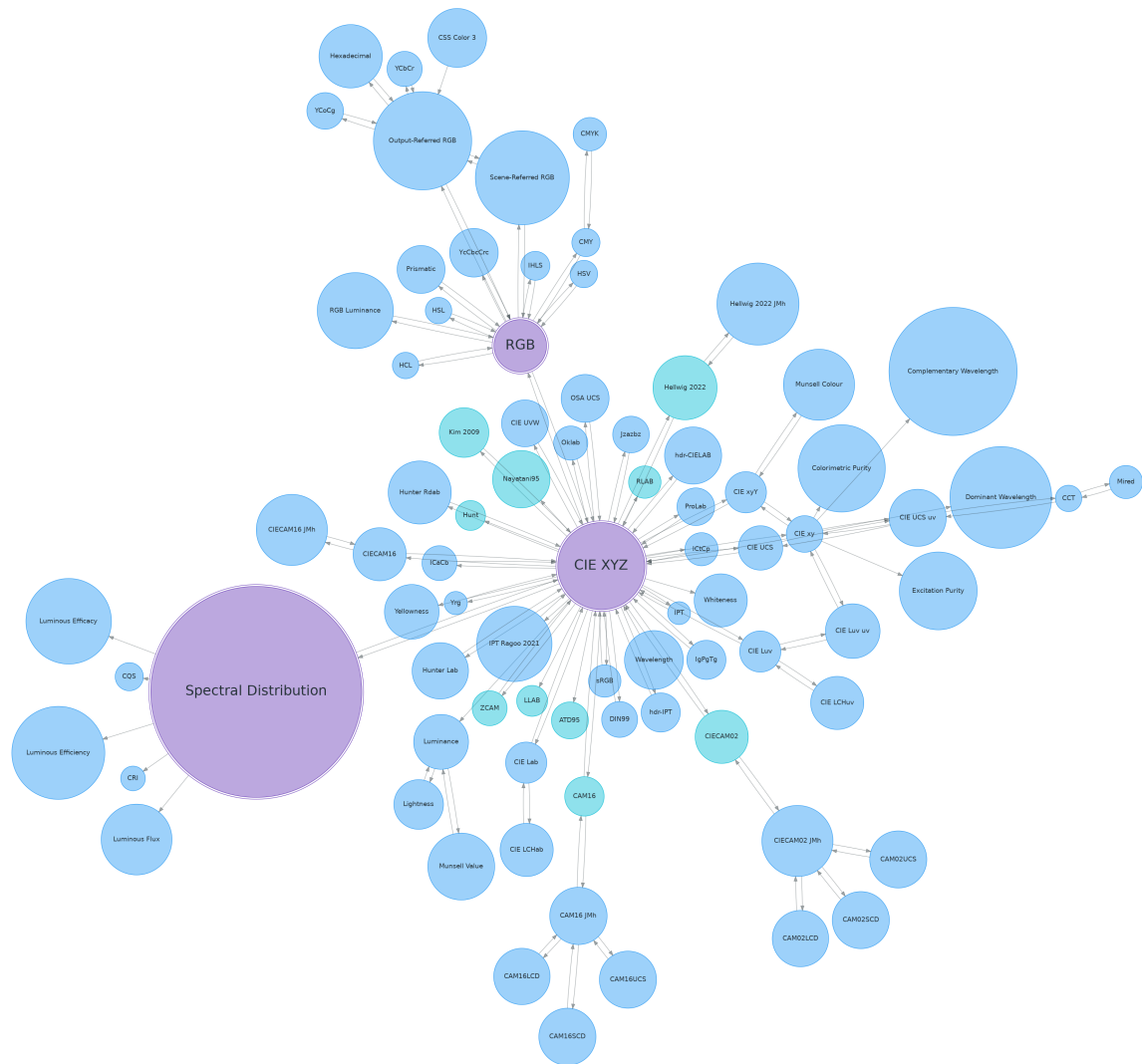
*AGraph*

#### Notes

- This definition does not directly plot the *Colour* automatic colour conversion graph but instead write it to an image.

#### Examples

```
>>> import tempfile
>>> import colour
>>> from colour import read_image
>>> from colour.plotting import plot_image
>>> filename = "{0}.png".format(tempfile.mkstemp()[-1])
>>> _ = plot_automatic_colour_conversion_graph(filename, "dot")
...
>>> plot_image(read_image(filename))
```



## Colour Quality

## Colour Fidelity Index

colour

COLOUR_FIDELITY_INDEX_METHODS	Supported <i>Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) computation methods.
colour_fidelity_index(sd_test[, ...])	Return the <i>Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) $R_f$ of given spectral distribution using given method.

## colour.COLOUR\_FIDELITY\_INDEX\_METHODS

```
colour.COLOUR_FIDELITY_INDEX_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE 2017': ..., 'ANSI/IES
TM-30-18': ...})
```

Supported *Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI) computation methods.

### References

[CIET19017], [ANSIIESCCommittee18]

## colour.colour\_fidelity\_index

```
colour.colour_fidelity_index(sd_test: SpectralDistribution, additional_data=False, method:
    Literal['CIE 2017', 'ANSI/IES TM-30-18'] | str = 'CIE 2017') → float |
    ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017 |
    ColourQuality_Specification_ANSIESTM3018
```

Return the *Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$  of given spectral distribution using given method.

### Parameters

- **sd\_test** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Test spectral distribution.
- **additional\_data** – Whether to output additional data.
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE 2017', 'ANSI/IES TM-30-18'] | *str*) – Computation method.

### Returns

*Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$ .

### Return type

*float* or *colour.quality.ColourRendering\_Specification\_CIE2017* or *colour.quality.ColourQuality\_Specification\_ANSIESTM3018*

### References

[CIET19017], [ANSIIESCCommittee18]

### Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> colour_fidelity_index(sd)
70.1208244...
```

## colour.quality

<i>ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017</i> (name, ...)	Define the <i>CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) colour quality specification.
<i>colour_fidelity_index_CIE2017</i> (sd_test[, ...])	Return the <i>CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) $R_f$ of given spectral distribution.
<i>ColourQuality_Specification_ANSIESTM3018</i> (...)	Define the <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) colour quality specification.
<i>colour_fidelity_index_ANSIESTM3018</i> (sd_test)	Return the <i>ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Fidelity Index</i> (CFI) $R_f$ of given spectral distribution.

**colour.quality.ColourRendering\_Specification\_CIE2017**

```
class colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017(name: str, sd_reference:
    SpectralDistribution, R_f: float, R_s:
    NDArrayFloat, CCT: float, D_uv:
    float, colorimetry_data: Tu-
    ple[DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017,
    DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017],
    delta_E_s: NDArrayFloat)
```

Define the *CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI) colour quality specification.

**Parameters**

- **name** (str) – Name of the test spectral distribution.
- **sd\_reference** (colour.colorimetry.spectrum.SpectralDistribution) – Spectral distribution of the reference illuminant.
- **R\_f** (float) – *CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$ .
- **R\_s** (NDArrayFloat) – Individual *colour fidelity indexes* data for each sample.
- **CCT** (float) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **D\_uv** (float) – Distance from the Planckian locus  $\Delta_{uv}$ .
- **colorimetry\_data** (Tuple[colour.quality.cfi2017.DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017, colour.quality.cfi2017.DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017]) – Colorimetry data for the test and reference computations.
- **delta\_E\_s** (NDArrayFloat) – Colour shifts of samples.

```
__init__(name: str, sd_reference: SpectralDistribution, R_f: float, R_s: NDArrayFloat, CCT: float,
    D_uv: float, colorimetry_data: Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017,
    DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017], delta_E_s: NDArrayFloat) → None
```

**Parameters**

- **name** (str) –
- **sd\_reference** (SpectralDistribution) –
- **R\_f** (float) –
- **R\_s** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **CCT** (float) –
- **D\_uv** (float) –
- **colorimetry\_data** (Tuple[DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017, DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017]) –
- **delta\_E\_s** (NDArrayFloat) –

**Return type**

None

## Methods

```
__init__(name, sd_reference, R_f, R_s, CCT,
...)
```

## Attributes

name

sd\_reference

R\_f

R\_s

CCT

D\_uv

colorimetry\_data

delta\_E\_s

## colour.quality.colour\_fidelity\_index\_CIE2017

`colour.quality.colour_fidelity_index_CIE2017(sd_test: SpectralDistribution, additional_data: bool = False) → float | ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017`

Return the *CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$  of given spectral distribution.

### Parameters

- **sd\_test** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Test spectral distribution.
- **additional\_data** (*bool*) – Whether to output additional data.

### Returns

*CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$ .

### Return type

float or *colour.quality.ColourRendering\_Specification\_CIE2017*

## References

[CIET19017]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> colour_fidelity_index_CIE2017(sd)
70.1208244...
```

## colour.quality.ColourQuality\_Specification\_ANSIESTM3018

```
class colour.quality.ColourQuality_Specification_ANSIESTM3018(name: str, sd_test:
    SpectralDistribution,
    sd_reference:
    SpectralDistribution, R_f: float,
    R_s: NDArrayFloat, CCT: float,
    D_uv: float, colorimetry_data:
    Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017,
    DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017], R_g: float,
    bins: NDArrayInt, averages_test:
    NDArrayFloat,
    averages_reference:
    NDArrayFloat, average_norms:
    NDArrayFloat, R_fs:
    NDArrayFloat, R_cs:
    NDArrayFloat, R_hs:
    NDArrayFloat)
```

Define the *ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI) colour quality specification.

### Parameters

- **name** (str) – Name of the test spectral distribution.
- **sd\_test** (colour.colorimetry.spectrum.SpectralDistribution) – Spectral distribution of the tested illuminant.
- **sd\_reference** (colour.colorimetry.spectrum.SpectralDistribution) – Spectral distribution of the reference illuminant.
- **R\_f** (float) – *Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$ .
- **R\_s** (NDArrayFloat) – Individual *colour fidelity indexes* data for each sample.
- **CCT** (float) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **D\_uv** (float) – Distance from the Planckian locus  $\Delta_{uv}$ .
- **colorimetry\_data** (Tuple[colour.quality.cfi2017.DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017, colour.quality.cfi2017.DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017]) – Colorimetry data for the test and reference computations.
- **R\_g** (float) – Gamut index  $R_g$ .
- **bins** (NDArrayInt) – List of 16 lists, each containing the indexes of colour samples that lie in the respective hue bin.
- **averages\_test** (NDArrayFloat) – Averages of *CAM02-UCS*  $a'$ ,  $b'$  coordinates for each hue bin for test samples.
- **averages\_reference** (NDArrayFloat) – Averages for reference samples.



- **average\_norms** (NDArrayFloat) – Distance of averages for reference samples from the origin.
- **R\_fs** (NDArrayFloat) – Local colour fidelities for each hue bin.
- **R\_cs** (NDArrayFloat) – Local chromaticity shifts for each hue bin, in percents.
- **R\_hs** (NDArrayFloat) – Local hue shifts for each hue bin.

```
__init__(name: str, sd_test: SpectralDistribution, sd_reference: SpectralDistribution, R_f: float,
         R_s: NDArrayFloat, CCT: float, D_uv: float, colorimetry_data:
         Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017, DataColorimetry_TCS_CIE2017], R_g: float, bins:
         NDArrayInt, averages_test: NDArrayFloat, averages_reference: NDArrayFloat,
         average_norms: NDArrayFloat, R_fs: NDArrayFloat, R_cs: NDArrayFloat, R_hs:
         NDArrayFloat) → None
```

#### Parameters

- **name** (str) –
- **sd\_test** (SpectralDistribution) –
- **sd\_reference** (SpectralDistribution) –
- **R\_f** (float) –
- **R\_s** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **CCT** (float) –
- **D\_uv** (float) –
- **colorimetry\_data** (Tuple[DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017, DataColorimetry\_TCS\_CIE2017]) –
- **R\_g** (float) –
- **bins** (NDArrayInt) –
- **averages\_test** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **averages\_reference** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **average\_norms** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **R\_fs** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **R\_cs** (NDArrayFloat) –
- **R\_hs** (NDArrayFloat) –

#### Return type

None

#### Methods

```
__init__(name, sd_test, sd_reference, R_f, ...)
```

## Attributes

name
sd_test
sd_reference
R_f
R_s
CCT
D_uv
colorimetry_data
R_g
bins
averages_test
averages_reference
average_norms
R_fs
R_cs
R_hs

### colour.quality.colour\_fidelity\_index\_ANSIESTM3018

`colour.quality.colour_fidelity_index_ANSIESTM3018(sd_test: SpectralDistribution,  
additional_data: bool = False) → float |  
ColourQuality\_Specification\_ANSIESTM3018  
| ColourRendering\_Specification\_CIE2017`

Return the *ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI)  $R_f$  of given spectral distribution.

#### Parameters

- **sd\_test** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Test spectral distribution.
- **additional\_data** (*bool*) – Whether to output additional data.

#### Returns

*ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Colour Fidelity Index* (CFI).

#### Return type

*float* or `colour.quality.ColourQuality_Specification_ANSIESTM3018`

## References

[ANSIESCCommittee18], [VincentJ17]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> colour_fidelity_index_ANSIESTM3018(sd)
70.1208244...
```

## Colour Rendering Index

colour

<code>colour_rendering_index(sd_test[, ...])</code>	Return the <i>Colour Rendering Index</i> (CRI) $Q_a$ of given spectral distribution.
---	--

### colour.colour\_rendering\_index

`colour.colour_rendering_index(sd_test: SpectralDistribution, additional_data: bool = False) → float | ColourRenderingSpecification_CRI`

Return the *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI)  $Q_a$  of given spectral distribution.

#### Parameters

- **sd\_test** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Test spectral distribution.
- **additional\_data** (*bool*) – Whether to output additional data.

#### Returns

*Colour Rendering Index* (CRI).

#### Return type

*float* or `colour.quality.ColourRenderingSpecification_CRI`

## References

[OD08]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> colour_rendering_index(sd)
64.2337241...
```

colour.quality

<code>ColourRenderingSpecification_CRI(name, Q_a, ...)</code>	Define the <i>Colour Rendering Index</i> (CRI) colour quality specification.
---	--

## colour.quality.ColourRendering\_Specification\_CRI

```
class colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CRI(name: str, Q_a: float, Q_as: Dict[int,
                                                    DataColourQualityScale_TCS],
                                                    colorimetry_data:
                                                    Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...],
                                                          Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...]])
```

Define the *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI) colour quality specification.

### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the test spectral distribution.
- **Q\_a** (`float`) – *Colour Rendering Index* (CRI)  $Q_a$ .
- **Q\_as** (`Dict[int, colour.quality.cri.DataColourQualityScale_TCS]`) – Individual *colour rendering indexes* data for each sample.
- **colorimetry\_data** (`Tuple[Tuple[colour.quality.cri.DataColorimetry_TCS, ...], Tuple[colour.quality.cri.DataColorimetry_TCS, ...]]`) – Colorimetry data for the test and reference computations.

### References

[OD08]

```
__init__(name: str, Q_a: float, Q_as: Dict[int, DataColourQualityScale_TCS], colorimetry_data:
        Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...], Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...]]) → None
```

### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) –
- **Q\_a** (`float`) –
- **Q\_as** (`Dict[int, DataColourQualityScale_TCS]`) –
- **colorimetry\_data** (`Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...], Tuple[DataColorimetry_TCS, ...]]`) –

### Return type

None

### Methods

```
__init__(name, Q_a, Q_as, colorimetry_data)
```

### Attributes

```
name
```

```
Q_a
```

```
Q_as
```

```
colorimetry_data
```

## Colour Quality Scale

colour

<code>COLOUR_QUALITY_SCALE_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>Colour Quality Scale</i> (CQS) computation methods.
<code>colour_quality_scale(sd_test[, ...])</code>	Return the <i>Colour Quality Scale</i> (CQS) of given spectral distribution using given method.

### colour.COLOUR\_QUALITY\_SCALE\_METHODS

`colour.COLOUR_QUALITY_SCALE_METHODS = ('NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0')`

Supported *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) computation methods.

#### References

[DO10], [OD08], [OD13]

### colour.colour\_quality\_scale

`colour.colour_quality_scale(sd_test: SpectralDistribution, additional_data: bool = False, method: Literal['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0'] | str = 'NIST CQS 9.0') → float | ColourRenderingSpecification_CQS`

Return the *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) of given spectral distribution using given method.

#### Parameters

- **sd\_test** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Test spectral distribution.
- **additional\_data** (*bool*) – Whether to output additional data.
- **method** (*Literal*['NIST CQS 7.4', 'NIST CQS 9.0'] | *str*) – Computation method.

#### Returns

*Colour Quality Scale* (CQS).

#### Return type

*float* or `colour.quality.ColourRenderingSpecification_CQS`

#### References

[DO10], [OD08], [OD13]

#### Examples

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["FL2"]
>>> colour_quality_scale(sd)
64.1118220...
```

colour.quality

<code>ColourRendering_Specification_CQS(name, Q_a, ...)</code>	Define the <i>Colour Quality Scale</i> (CQS) colour rendering (quality) specification.
--	--

## colour.quality.ColourRendering\_Specification\_CQS

```
class colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CQS(name: str, Q_a: float, Q_f: float, Q_p: float | None, Q_g: float, Q_d: float | None, Q_as: Dict[int, DataColourQualityScale_VS], colorimetry_data: Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...], Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...]])
```

Define the *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) colour rendering (quality) specification.

### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Name of the test spectral distribution.
- **Q\_a** (`float`) – Colour quality scale  $Q_a$ .
- **Q\_f** (`float`) – Colour fidelity scale  $Q_f$  intended to evaluate the fidelity of object colour appearances (compared to the reference illuminant of the same correlated colour temperature and illuminance).
- **Q\_p** (`float` | `None`) – Colour preference scale  $Q_p$  similar to colour quality scale  $Q_a$  but placing additional weight on preference of object colour appearance, set to *None* in *NIST CQS 9.0* method. This metric is based on the notion that increases in chroma are generally preferred and should be rewarded.
- **Q\_g** (`float`) – Gamut area scale  $Q_g$  representing the relative gamut formed by the  $(a^*, b^*)$  coordinates of the 15 samples illuminated by the test light source in the *CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$*  object colourspace.
- **Q\_d** (`float` | `None`) – Relative gamut area scale  $Q_d$ , set to *None* in *NIST CQS 9.0* method.
- **Q\_as** (`Dict[int, colour.quality.cqs.DataColourQualityScale_VS]`) – Individual *Colour Quality Scale* (CQS) data for each sample.
- **colorimetry\_data** (`Tuple[Tuple[colour.quality.cqs.DataColorimetry_VS, ...], Tuple[colour.quality.cqs.DataColorimetry_VS, ...]]`) – Colorimetry data for the test and reference computations.

### References

[DO10], [OD08], [OD13]

```
__init__(name: str, Q_a: float, Q_f: float, Q_p: float | None, Q_g: float, Q_d: float | None, Q_as: Dict[int, DataColourQualityScale_VS], colorimetry_data: Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...], Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...]]) → None
```

### Parameters

- **name** (`str`) –
- **Q\_a** (`float`) –
- **Q\_f** (`float`) –
- **Q\_p** (`float` | `None`) –
- **Q\_g** (`float`) –

- `Q_d` (`float` | `None`) –
- `Q_as` (`Dict[int, DataColourQualityScale_VS]`) –
- `colorimetry_data` (`Tuple[Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...], Tuple[DataColorimetry_VS, ...]]`) –

**Return type**

None

**Methods**

```
__init__(name, Q_a, Q_f, Q_p, Q_g, Q_d, ...)
```

**Attributes**

name

Q\_a

Q\_f

Q\_p

Q\_g

Q\_d

Q\_as

colorimetry\_data

**Academy Spectral Similarity Index (SSI)**

colour

<code>spectral_similarity_index(sd_test, sd_reference)</code>	Return the <i>Academy Spectral Similarity Index</i> (SSI) of given test spectral distribution with given reference spectral distribution.
---	---

**colour.spectral\_similarity\_index**

`colour.spectral_similarity_index(sd_test: SpectralDistribution, sd_reference: SpectralDistribution, round_result: bool = True) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *Academy Spectral Similarity Index* (SSI) of given test spectral distribution with given reference spectral distribution.

**Parameters**

- `sd_test` (`SpectralDistribution`) – Test spectral distribution.

- **sd\_reference** ([SpectralDistribution](#)) – Reference spectral distribution.
- **round\_result** ([bool](#)) – Whether to round the result/output. This is particularly useful when using SSI in an optimisation routine. Default is *True*.

**Returns**

*Academy Spectral Similarity Index (SSI).*

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[[TheAoMPAaSciences20](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> sd_test = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["C"]
>>> sd_reference = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> spectral_similarity_index(sd_test, sd_reference)
94.0
```

**Spectral Recovery and Up-sampling****Reflectance Recovery****CIE XYZ Colourspace to Spectral**

colour

<code>XYZ_to_sd(XYZ[, method])</code>	Recover the spectral distribution of given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using given method.
<code>XYZ_TO_SD_METHODS</code>	Supported spectral distribution recovery methods.

**colour.XYZ\_to\_sd**

`colour.XYZ_to_sd(XYZ: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Jakob 2019', 'Mallett 2019', 'Meng 2015', 'Otsu 2018', 'Smits 1999'] | str = 'Meng 2015', **kwargs: Any) → SpectralDistribution`

Recover the spectral distribution of given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using given method.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to recover the spectral distribution from.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Jakob 2019', 'Mallett 2019', 'Meng 2015', 'Otsu 2018', 'Smits 1999'] | *str*) – Computation method.
- **additional\_data** – {`colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019()`}, If *True*, error will be returned alongside *sd*.
- **basis\_functions** – {`colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019()`}, Basis functions for the method. The default is to use the built-in *sRGB* basis functions, i.e. `colour.recovery.MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLETT2019`.



- **clip** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Otsu2018()}`, If *True*, the default, values below zero and above unity in the recovered spectral distributions will be clipped. This ensures that the returned reflectance is physical and conserves energy, but will cause noticeable colour differences in case of very saturated colours.
- **cmfs** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015()}`, Standard observer colour matching functions.
- **colourspace** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019()}`, *RGB* colourspace of the target colour. Note that no chromatic adaptation is performed between illuminant and the colourspace whitepoint.
- **dataset** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Otsu2018()}`, Dataset to use for reconstruction. The default is to use the published data.
- **illuminant** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019(), colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015()}`, Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **interval** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015()}`, Wavelength  $\lambda_i$  range interval in nm. The smaller interval is, the longer the computations will be.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** – `{colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019(), colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015()}`, Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` and `colour.recovery.find_coefficients_Jakob2019()` definitions.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Returns**

Recovered spectral distribution.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- *Smits (1999)* method will internally convert given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to *sRGB* colourspace array assuming equal energy illuminant *E*.

**References**

[JH19], [MY19], [MSHD15], [OYH18], [Smi99]

**Examples**

*Jakob and Hanika (2009)* reflectance recovery:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralShape
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd(
...     XYZ, method="Jakob 2019", cmfs=cmfs, illuminant=illuminant
... )
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.          ,  0.4893773...],
                    [ 370.          ,  0.3258214...],
                    [ 380.          ,  0.2147792...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.1482413...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.1086169...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.0841255...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.0683114...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0577144...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0504267...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0453552...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0418520...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0395259...],
                    [ 480.          ,  0.0381430...],
                    [ 490.          ,  0.0375741...],
                    [ 500.          ,  0.0377685...],
                    [ 510.          ,  0.0387432...],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.0405871...],
                    [ 530.          ,  0.0434783...],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0477225...],
                    [ 550.          ,  0.0538256...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.0626314...],
                    [ 570.          ,  0.0755869...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.0952675...],
                    [ 590.          ,  0.1264265...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.1779272...],
                    [ 610.          ,  0.2649393...],
                    [ 620.          ,  0.4039779...],
                    [ 630.          ,  0.5832105...],
                    [ 640.          ,  0.7445440...],
                    [ 650.          ,  0.8499970...],
                    [ 660.          ,  0.9094792...],
                    [ 670.          ,  0.9425378...],
                    [ 680.          ,  0.9616376...],
                    [ 690.          ,  0.9732481...],
                    [ 700.          ,  0.9806562...],
                    [ 710.          ,  0.9855873...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.9889903...],
                    [ 730.          ,  0.9914117...],
                    [ 740.          ,  0.9931801...],
                    [ 750.          ,  0.9945009...],
                    [ 760.          ,  0.9955066...],
                    [ 770.          ,  0.9962855...],
                    [ 780.          ,  0.9968976...]],
                    interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
                    interpolator_kwargs={},
                    extrapolator=Extrapolator,

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

        extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2066217...,  0.1220128...,  0.0513958...])

```

*Mallett and Yuksel (2019)* reflectance recovery:

```

>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLETT2019)
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd(XYZ, method="Mallett 2019")
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.      ,  0.1735531...],
                    [ 385.      ,  0.1720357...],
                    [ 390.      ,  0.1677721...],
                    [ 395.      ,  0.1576605...],
                    [ 400.      ,  0.1372829...],
                    [ 405.      ,  0.1170849...],
                    [ 410.      ,  0.0895694...],
                    [ 415.      ,  0.0706232...],
                    [ 420.      ,  0.0585765...],
                    [ 425.      ,  0.0523959...],
                    [ 430.      ,  0.0497598...],
                    [ 435.      ,  0.0476057...],
                    [ 440.      ,  0.0465079...],
                    [ 445.      ,  0.0460337...],
                    [ 450.      ,  0.0455839...],
                    [ 455.      ,  0.0452872...],
                    [ 460.      ,  0.0450981...],
                    [ 465.      ,  0.0448895...],
                    [ 470.      ,  0.0449257...],
                    [ 475.      ,  0.0448987...],
                    [ 480.      ,  0.0446834...],
                    [ 485.      ,  0.0441372...],
                    [ 490.      ,  0.0417137...],
                    [ 495.      ,  0.0373832...],
                    [ 500.      ,  0.0357657...],
                    [ 505.      ,  0.0348263...],
                    [ 510.      ,  0.0341953...],
                    [ 515.      ,  0.0337683...],
                    [ 520.      ,  0.0334979...],
                    [ 525.      ,  0.0332991...],
                    [ 530.      ,  0.0331909...],
                    [ 535.      ,  0.0332181...],
                    [ 540.      ,  0.0333387...],
                    [ 545.      ,  0.0334970...],
                    [ 550.      ,  0.0337381...],
                    [ 555.      ,  0.0341847...],
                    [ 560.      ,  0.0346447...],
                    [ 565.      ,  0.0353993...],
                    [ 570.      ,  0.0367367...],
                    [ 575.      ,  0.0392007...],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 580.      ,    0.0445902...],
[ 585.      ,    0.0625633...],
[ 590.      ,    0.2965381...],
[ 595.      ,    0.4215576...],
[ 600.      ,    0.4347139...],
[ 605.      ,    0.4385134...],
[ 610.      ,    0.4385184...],
[ 615.      ,    0.4385249...],
[ 620.      ,    0.4374694...],
[ 625.      ,    0.4384672...],
[ 630.      ,    0.4368251...],
[ 635.      ,    0.4340867...],
[ 640.      ,    0.4303219...],
[ 645.      ,    0.4243257...],
[ 650.      ,    0.4159482...],
[ 655.      ,    0.4057443...],
[ 660.      ,    0.3919874...],
[ 665.      ,    0.3742784...],
[ 670.      ,    0.3518421...],
[ 675.      ,    0.3240127...],
[ 680.      ,    0.2955145...],
[ 685.      ,    0.2625658...],
[ 690.      ,    0.2343423...],
[ 695.      ,    0.2174830...],
[ 700.      ,    0.2060461...],
[ 705.      ,    0.1977437...],
[ 710.      ,    0.1916846...],
[ 715.      ,    0.1861020...],
[ 720.      ,    0.1823908...],
[ 725.      ,    0.1807923...],
[ 730.      ,    0.1795571...],
[ 735.      ,    0.1785623...],
[ 740.      ,    0.1775758...],
[ 745.      ,    0.1771614...],
[ 750.      ,    0.1767431...],
[ 755.      ,    0.1764319...],
[ 760.      ,    0.1762597...],
[ 765.      ,    0.1762209...],
[ 770.      ,    0.1761803...],
[ 775.      ,    0.1761195...],
[ 780.      ,    0.1760763...]],
interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
interpolator_kwargs={},
extrapolator=Extrapolator,
extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
...
array([ 0.2065436...,  0.1219996...,  0.0513764...])

```

*Meng (2015)* reflectance recovery:

```

>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd(
...     XYZ, method="Meng 2015", cmfs=cmfs, illuminant=illuminant
... )
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.          ,  0.0762005...],
                    [ 370.          ,  0.0761792...],
                    [ 380.          ,  0.0761363...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.0761194...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.0762539...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.0761671...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.0754649...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0731519...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0676701...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0577800...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0441993...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0285064...],
                    [ 480.          ,  0.0138728...],
                    [ 490.          ,  0.0033585...],
                    [ 500.          ,  0.          ],
                    [ 510.          ,  0.          ],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.          ],
                    [ 530.          ,  0.          ],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0055767...],
                    [ 550.          ,  0.0317581...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.0754491...],
                    [ 570.          ,  0.1314115...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.1937649...],
                    [ 590.          ,  0.2559311...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.3123173...],
                    [ 610.          ,  0.3584966...],
                    [ 620.          ,  0.3927335...],
                    [ 630.          ,  0.4159458...],
                    [ 640.          ,  0.4306660...],
                    [ 650.          ,  0.4391040...],
                    [ 660.          ,  0.4439497...],
                    [ 670.          ,  0.4463618...],
                    [ 680.          ,  0.4474625...],
                    [ 690.          ,  0.4479868...],
                    [ 700.          ,  0.4482116...],
                    [ 710.          ,  0.4482800...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.4483472...],
                    [ 730.          ,  0.4484251...],
                    [ 740.          ,  0.4484633...],
                    [ 750.          ,  0.4485071...],
                    [ 760.          ,  0.4484969...],
                    [ 770.          ,  0.4484853...],
                    [ 780.          ,  0.4485134...]],
                    interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
                    interpolator_kwargs={},
                    extrapolator=Extrapolator,
                    extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2065400...,  0.1219722...,  0.0513695...])

```

*Otsu, Yamamoto and Hachisuka (2018)* reflectance recovery:

```
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_OTSU2018)
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd(
...     XYZ, method="Otsu 2018", cmfs=cmfs, illuminant=illuminant
... )
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.          ,  0.0601939...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.0568063...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.0517429...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.0495841...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.0502007...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0506489...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0510020...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0493782...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0468046...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0437132...],
                    [ 480.          ,  0.0416957...],
                    [ 490.          ,  0.0403783...],
                    [ 500.          ,  0.0405197...],
                    [ 510.          ,  0.0406031...],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.0416912...],
                    [ 530.          ,  0.0430956...],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0444474...],
                    [ 550.          ,  0.0459336...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.0507631...],
                    [ 570.          ,  0.0628967...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.0844661...],
                    [ 590.          ,  0.1334277...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.2262428...],
                    [ 610.          ,  0.3599330...],
                    [ 620.          ,  0.4885571...],
                    [ 630.          ,  0.5752546...],
                    [ 640.          ,  0.6193023...],
                    [ 650.          ,  0.6450744...],
                    [ 660.          ,  0.6610548...],
                    [ 670.          ,  0.6688673...],
                    [ 680.          ,  0.6795426...],
                    [ 690.          ,  0.6887933...],
                    [ 700.          ,  0.7003469...],
                    [ 710.          ,  0.7084128...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.7154674...],
                    [ 730.          ,  0.7234334...]],
                    interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
                    interpolator_kwargs={},
                    extrapolator=Extrapolator,
                    extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2065494...,  0.1219712...,  0.0514002...])
```

*Smits (1999)* reflectance recovery:

```

>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["E"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd(XYZ, method="Smits 1999")
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.          ,  0.0787830...],
                    [ 417.7778      ,  0.0622018...],
                    [ 455.5556      ,  0.0446206...],
                    [ 493.3333      ,  0.0352220...],
                    [ 531.1111      ,  0.0324149...],
                    [ 568.8889      ,  0.0330105...],
                    [ 606.6667      ,  0.3207115...],
                    [ 644.4444      ,  0.3836164...],
                    [ 682.2222      ,  0.3836164...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.3835649...]],
                    interpolator=LinearInterpolator,
                    interpolator_kwargs={},
                    extrapolator=Extrapolator,
                    extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.1894770...,  0.1126470...,  0.0474420...])

```

## colour.XYZ\_TO\_SD\_METHODS

colour.XYZ\_TO\_SD\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Jakob 2019': ..., 'Mallett 2019': ..., 'Meng 2015': ..., 'Otsu 2018': ..., 'Smits 1999': ...})

Supported spectral distribution recovery methods.

## References

[JH19], [MY19], [MSHD15], [Smi99]

## Jakob and Hanika (2019)

colour.recovery

<code>XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019(XYZ[, cmfs, illuminant, ...])</code>	Recover the spectral distribution of given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> method.
<code>LUT3D_Jakob2019()</code>	Define a class for working with pre-computed lookup tables for the <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> spectral upsampling method.

**colour.recovery.XYZ\_to\_sd\_Jakob2019**

`colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019`(XYZ: *ArrayLike*, cmfs: *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None* = *None*, illuminant: *SpectralDistribution* | *None* = *None*, optimisation\_kwargs: *dict* | *None* = *None*, additional\_data: *bool* = *False*) → *Tuple*[*SpectralDistribution*, *float*] | *SpectralDistribution*

Recover the spectral distribution of given CIE XYZ tristimulus values using *Jakob and Hanika (2019)* method.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values to recover the spectral distribution from.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Parameters for `colour.recovery.find_coefficients_Jakob2019()` definition.
- **additional\_data** (*bool*) – If *True*, error will be returned alongside the recovered spectral distribution.

**Returns**

Tuple of recovered spectral distribution and  $\Delta E_{76}$  between the target colour and the colour corresponding to the computed coefficients or recovered spectral distribution.

**Return type**

*tuple* or `colour.SpectralDistribution`

**References**

[JH19]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import (
...     CCS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     MSDS_CMFS,
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     XYZ_to_sRGB,
... )
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd_Jakob2019(XYZ, cmfs, illuminant)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
... 
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

SpectralDistribution([[ 360.      , 0.4893773...],
                    [ 370.      , 0.3258214...],
                    [ 380.      , 0.2147792...],
                    [ 390.      , 0.1482413...],
                    [ 400.      , 0.1086169...],
                    [ 410.      , 0.0841255...],
                    [ 420.      , 0.0683114...],
                    [ 430.      , 0.0577144...],
                    [ 440.      , 0.0504267...],
                    [ 450.      , 0.0453552...],
                    [ 460.      , 0.0418520...],
                    [ 470.      , 0.0395259...],
                    [ 480.      , 0.0381430...],
                    [ 490.      , 0.0375741...],
                    [ 500.      , 0.0377685...],
                    [ 510.      , 0.0387432...],
                    [ 520.      , 0.0405871...],
                    [ 530.      , 0.0434783...],
                    [ 540.      , 0.0477225...],
                    [ 550.      , 0.0538256...],
                    [ 560.      , 0.0626314...],
                    [ 570.      , 0.0755869...],
                    [ 580.      , 0.0952675...],
                    [ 590.      , 0.1264265...],
                    [ 600.      , 0.1779272...],
                    [ 610.      , 0.2649393...],
                    [ 620.      , 0.4039779...],
                    [ 630.      , 0.5832105...],
                    [ 640.      , 0.7445440...],
                    [ 650.      , 0.8499970...],
                    [ 660.      , 0.9094792...],
                    [ 670.      , 0.9425378...],
                    [ 680.      , 0.9616376...],
                    [ 690.      , 0.9732481...],
                    [ 700.      , 0.9806562...],
                    [ 710.      , 0.9855873...],
                    [ 720.      , 0.9889903...],
                    [ 730.      , 0.9914117...],
                    [ 740.      , 0.9931801...],
                    [ 750.      , 0.9945009...],
                    [ 760.      , 0.9955066...],
                    [ 770.      , 0.9962855...],
                    [ 780.      , 0.9968976...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2066217..., 0.1220128..., 0.0513958...])

```

## colour.recovery.LUT3D\_Jakob2019

### class colour.recovery.LUT3D\_Jakob2019

Define a class for working with pre-computed lookup tables for the *Jakob and Hanika (2019)* spectral upsampling method. It allows significant time savings by performing the expensive numerical optimisation ahead of time and storing the results in a file.

The file format is compatible with the code and *\*.coeff* files in the supplemental material published alongside the article. They are directly available from [Colour - Datasets](#) under the record 4050598.

#### Attributes

- size
- lightness\_scale
- coefficients
- interpolator

#### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `generate()`
- `RGB_to_coefficients()`
- `RGB_to_sd()`
- `read()`
- `write()`

#### References

[JH19]

#### Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> from colour import CCS_ILLUMINANTS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, MSDS_CMFS
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> LUT = LUT3D_Jakob2019()
>>> LUT.generate(RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB, cmfs, illuminant, 3, lambda x: x)
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "recovery",
...     "tests",
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...     "resources",
...     "sRGB_Jakob2019.coeff",
... )
>>> LUT.write(path)
>>> LUT.read(path)
>>> RGB = np.array([0.70573936, 0.19248266, 0.22354169])
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     LUT.RGB_to_sd(RGB, cmfs.shape)
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.          ,  0.7666803...],
                    [ 370.          ,  0.6251547...],
                    [ 380.          ,  0.4584310...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.3161633...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.2196155...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.1596575...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.1225525...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0989784...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0835782...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0733535...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0666049...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0623569...],
                    [ 480.          ,  0.06006   ...],
                    [ 490.          ,  0.0594383...],
                    [ 500.          ,  0.0604201...],
                    [ 510.          ,  0.0631195...],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.0678648...],
                    [ 530.          ,  0.0752834...],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0864790...],
                    [ 550.          ,  0.1033773...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.1293883...],
                    [ 570.          ,  0.1706018...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.2374178...],
                    [ 590.          ,  0.3439472...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.4950548...],
                    [ 610.          ,  0.6604253...],
                    [ 620.          ,  0.7914669...],
                    [ 630.          ,  0.8738724...],
                    [ 640.          ,  0.9213216...],
                    [ 650.          ,  0.9486880...],
                    [ 660.          ,  0.9650550...],
                    [ 670.          ,  0.9752838...],
                    [ 680.          ,  0.9819499...],
                    [ 690.          ,  0.9864585...],
                    [ 700.          ,  0.9896073...],
                    [ 710.          ,  0.9918680...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.9935302...],
                    [ 730.          ,  0.9947778...],
                    [ 740.          ,  0.9957312...],
                    [ 750.          ,  0.9964714...],
                    [ 760.          ,  0.9970543...],
                    [ 770.          ,  0.9975190...],
                    [ 780.          ,  0.9978936...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

`__init__()` → `None`

**Return type**  
None

## Methods

<code>RGB_to_coefficients(</code> RGB <code>)</code>	Look up a given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array and return corresponding coefficients.
<code>RGB_to_sd(</code> RGB[, shape] <code>)</code>	Look up a given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array and return the corresponding spectral distribution.
<code>__init__()</code>	
<code>generate(</code> colourspace[, cmfs, illuminant, ...] <code>)</code>	Generate the lookup table data for given <i>RGB</i> colourspace, colour matching functions, illuminant and given size.
<code>read(</code> path <code>)</code>	Load a lookup table from a <i>*.coeff</i> file.
<code>write(</code> path <code>)</code>	Write the lookup table to a <i>*.coeff</i> file.

## Attributes

<code>coefficients</code>	Getter property for the <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> interpolator coefficients.
<code>interpolator</code>	Getter property for the <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> interpolator.
<code>lightness_scale</code>	Getter property for the <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> interpolator lightness scale.
<code>size</code>	Getter property for the <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> interpolator size, i.e. the samples count on one side of the 3D table.

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.recovery`

<code>sd_Jakob2019(</code> coefficients[, shape] <code>)</code>	Return a spectral distribution following the spectral model given by <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> .
<code>find_coefficients_Jakob2019(</code> XYZ[, cmfs, ...] <code>)</code>	Compute the coefficients for <i>Jakob and Hanika (2019)</i> reflectance spectral model.

## `colour.recovery.sd_Jakob2019`

`colour.recovery.sd_Jakob2019(`coefficients: *ArrayLike*, shape: *SpectralShape* = *SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_JAKOB2019*`)` → *SpectralDistribution*

Return a spectral distribution following the spectral model given by *Jakob and Hanika (2019)*.

### Parameters

- **coefficients** (*ArrayLike*) – Dimensionless coefficients for *Jakob and Hanika (2019)* reflectance spectral model.
- **shape** (*SpectralShape*) – Shape used by the spectral distribution.

**Returns***Jakob and Hanika (2019)* spectral distribution.**Return type**`colour.SpectralDistribution`**References**

[JH19]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd_Jakob2019([-9e-05, 8.5e-02, -20], SpectralShape(400, 700, 20))
...
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 400.      ,  0.3143046...],
                    [ 420.      ,  0.4133320...],
                    [ 440.      ,  0.4880034...],
                    [ 460.      ,  0.5279562...],
                    [ 480.      ,  0.5319346...],
                    [ 500.      ,  0.5      ...],
                    [ 520.      ,  0.4326202...],
                    [ 540.      ,  0.3373544...],
                    [ 560.      ,  0.2353056...],
                    [ 580.      ,  0.1507665...],
                    [ 600.      ,  0.0931332...],
                    [ 620.      ,  0.0577434...],
                    [ 640.      ,  0.0367011...],
                    [ 660.      ,  0.0240879...],
                    [ 680.      ,  0.0163316...],
                    [ 700.      ,  0.0114118...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

**`colour.recovery.find_coefficients_Jakob2019`**

`colour.recovery.find_coefficients_Jakob2019`(XYZ: *ArrayLike*, cmfs: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None* = *None*, illuminant: [SpectralDistribution](#) | *None* = *None*, coefficients\_0: *ArrayLike* = `zeros(3)`, max\_error: *float* = `JND_CIE1976 / 100`, dimensionalise: *bool* = *True*) → *Tuple*[*NDArrayFloat*, *float*]

Compute the coefficients for *Jakob and Hanika (2019)* reflectance spectral model.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values to find the coefficients for.
- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.

- **coefficients\_0** (ArrayLike) – Starting coefficients for the solver.
- **max\_error** (float) – Maximal acceptable error. Set higher to save computational time. If *None*, the solver will keep going until it is very close to the minimum. The default is `ACCEPTABLE_DELTA_E`.
- **dimensionalise** (bool) – If *True*, returned coefficients are dimensionful and will not work correctly if fed back as `coefficients_0`. The default is *True*.

**Returns**

Tuple of computed coefficients that best fit the given colour and  $\Delta E_{76}$  between the target colour and the colour corresponding to the computed coefficients.

**Return type**

tuple

**References**

[JH19]

**Examples**

```
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> find_coefficients_Jakob2019(XYZ)
(array([ 1.3723791...e-04, -1.3514399...e-01,  3.0838973...e+01]), 0.0141941...)
```

**Mallett and Yuksel (2019)**

`colour.recovery`

<code>RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019(</code> RGB[, basis_functions])	Recover the spectral distribution of given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array using <i>Mallett and Yuksel (2019)</i> method.
---	--

**`colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019`**

`colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019`(*RGB*: ArrayLike, *basis\_functions*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) = `MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLET2019`) → [SpectralDistribution](#)

Recover the spectral distribution of given *RGB* colourspace array using *Mallett and Yuksel (2019)* method.

**Parameters**

- **RGB** (ArrayLike) – *RGB* colourspace array.
- **basis\_functions** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) – Basis functions for the method. The default is to use the built-in *sRGB* basis functions, i.e. `colour.recovery.MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLET2019`.

**Returns**

Recovered reflectance.

**Return type**

[colour.SpectralDistribution](#)

## References

[MY19]

## Notes

- In-addition to the *BT.709* primaries used by the *sRGB* colourspace, [MY19] tried *BT.2020*, *P3 D65*, *Adobe RGB 1998*, *NTSC (1987)*, *Pal/Secam*, *ProPhoto RGB*, and *Adobe Wide Gamut RGB* primaries, every one of which encompasses a larger (albeit not-always-enveloping) set of *CIE L\*a\*b\** colours than *BT.709*. Of these, only *Pal/Secam* produces a feasible basis, which is relatively unsurprising since it is very similar to *BT.709*, whereas the others are significantly larger.

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, XYZ_to_sRGB
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.recovery import SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLETT2019
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> RGB = XYZ_to_sRGB(XYZ, apply_cctf_encoding=False)
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLETT2019)
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019(RGB)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.      ,  0.1735531...],
 [ 385.      ,  0.1720357...],
 [ 390.      ,  0.1677721...],
 [ 395.      ,  0.1576605...],
 [ 400.      ,  0.1372829...],
 [ 405.      ,  0.1170849...],
 [ 410.      ,  0.0895694...],
 [ 415.      ,  0.0706232...],
 [ 420.      ,  0.0585765...],
 [ 425.      ,  0.0523959...],
 [ 430.      ,  0.0497598...],
 [ 435.      ,  0.0476057...],
 [ 440.      ,  0.0465079...],
 [ 445.      ,  0.0460337...],
 [ 450.      ,  0.0455839...],
 [ 455.      ,  0.0452872...],
 [ 460.      ,  0.0450981...],
 [ 465.      ,  0.0448895...],
 [ 470.      ,  0.0449257...],
 [ 475.      ,  0.0448987...],
 [ 480.      ,  0.0446834...],
 [ 485.      ,  0.0441372...],
 [ 490.      ,  0.0417137...],
 [ 495.      ,  0.0373832...],
 [ 500.      ,  0.0357657...],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 505.      ,      0.0348263...],
[ 510.      ,      0.0341953...],
[ 515.      ,      0.0337683...],
[ 520.      ,      0.0334979...],
[ 525.      ,      0.0332991...],
[ 530.      ,      0.0331909...],
[ 535.      ,      0.0332181...],
[ 540.      ,      0.0333387...],
[ 545.      ,      0.0334970...],
[ 550.      ,      0.0337381...],
[ 555.      ,      0.0341847...],
[ 560.      ,      0.0346447...],
[ 565.      ,      0.0353993...],
[ 570.      ,      0.0367367...],
[ 575.      ,      0.0392007...],
[ 580.      ,      0.0445902...],
[ 585.      ,      0.0625633...],
[ 590.      ,      0.2965381...],
[ 595.      ,      0.4215576...],
[ 600.      ,      0.4347139...],
[ 605.      ,      0.4385134...],
[ 610.      ,      0.4385184...],
[ 615.      ,      0.4385249...],
[ 620.      ,      0.4374694...],
[ 625.      ,      0.4384672...],
[ 630.      ,      0.4368251...],
[ 635.      ,      0.4340867...],
[ 640.      ,      0.4303219...],
[ 645.      ,      0.4243257...],
[ 650.      ,      0.4159482...],
[ 655.      ,      0.4057443...],
[ 660.      ,      0.3919874...],
[ 665.      ,      0.3742784...],
[ 670.      ,      0.3518421...],
[ 675.      ,      0.3240127...],
[ 680.      ,      0.2955145...],
[ 685.      ,      0.2625658...],
[ 690.      ,      0.2343423...],
[ 695.      ,      0.2174830...],
[ 700.      ,      0.2060461...],
[ 705.      ,      0.1977437...],
[ 710.      ,      0.1916846...],
[ 715.      ,      0.1861020...],
[ 720.      ,      0.1823908...],
[ 725.      ,      0.1807923...],
[ 730.      ,      0.1795571...],
[ 735.      ,      0.1785623...],
[ 740.      ,      0.1775758...],
[ 745.      ,      0.1771614...],
[ 750.      ,      0.1767431...],
[ 755.      ,      0.1764319...],
[ 760.      ,      0.1762597...],
[ 765.      ,      0.1762209...],
[ 770.      ,      0.1761803...],
[ 775.      ,      0.1761195...],
[ 780.      ,      0.1760763...],

```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

        SpragueInterpolator,
        {},
        Extrapolator,
        {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
...
array([ 0.2065436...,  0.1219996...,  0.0513764...])

```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.recovery`

<code>MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLETT2019</code>	the base object for multi spectral computations.
<code>SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLETT2019</code>	Shape for <i>Mallett and Yuksel (2019)</i> sRGB colourspace basis functions: (380, 780, 5).
<code>spectral_primary_decomposition_Mallett2019(..</code>	Perform the spectral primary decomposition as described in <i>Mallett and Yuksel (2019)</i> for given RGB colourspace.

## `colour.recovery.MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLETT2019`

```

colour.recovery.MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLETT2019 =
MultiSpectralDistributions(name='Basis Functions - sRGB - Mallett 2019', ...)

```

the base object for multi spectral computations. It is used to model colour matching functions, display primaries, camera sensitivities, etc...

The multi-spectral distributions will be initialised according to *CIE 15:2004* recommendation: the method developed by *Sprague (1880)* will be used for interpolating functions having a uniformly spaced independent variable and the *Cubic Spline* method for non-uniformly spaced independent variable. Extrapolation is performed according to *CIE 167:2005* recommendation.

---

**Important:** Specific documentation about getting, setting, indexing and slicing the multi-spectral power distributions values is available in the [Spectral Representation and Continuous Signal](#) section.

---

### Parameters

- **data** – Data to be stored in the multi-spectral distributions.
- **domain** – Values to initialise the multiple `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` attribute with. If both data and domain arguments are defined, the latter will be used to initialise the `colour.continuous.Signal.wavelengths` property.
- **labels** – Names to use for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator** – Extrapolator class type to use as extrapolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **extrapolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the extrapolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator** – Interpolator class type to use as interpolating function for the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **interpolator\_kwargs** – Arguments to use when instantiating the interpolating function of the `colour.SpectralDistribution` class instances.
- **name** – Multi-spectral distributions name.

- **display\_labels** – Multi-spectral distributions labels for figures, default to `colour.MultiSpectralDistributions.labels` property value.

**Warning:** The *Cubic Spline* method might produce unexpected results with exceptionally noisy or non-uniformly spaced data.

### Attributes

- `display_name`
- `display_labels`
- `wavelengths`
- `values`
- `shape`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `interpolate()`
- `extrapolate()`
- `align()`
- `trim()`
- `normalise()`
- `to_sds()`

### References

[CIET13805a], [CIET13805d], [CIET14804c]

### Examples

Instantiating the multi-spectral distributions with a uniformly spaced independent variable:

```
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> data = {
...     500: (0.004900, 0.323000, 0.272000),
...     510: (0.009300, 0.503000, 0.158200),
...     520: (0.063270, 0.710000, 0.078250),
...     530: (0.165500, 0.862000, 0.042160),
...     540: (0.290400, 0.954000, 0.020300),
...     550: (0.433450, 0.994950, 0.008750),
...     560: (0.594500, 0.995000, 0.003900),
... }
>>> labels = ("x_bar", "y_bar", "z_bar")
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     MultiSpectralDistributions(data, labels=labels)
...
...
MultiSpectral...([[ 500.      ,    0.0049 ,    0.323  ,    0.272  ],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

... [ 510.      ,    0.0093 ,    0.503  ,    0.1582 ],
... [ 520.      ,    0.06327,    0.71   ,    0.07825],
... [ 530.      ,    0.1655 ,    0.862  ,    0.04216],
... [ 540.      ,    0.2904 ,    0.954  ,    0.0203 ],
... [ 550.      ,    0.43345,    0.99495,    0.00875],
... [ 560.      ,    0.5945 ,    0.995  ,    0.0039 ]],
... [...'x_bar', ...'y_bar', ...'z_bar'],
... SpragueInterpolator,
... {},
... Extrapolator,
... {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

Instantiating a spectral distribution with a non-uniformly spaced independent variable:

```

>>> data[511] = (0.00314, 0.31416, 0.03142)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     MultiSpectralDistributions(data, labels=labels)
...
...
MultiSpectral...([[ 500.      ,    0.0049 ,    0.323  ,    0.272  ],
... [ 510.      ,    0.0093 ,    0.503  ,    0.1582 ],
... [ 511.      ,    0.00314,    0.31416,    0.03142],
... [ 520.      ,    0.06327,    0.71   ,    0.07825],
... [ 530.      ,    0.1655 ,    0.862  ,    0.04216],
... [ 540.      ,    0.2904 ,    0.954  ,    0.0203 ],
... [ 550.      ,    0.43345,    0.99495,    0.00875],
... [ 560.      ,    0.5945 ,    0.995  ,    0.0039 ]],
... [...'x_bar', ...'y_bar', ...'z_bar'],
... CubicSplineInterpolator,
... {},
... Extrapolator,
... {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

Instantiation with a *Pandas DataFrame*:

```

>>> from colour.utilities import is_pandas_installed
>>> if is_pandas_installed():
...     from pandas import DataFrame
...
...     x_bar = [data[key][0] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     y_bar = [data[key][1] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     z_bar = [data[key][2] for key in sorted(data.keys())]
...     print(
...         MultiSignals(
...             DataFrame(
...                 dict(zip(labels, [x_bar, y_bar, z_bar])), data.keys()
...             )
...         )
...     )
...
[[ 5.0000000...e+02  4.9000000...e-03  3.2300000...e-01  2.7200000...e-01]
 [ 5.1000000...e+02  9.3000000...e-03  5.0300000...e-01  1.5820000...e-01]
 [ 5.2000000...e+02  3.1400000...e-03  3.1416000...e-01  3.1420000...e-02]
 [ 5.3000000...e+02  6.3270000...e-02  7.1000000...e-01  7.8250000...e-02]
 [ 5.4000000...e+02  1.6550000...e-01  8.6200000...e-01  4.2160000...e-02]
 [ 5.5000000...e+02  2.9040000...e-01  9.5400000...e-01  2.0300000...e-02]
 [ 5.6000000...e+02  4.3345000...e-01  9.9495000...e-01  8.7500000...e-03]

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 5.1100000...e+02  5.9450000...e-01  9.9500000...e-01  3.9000000...e-03]]
```

**Type**

Define the multi-spectral distributions

**colour.recovery.SPECTRAL\_SHAPE\_sRGB\_MALLETT2019**

```
colour.recovery.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_sRGB_MALLETT2019 = SpectralShape(380, 780, 5)
```

Shape for *Mallett and Yuksel (2019)* sRGB colourspace basis functions: (380, 780, 5).**References**

[MY19]

**colour.recovery.spectral\_primary\_decomposition\_Mallett2019**

```
colour.recovery.spectral_primary_decomposition_Mallett2019(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace,
                                                           cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions |
                                                           None = None, illuminant:
                                                           SpectralDistribution | None = None,
                                                           metric: Callable = np.linalg.norm,
                                                           metric_args: tuple = (),
                                                           optimisation_kwargs: dict | None =
                                                           None) → MultiSpectralDistributions
```

Perform the spectral primary decomposition as described in *Mallett and Yuksel (2019)* for given RGB colourspace.**Parameters**

- **colourspace** (*RGB\_Colourspace*) – RGB colourspace.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution* | *None*) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **metric** (*Callable*) – Function to be minimised, i.e. the objective function.  

```
metric(basis, *metric_args) -> float
```

where basis is three reflectances concatenated together, each with a shape matching shape.
- **metric\_args** (*tuple*) – Additional arguments passed to metric.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (*dict* | *None*) – Parameters for *scipy.optimize.minimize()* definition.

**Returns**

Basis functions for given RGB colourspace.

**Return type***colour.MultiSpectralDistributions*

## References

[MY19]

## Notes

- In-addition to the *BT.709* primaries used by the *sRGB* colourspace, [MY19] tried *BT.2020*, *P3 D65*, *Adobe RGB 1998*, *NTSC (1987)*, *Pal/Secam*, *ProPhoto RGB*, and *Adobe Wide Gamut RGB* primaries, every one of which encompasses a larger (albeit not-always-enveloping) set of *CIE L\*a\*b\** colours than *BT.709*. Of these, only *Pal/Secam* produces a feasible basis, which is relatively unsurprising since it is very similar to *BT.709*, whereas the others are significantly larger.

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralShape
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_PAL_SECAM
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> msds = spectral_primary_decomposition_Mallett2019(
...     RGB_COLOURSPACE_PAL_SECAM,
...     cmfs,
...     illuminant,
...     optimisation_kwargs={"options": {"ftol": 1e-5}},
... )
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     print(msds)
...
[[ 360.          0.3395134...  0.3400214...  0.3204650...]
 [ 370.          0.3355246...  0.3338028...  0.3306724...]
 [ 380.          0.3376707...  0.3185578...  0.3437715...]
 [ 390.          0.3178866...  0.3351754...  0.3469378...]
 [ 400.          0.3045154...  0.3248376...  0.3706469...]
 [ 410.          0.2935652...  0.2919463...  0.4144884...]
 [ 420.          0.1875740...  0.1853729...  0.6270530...]
 [ 430.          0.0167983...  0.054483 ...  0.9287186...]
 [ 440.          0.          0.          1.          ...]
 [ 450.          0.          0.          1.          ...]
 [ 460.          0.          0.          1.          ...]
 [ 470.          0.          0.0458044...  0.9541955...]
 [ 480.          0.          0.2960917...  0.7039082...]
 [ 490.          0.          0.5042592...  0.4957407...]
 [ 500.          0.          0.6655795...  0.3344204...]
 [ 510.          0.          0.8607541...  0.1392458...]
 [ 520.          0.          0.9999998...  0.0000001...]
 [ 530.          0.          1.          ...  0.          ...]
 [ 540.          0.          1.          ...  0.          ...]
 [ 550.          0.          1.          ...  0.          ...]
 [ 560.          0.          0.9924229...  0.          ...]
 [ 570.          0.          0.9970703...  0.0025673...]
 [ 580.          0.0396002...  0.9028231...  0.0575766...]
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 590.      0.7058973...  0.2941026...  0.      ...]
[ 600.      1.      ...  0.      ...  0.      ...]
[ 610.      1.      ...  0.      ...  0.      ...]
[ 620.      1.      ...  0.      ...  0.      ...]
[ 630.      1.      ...  0.      ...  0.      ...]
[ 640.      0.9835925...  0.0100166...  0.0063908...]
[ 650.      0.7878949...  0.1265097...  0.0855953...]
[ 660.      0.5987994...  0.2051062...  0.1960942...]
[ 670.      0.4724493...  0.2649623...  0.2625883...]
[ 680.      0.3989806...  0.3007488...  0.3002704...]
[ 690.      0.3666586...  0.3164003...  0.3169410...]
[ 700.      0.3497806...  0.3242863...  0.3259329...]
[ 710.      0.3563736...  0.3232441...  0.3203822...]
[ 720.      0.3362624...  0.3326209...  0.3311165...]
[ 730.      0.3245015...  0.3365982...  0.3389002...]
[ 740.      0.3335520...  0.3320670...  0.3343808...]
[ 750.      0.3441287...  0.3291168...  0.3267544...]
[ 760.      0.3343705...  0.3330132...  0.3326162...]
[ 770.      0.3274633...  0.3305704...  0.3419662...]
[ 780.      0.3475263...  0.3262331...  0.3262404...]
```

**Meng, Simon and Hanika (2015)**`colour.recovery`

<code>XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015(XYZ[, cmfs, illuminant, ...])</code>	Recover the spectral distribution of given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values using <i>Meng et al. (2015)</i> method.
---	--

**`colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015`**

`colour.recovery.XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015(XYZ: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None) → SpectralDistribution`

Recover the spectral distribution of given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values using *Meng et al. (2015)* method.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values to recover the spectral distribution from.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions. The wavelength  $\lambda_i$  range interval of the colour matching functions affects directly the time the computations take. The current default interval of 5 is a good compromise between precision and time spent, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (SpectralDistribution | None) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

**Returns**

Recovered spectral distribution.

**Return type**

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

**Notes**

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

- The definition used to convert spectrum to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values is `colour.colorimetry.spectral_to_XYZ_integration()` definition because it processes any measurement interval opposed to `colour.colorimetry.sd_to_XYZ_ASTME308()` definition that handles only measurement interval of 1, 5, 10 or 20nm.

**References**

[MSHD15]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd_Meng2015(XYZ, cmfs, illuminant)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.      ,  0.0762005...],
                    [ 370.      ,  0.0761792...],
                    [ 380.      ,  0.0761363...],
                    [ 390.      ,  0.0761194...],
                    [ 400.      ,  0.0762539...],
                    [ 410.      ,  0.0761671...],
                    [ 420.      ,  0.0754649...],
                    [ 430.      ,  0.0731519...],
                    [ 440.      ,  0.0676701...],
                    [ 450.      ,  0.0577800...],
                    [ 460.      ,  0.0441993...],
                    [ 470.      ,  0.0285064...],
                    [ 480.      ,  0.0138728...],
                    [ 490.      ,  0.0033585...],
                    [ 500.      ,  0.      ...],
                    [ 510.      ,  0.      ...],
                    [ 520.      ,  0.      ...],
                    [ 530.      ,  0.      ...],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 540.      , 0.0055767...],
[ 550.      , 0.0317581...],
[ 560.      , 0.0754491...],
[ 570.      , 0.1314115...],
[ 580.      , 0.1937649...],
[ 590.      , 0.2559311...],
[ 600.      , 0.3123173...],
[ 610.      , 0.3584966...],
[ 620.      , 0.3927335...],
[ 630.      , 0.4159458...],
[ 640.      , 0.4306660...],
[ 650.      , 0.4391040...],
[ 660.      , 0.4439497...],
[ 670.      , 0.4463618...],
[ 680.      , 0.4474625...],
[ 690.      , 0.4479868...],
[ 700.      , 0.4482116...],
[ 710.      , 0.4482800...],
[ 720.      , 0.4483472...],
[ 730.      , 0.4484251...],
[ 740.      , 0.4484633...],
[ 750.      , 0.4485071...],
[ 760.      , 0.4484969...],
[ 770.      , 0.4484853...],
[ 780.      , 0.4485134...]],
interpolator=SpragueInterpolator,
interpolator_kwargs={},
extrapolator=Extrapolator,
extrapolator_kwargs={...})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2065400..., 0.1219722..., 0.0513695...])

```

**Otsu, Yamamoto and Hachisuka (2018)**

colour.recovery

XYZ_to_sd_Otsu2018(XYZ[, cmfs, illuminant, ...])	Recover the spectral distribution of given CIE XYZ tristimulus values using <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> method.
--	---

**colour.recovery.XYZ\_to\_sd\_Otsu2018**

colour.recovery.XYZ\_to\_sd\_Otsu2018(XYZ: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, dataset: Dataset\_Otsu2018 = DATASET\_REFERENCE\_OTSU2018, clip: bool = True) → SpectralDistribution

Recover the spectral distribution of given CIE XYZ tristimulus values using *Otsu et al. (2018)* method.

**Parameters**

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – CIE XYZ tristimulus values to recover the spectral distribution from.



- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | None) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.
- **dataset** ([Dataset\\_Otsu2018](#)) – Dataset to use for reconstruction. The default is to use the published data.
- **clip** ([bool](#)) – If *True*, the default, values below zero and above unity in the recovered spectral distributions will be clipped. This ensures that the returned reflectance is physical and conserves energy, but will cause noticeable colour differences in case of very saturated colours.

**Returns**

Recovered spectral distribution. Its shape is always that of the `colour.recovery.SPECTRAL_SHAPE_OTSU2018` class instance.

**Return type**

[colour.SpectralDistribution](#)

**Raises**

**ValueError** – If the dataset shape is undefined.

**References**

[OYH18]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import (
...     CCS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     MSDS_CMFS,
...     XYZ_to_sRGB,
... )
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_OTSU2018)
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd_Otsu2018(XYZ, cmfs, illuminant)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.          ,  0.0601939...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.0568063...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.0517429...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.0495841...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.0502007...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0506489...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0510020...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0493782...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0468046...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0437132...],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 480.      , 0.0416957...],
[ 490.      , 0.0403783...],
[ 500.      , 0.0405197...],
[ 510.      , 0.0406031...],
[ 520.      , 0.0416912...],
[ 530.      , 0.0430956...],
[ 540.      , 0.0444474...],
[ 550.      , 0.0459336...],
[ 560.      , 0.0507631...],
[ 570.      , 0.0628967...],
[ 580.      , 0.0844661...],
[ 590.      , 0.1334277...],
[ 600.      , 0.2262428...],
[ 610.      , 0.3599330...],
[ 620.      , 0.4885571...],
[ 630.      , 0.5752546...],
[ 640.      , 0.6193023...],
[ 650.      , 0.6450744...],
[ 660.      , 0.6610548...],
[ 670.      , 0.6688673...],
[ 680.      , 0.6795426...],
[ 690.      , 0.6887933...],
[ 700.      , 0.7003469...],
[ 710.      , 0.7084128...],
[ 720.      , 0.7154674...],
[ 730.      , 0.7234334...]],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.2065494..., 0.1219712..., 0.0514002...])

```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.recovery

<code>Dataset_Otsu2018([shape, basis_functions, ...])</code>	Store all the information needed for the <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> spectral upsampling method.
<code>Tree_Otsu2018(*args, **kwargs)</code>	A sub-class of <code>colour.recovery.otsu2018.Node</code> class representing the root node of a tree containing information shared with all the nodes, such as the standard observer colour matching functions and the illuminant, if any is used.

## colour.recovery.Dataset\_Otsu2018

**class** colour.recovery.Dataset\_Otsu2018(shape: [SpectralShape](#) | *None* = *None*, basis\_functions: *NDArrayFloat* | *None* = *None*, means: *NDArrayFloat* | *None* = *None*, selector\_array: *NDArrayFloat* | *None* = *None*)

Store all the information needed for the *Otsu et al. (2018)* spectral upsampling method.

Datasets can be either generated and converted as a `colour.recovery.Dataset_Otsu2018` class instance using the `colour.recovery.Tree_Otsu2018.to_dataset()` method or alternatively, loaded from disk with the `colour.recovery.Dataset_Otsu2018.read()` method.

### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#) | None) – Shape of the spectral data.
- **basis\_functions** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Three basis functions for every cluster.
- **means** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Mean for every cluster.
- **selector\_array** (NDArrayFloat | None) – Array describing how to select the appropriate cluster. See `colour.recovery.Dataset_Otsu2018.select()` method for details.

### Attributes

- shape
- basis\_functions
- means
- selector\_array

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `select()`
- `cluster()`
- `read()`
- `write()`

### References

[OYH18]

### Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> from colour.characterisation import SDS_COLOURCHECKERS
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sds_and_msds_to_msds
>>> reflectances = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N Ohta"].values()
... )
>>> node_tree = Tree_Otsu2018(reflectances)
>>> node_tree.optimise(iterations=2, print_callable=lambda x: x)
>>> dataset = node_tree.to_dataset()
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "recovery",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "ColorChecker_Otsu2018.npz",
... )
>>> dataset.write(path)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
>>> dataset = Dataset_Otsu2018()
>>> dataset.read(path)
```

**\_\_init\_\_**(*shape*: [SpectralShape](#) | *None* = *None*, *basis\_functions*: [NDArrayFloat](#) | *None* = *None*, *means*: [NDArrayFloat](#) | *None* = *None*, *selector\_array*: [NDArrayFloat](#) | *None* = *None*) → *None*

#### Parameters

- **shape** ([SpectralShape](#) | *None*) –
- **basis\_functions** ([NDArrayFloat](#) | *None*) –
- **means** ([NDArrayFloat](#) | *None*) –
- **selector\_array** ([NDArrayFloat](#) | *None*) –

#### Return type

*None*

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ([ <i>shape</i> , <i>basis_functions</i> , <i>means</i> , ...])	
<b>cluster</b> ( <i>xy</i> )	Return the basis functions and dataset mean for the given <i>CIE xy</i> coordinates.
<b>read</b> ( <i>path</i> )	Read and loads a dataset from an <i>.npz</i> file.
<b>select</b> ( <i>xy</i> )	Return the cluster index appropriate for the given <i>CIE xy</i> coordinates.
<b>write</b> ( <i>path</i> )	Write the dataset to an <i>.npz</i> file at given path.

### Attributes

<b>basis_functions</b>	Getter property for the basis functions of the <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> dataset.
<b>means</b>	Getter property for means of the <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> dataset.
<b>selector_array</b>	Getter property for the selector array of the <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> dataset.
<b>shape</b>	Getter property for the shape used by the <i>Otsu et al. (2018)</i> dataset.

### colour.recovery.Tree\_Otsu2018

**class** colour.recovery.**Tree\_Otsu2018**(\*args: [Any](#), \*\*kwargs: [Any](#))

A sub-class of `colour.recovery.otsu2018.Node` class representing the root node of a tree containing information shared with all the nodes, such as the standard observer colour matching functions and the illuminant, if any is used.

Global operations involving the entire tree, such as optimisation and conversion to dataset, are implemented in this sub-class.

#### Parameters

- **reflectances** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) – Reference reflectances of the *n* reference colours to use for optimisation.

- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | None) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Standard Illuminant D65*.

### Attributes

- reflectances
- cmfs
- illuminant

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `optimise()`
- `to_dataset()`

### References

[OYH18]

### Examples

```
>>> import os
>>> import colour
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_COLOURCHECKERS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sds_and_msds_to_msds
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> reflectances = sds_and_msds_to_msds(
...     SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["ColorChecker N Ohta"].values()
... )
>>> node_tree = Tree_Otsu2018(reflectances, cmfs, illuminant)
>>> node_tree.optimise(iterations=2, print_callable=lambda x: x)
>>> dataset = node_tree.to_dataset()
>>> path = os.path.join(
...     colour.__path__[0],
...     "recovery",
...     "tests",
...     "resources",
...     "ColorChecker_Otsu2018.npz",
... )
>>> dataset.write(path)
>>> dataset = Dataset_Otsu2018()
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

>>> dataset.read(path)
>>> sd = XYZ_to_sd_Otsu2018(XYZ, cmfs, illuminant, dataset)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 360.          ,  0.0651341...],
                    [ 370.          ,  0.0651341...],
                    [ 380.          ,  0.0651341...],
                    [ 390.          ,  0.0749684...],
                    [ 400.          ,  0.0815578...],
                    [ 410.          ,  0.0776439...],
                    [ 420.          ,  0.0721897...],
                    [ 430.          ,  0.0649064...],
                    [ 440.          ,  0.0567185...],
                    [ 450.          ,  0.0484685...],
                    [ 460.          ,  0.0409768...],
                    [ 470.          ,  0.0358964...],
                    [ 480.          ,  0.0307857...],
                    [ 490.          ,  0.0270148...],
                    [ 500.          ,  0.0273773...],
                    [ 510.          ,  0.0303157...],
                    [ 520.          ,  0.0331285...],
                    [ 530.          ,  0.0363027...],
                    [ 540.          ,  0.0425987...],
                    [ 550.          ,  0.0513442...],
                    [ 560.          ,  0.0579256...],
                    [ 570.          ,  0.0653850...],
                    [ 580.          ,  0.0929522...],
                    [ 590.          ,  0.1600326...],
                    [ 600.          ,  0.2586159...],
                    [ 610.          ,  0.3701242...],
                    [ 620.          ,  0.4702243...],
                    [ 630.          ,  0.5396261...],
                    [ 640.          ,  0.5737561...],
                    [ 650.          ,  0.590848 ...],
                    [ 660.          ,  0.5935371...],
                    [ 670.          ,  0.5923295...],
                    [ 680.          ,  0.5956326...],
                    [ 690.          ,  0.5982513...],
                    [ 700.          ,  0.6017904...],
                    [ 710.          ,  0.6016419...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.5996892...],
                    [ 730.          ,  0.6000018...],
                    [ 740.          ,  0.5964443...],
                    [ 750.          ,  0.5868181...],
                    [ 760.          ,  0.5860973...],
                    [ 770.          ,  0.5614878...],
                    [ 780.          ,  0.5289331...]],
                    SpragueInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})

```

Return a new instance of the `colour.utilities.Node` class.

#### Parameters

- **args** – Arguments.

- **kwargs** – Keywords arguments.
- **reflectances** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) –
- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | `None`) –
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | `None`) –

**\_\_init\_\_**(*reflectances*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#), *cmfs*: [MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | `None` = `None`, *illuminant*: [SpectralDistribution](#) | `None` = `None`) → `None`

#### Parameters

- **reflectances** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#)) –
- **cmfs** ([MultiSpectralDistributions](#) | `None`) –
- **illuminant** ([SpectralDistribution](#) | `None`) –

#### Return type

`None`

### Methods

<b>__init__</b> ( <i>reflectances</i> [], <i>cmfs</i> , <i>illuminant</i> )	
<b>branch_reconstruction_error</b> ()	Compute the reconstruction error for all the leaves data connected to the node or its children, i.e. the reconstruction errors summation for all the leaves in the branch.
<b>is_inner</b> ()	Return whether the node is an inner node.
<b>is_leaf</b> ()	Return whether the node is a leaf node.
<b>is_root</b> ()	Return whether the node is a root node.
<b>leaf_reconstruction_error</b> ()	Return the reconstruction error of the node data.
<b>minimise</b> ( <i>minimum_cluster_size</i> )	Find the best partition for the node that minimises the leaf reconstruction error.
<b>optimise</b> ([ <i>iterations</i> , <i>minimum_cluster_size</i> , ...])	Optimise the tree by repeatedly performing optimal partitioning of the nodes, creating a tree that minimises the total reconstruction error.
<b>render</b> ([ <i>tab_level</i> ])	Render the current node and its children as a string.
<b>split</b> ( <i>children</i> , <i>axis</i> )	Convert the leaf node into an inner node using given children and partition axis.
<b>to_dataset</b> ()	Create a <a href="#">colour.recovery.Dataset_Otsu2018</a> class instance based on data stored in the tree.
<b>walk</b> ([ <i>ascendants</i> ])	Return a generator used to walk into <a href="#">colour.utilities.Node</a> trees.

## Attributes

children	Getter and setter property for the node children.
cmfs	Getter property for the standard observer colour matching functions.
data	Getter property for the node data.
id	Getter property for the node id.
illuminant	Getter property for the illuminant.
leaves	Getter property for the node leaves.
name	Getter and setter property for the name.
parent	Getter and setter property for the node parent.
partition_axis	Getter property for the node partition axis.
reflectances	Getter property for the reference reflectances.
root	Getter property for the node tree.
row	Getter property for the node row for the selector array.
siblings	Getter property for the node siblings.

## Smits (1999)

`colour.recovery`

<code>RGB_to_sd_Smits1999(</code> <code>RGB)</code>	Recover the spectral distribution of given <i>RGB</i> colourspace array using <i>Smits (1999)</i> method.
<code>SDS_SMITS1999</code>	<i>Smits (1999)</i> spectral distributions.

## `colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_Smits1999`

`colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_Smits1999`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Recover the spectral distribution of given *RGB* colourspace array using *Smits (1999)* method.

### Parameters

**RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – *RGB* colourspace array to recover the spectral distribution from.

### Returns

Recovered spectral distribution.

### Return type

`colour.SpectralDistribution`

## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
RGB	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## References

[Smi99]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SDS_ILLUMINANTS, SpectralShape
>>> from colour.colorimetry import sd_to_XYZ_integration
>>> from colour.utilities import numpy_print_options
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.20654008, 0.12197225, 0.05136952])
>>> RGB = XYZ_to_RGB_Smits1999(XYZ)
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SpectralShape(360, 780, 10))
... )
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["E"].copy().align(cmfs.shape)
>>> sd = RGB_to_sd_Smits1999(RGB)
>>> with numpy_print_options(suppress=True):
...     sd
...
SpectralDistribution([[ 380.          ,  0.0787830...],
                    [ 417.7778      ,  0.0622018...],
                    [ 455.5556      ,  0.0446206...],
                    [ 493.3333      ,  0.0352220...],
                    [ 531.1111      ,  0.0324149...],
                    [ 568.8889      ,  0.0330105...],
                    [ 606.6667      ,  0.3207115...],
                    [ 644.4444      ,  0.3836164...],
                    [ 682.2222      ,  0.3836164...],
                    [ 720.          ,  0.3835649...]],
                    LinearInterpolator,
                    {},
                    Extrapolator,
                    {'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
>>> sd_to_XYZ_integration(sd, cmfs, illuminant) / 100
array([ 0.1894770...,  0.1126470...,  0.0474420...])
```

### colour.recovery.SDS\_SMITS1999

```
colour.recovery.SDS_SMITS1999 = CanonicalMapping({'white': ..., 'cyan': ..., 'magenta':
..., 'yellow': ..., 'red': ..., 'green': ..., 'blue': ...})
```

*Smits (1999) spectral distributions.*

## References

[Smi99]

## Camera RGB Sensitivities Recovery

Jiang, Liu, Gu and Ssstrunk (2013)

`colour.recovery`

<code>RGB_to_sd_camera_sensitivity_Jiang2013(RGB, ...)</code>	Recover a single camera <i>RGB</i> sensitivity for given camera <i>RGB</i> values using <i>Jiang et al. (2013)</i> method.
<code>RGB_to_msds_camera_sensitivities_Jiang2013(..</code>	Recover the camera <i>RGB</i> sensitivities for given camera <i>RGB</i> values using <i>Jiang et al. (2013)</i> method.

### `colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_camera_sensitivity_Jiang2013`

`colour.recovery.RGB_to_sd_camera_sensitivity_Jiang2013`(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *illuminant*: *SpectralDistribution*, *reflectances*: *MultiSpectralDistributions*, *eigen\_w*: *ArrayLike*, *shape*: *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*) → *SpectralDistribution*

Recover a single camera *RGB* sensitivity for given camera *RGB* values using *Jiang et al. (2013)* method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – Camera *RGB* values corresponding with reflectances.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Illuminant spectral distribution used to produce the camera *RGB* values.
- **reflectances** (*MultiSpectralDistributions*) – Reflectance spectral distributions used to produce the camera *RGB* values.
- **eigen\_w** (*ArrayLike*) – Eigen-vectors *v* for the particular camera *RGB* sensitivity being recovered.
- **shape** (*SpectralShape* | *None*) – Spectral shape of the recovered camera *RGB* sensitivity, illuminant and reflectances will be aligned to it if passed, otherwise, illuminant shape is used.

#### Returns

Recovered camera *RGB* sensitivities.

#### Return type

`colour.RGB_CameraSensitivities`

## Examples

```

>>> from colour.colorimetry import (
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     msds_to_XYZ,
...     sds_and_msds_to_msds,
... )
>>> from colour.characterisation import (
...     MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES,
...     SDS_COLOURCHECKERS,
... )
>>> from colour.recovery import SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> sensitivities = MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES["Nikon 5100 (NPL)"]
>>> reflectances = [
...     sd.copy().align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017)
...     for sd in SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["BabelColor Average"].values()
... ]
>>> reflectances = sds_and_msds_to_msds(reflectances)
>>> R, G, B = tsplit(
...     msds_to_XYZ(
...         reflectances,
...         method="Integration",
...         cmfs=sensitivities,
...         illuminant=illuminant,
...         k=1,
...         shape=SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
...     )
... )
>>> R_w, G_w, B_w = tsplit(np.moveaxis(BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017, 0, 1))
>>> RGB_to_sd_camera_sensitivity_Jiang2013(
...     R,
...     illuminant,
...     reflectances,
...     R_w,
...     SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
... )
SpectralDistribution([[ 4.00000000e+02,  7.3976716...e-04],
                    [ 4.10000000e+02, -8.7040243...e-04],
                    [ 4.20000000e+02,  4.6893657...e-03],
                    [ 4.30000000e+02,  7.7522012...e-03],
                    [ 4.40000000e+02,  6.9238417...e-03],
                    [ 4.50000000e+02,  5.3089422...e-03],
                    [ 4.60000000e+02,  4.4780109...e-03],
                    [ 4.70000000e+02,  4.6386816...e-03],
                    [ 4.80000000e+02,  5.1897663...e-03],
                    [ 4.90000000e+02,  4.3906620...e-03],
                    [ 5.00000000e+02,  4.2189259...e-03],
                    [ 5.10000000e+02,  5.4270976...e-03],
                    [ 5.20000000e+02,  9.6722601...e-03],
                    [ 5.30000000e+02,  1.4272520...e-02],
                    [ 5.40000000e+02,  7.9609053...e-03],
                    [ 5.50000000e+02,  4.5917460...e-03],
                    [ 5.60000000e+02,  5.2723695...e-03],
                    [ 5.70000000e+02,  1.0479224...e-02],
                    [ 5.80000000e+02,  5.3101298...e-02],
                    [ 5.90000000e+02,  9.8185490...e-02],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 6.00000000e+02, 9.9775094...e-02],
[ 6.10000000e+02, 8.3935824...e-02],
[ 6.20000000e+02, 6.9216733...e-02],
[ 6.30000000e+02, 5.6902763...e-02],
[ 6.40000000e+02, 4.2810635...e-02],
[ 6.50000000e+02, 3.0064003...e-02],
[ 6.60000000e+02, 2.3093789...e-02],
[ 6.70000000e+02, 1.3756855...e-02],
[ 6.80000000e+02, 4.1785101...e-03],
[ 6.90000000e+02, -3.8014848...e-04],
[ 7.00000000e+02, -5.7544253...e-04]],
SpragueInterpolator,
{},
Extrapolator,
{'method': 'Constant', 'left': None, 'right': None})
```

### colour.recovery.RGB\_to\_msds\_camera\_sensitivities\_Jiang2013

colour.recovery.RGB\_to\_msds\_camera\_sensitivities\_Jiang2013(*RGB*: *ArrayLike*, *illuminant*: *SpectralDistribution*, *reflectances*: *MultiSpectralDistributions*, *basis\_functions*=*BASIS\_FUNCTIONS\_DYER2017*, *shape*: *SpectralShape* | *None* = *None*) → *MultiSpectralDistributions*

Recover the camera *RGB* sensitivities for given camera *RGB* values using *Jiang et al. (2013)* method.

#### Parameters

- **RGB** (*ArrayLike*) – Camera *RGB* values corresponding with reflectances.
- **illuminant** (*SpectralDistribution*) – Illuminant spectral distribution used to produce the camera *RGB* values.
- **reflectances** (*MultiSpectralDistributions*) – Reflectance spectral distributions used to produce the camera *RGB* values.
- **basis\_functions** – Basis functions for the method. The default is to use the built-in *sRGB* basis functions, i.e. `colour.recovery.BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017`.
- **shape** (*SpectralShape* | *None*) – Spectral shape of the recovered camera *RGB* sensitivities, illuminant and reflectances will be aligned to it if passed, otherwise, illuminant shape is used.

#### Returns

Recovered camera *RGB* sensitivities.

#### Return type

colour.RGB\_CameraSensitivities

## Examples

```

>>> from colour.colorimetry import (
...     SDS_ILLUMINANTS,
...     msds_to_XYZ,
...     sds_and_msds_to_msds,
... )
>>> from colour.characterisation import (
...     MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES,
...     SDS_COLOURCHECKERS,
... )
>>> from colour.recovery import SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017
>>> illuminant = SDS_ILLUMINANTS["D65"]
>>> sensitivities = MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES["Nikon 5100 (NPL)"]
>>> reflectances = [
...     sd.copy().align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017)
...     for sd in SDS_COLOURCHECKERS["BabelColor Average"].values()
... ]
>>> reflectances = sds_and_msds_to_msds(reflectances)
>>> RGB = msds_to_XYZ(
...     reflectances,
...     method="Integration",
...     cmfs=sensitivities,
...     illuminant=illuminant,
...     k=1,
...     shape=SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
... )
>>> RGB_to_msds_camera_sensitivities_Jiang2013(
...     RGB,
...     illuminant,
...     reflectances,
...     BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
...     SPECTRAL_SHAPE_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_DYER2017,
... ).values
array([[ 7.2281577...e-03,  9.2250648...e-03, -9.8836897...e-03],
       [-8.5045760...e-03,  1.1277748...e-02,  3.8624865...e-03],
       [ 4.5819113...e-02,  7.1552094...e-02,  4.0406829...e-01],
       [ 7.5745635...e-02,  1.1530030...e-01,  7.1177452...e-01],
       [ 6.7651854...e-02,  1.5311354...e-01,  8.5161378...e-01],
       [ 5.1872905...e-02,  1.8828774...e-01,  9.3658053...e-01],
       [ 4.3753995...e-02,  2.6093723...e-01,  9.7049828...e-01],
       [ 4.5323885...e-02,  3.7531459...e-01,  9.5883525...e-01],
       [ 5.0708454...e-02,  4.4750685...e-01,  8.8451412...e-01],
       [ 4.2900523...e-02,  4.5047800...e-01,  7.5069924...e-01],
       [ 4.1222513...e-02,  6.1672868...e-01,  5.5327277...e-01],
       [ 5.3027385...e-02,  7.8015416...e-01,  3.8368507...e-01],
       [ 9.4506252...e-02,  9.1751657...e-01,  2.4143664...e-01],
       [ 1.3945472...e-01,  1.0000000...e+00,  1.5616071...e-01],
       [ 7.7784852...e-02,  9.2719372...e-01,  1.0462050...e-01],
       [ 4.4865285...e-02,  8.5627976...e-01,  6.5035086...e-02],
       [ 5.1515558...e-02,  7.5193757...e-01,  3.3979292...e-02],
       [ 1.0239098...e-01,  6.2562412...e-01,  2.0583993...e-02],
       [ 5.1884509...e-01,  4.9264953...e-01,  1.4571020...e-02],
       [ 9.5935619...e-01,  3.4322427...e-01,  1.0656116...e-02],
       [ 9.7488799...e-01,  2.0857245...e-01,  6.8892462...e-03],
       [ 8.2012477...e-01,  1.1178699...e-01,  4.3808407...e-03],
       [ 6.7630666...e-01,  6.5977834...e-02,  4.0420907...e-03],

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 5.5598866...e-01, 4.4719007...e-02, 4.2502316...e-03],
[ 4.1829651...e-01, 3.3471790...e-02, 4.6139542...e-03],
[ 2.9375101...e-01, 2.4044889...e-02, 4.7376860...e-03],
[ 2.2564606...e-01, 1.8870707...e-02, 4.6336440...e-03],
[ 1.3441624...e-01, 1.0702974...e-02, 3.4919622...e-03],
[ 4.0827617...e-02, 5.5529047...e-03, 1.3990786...e-03],
[ -3.7143757...e-03, 2.5093564...e-03, 3.9765262...e-04],
[ -5.6225656...e-03, 1.5643397...e-03, 5.8472693...e-04]]
```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.recovery`

<code>PCA_Jiang2013(msds_camera_sensitivities[, ...])</code>	Perform the <i>Principal Component Analysis</i> (PCA) on given camera <i>RGB</i> sensitivities.
--	---

## `colour.recovery.PCA_Jiang2013`

```
colour.recovery.PCA_Jiang2013(msds_camera_sensitivities: Mapping[str, MultiSpectralDistributions],
                               eigen_w_v_count: int | None = None, additional_data: bool = False)
    → Tuple[Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat],
            Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]] |
            Tuple[NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat, NDArrayFloat]
```

Perform the *Principal Component Analysis* (PCA) on given camera *RGB* sensitivities.

### Parameters

- **`msds_camera_sensitivities`** (`Mapping[str, MultiSpectralDistributions]`) – Camera *RGB* sensitivities.
- **`eigen_w_v_count`** (`int` | `None`) – Eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* count.
- **`additional_data`** (`bool`) – Whether to return both the eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v*.

### Returns

Tuple of camera *RGB* sensitivities eigen-values *w* and eigen-vectors *v* or tuple of camera *RGB* sensitivities eigen-vectors *v*.

### Return type

`tuple`

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.colorimetry import SpectralShape
>>> from colour.characterisation import MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES
>>> shape = SpectralShape(400, 700, 10)
>>> camera_sensitivities = {
...     camera: msds.copy().align(shape)
...     for camera, msds in MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES.items()
... }
>>> np.array(PCA_Jiang2013(camera_sensitivities)).shape
(3, 31, 31)
```

## Colour Temperature

### Correlated Colour Temperature

colour

<code>uv_to_CCT(uv[, method])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and $\Delta_{uv}$ from given <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates using given method.
<code>UV_TO_CCT_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates to correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ computation methods.
<code>CCT_to_uv(CCT_D_uv[, method])</code>	Return the <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using given method.
<code>CCT_TO_UV_METHODS</code>	Supported correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ to <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates computation methods.
<code>xy_to_CCT(xy[, method])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates using given method.
<code>XY_TO_CCT_METHODS</code>	Supported <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates to correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ computation methods.
<code>CCT_to_xy(CCT[, method])</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using given method.
<code>CCT_TO_XY_METHODS</code>	Supported correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ to <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates computation methods.

### colour.uv\_to\_CCT

`colour.uv_to_CCT(uv: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Krystek 1985', 'Ohno 2013', 'Planck 1900', 'Robertson 1968'] | str = 'Ohno 2013', **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$  from given *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates using given method.

#### Parameters

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.
- **method** (*Literal*['Krystek 1985', 'Ohno 2013', 'Planck 1900', 'Robertson 1968'] | str) – Computation method.
- **cmfs** – {`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013()`, `colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Planck1900()`}, Standard observer colour matching functions.
- **count** – {`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013()`}, Temperatures count in the planckian tables.
- **end** – {`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013()`}, Temperature range end in kelvins.
- **iterations** – {`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013()`}, Number of planckian tables to generate.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** – {`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Krystek1985()`}, Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

- **start** – {colour.temperature.uv\_to\_CCT\_Ohno2013()}, Temperature range start in kelvins.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

**References**

[AdobeSystems13b], [AdobeSystems13a], [CIET14804e], [Kry85], [Ohn14], [WS00m]

**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> uv = np.array([0.1978, 0.3122])
>>> uv_to_CCT(uv)
array([ 6.5074747...e+03,  3.2233463...e-03])
```

**colour.UV\_TO\_CCT\_METHODS**

colour.UV\_TO\_CCT\_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Krystek 1985': ..., 'Ohno 2013': ..., 'Planck 1900': ..., 'Robertson 1968': ..., 'ohno2013': ..., 'robertson1968': ...})

Supported *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates to correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  computation methods.

**References**

[AdobeSystems13b], [AdobeSystems13a], [CIET14804e], [Kry85], [Ohn14], [WS00m]

Aliases:

- 'ohno2013': 'Ohno 2013'
- 'robertson1968': 'Robertson 1968'

**colour.CCT\_to\_uv**

colour.CCT\_to\_uv(CCT\_D\_uv: ArrayLike, method: Literal['Krystek 1985', 'Ohno 2013', 'Planck 1900', 'Robertson 1968'] | str = 'Ohno 2013', \*\*kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using given method.

**Parameters**

- **CCT\_D\_uv** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .
- **method** (Literal['Krystek 1985', 'Ohno 2013', 'Planck 1900', 'Robertson 1968'] | str) – Computation method.
- **cmfs** – {colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Ohno2013(), colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Planck1900()}, Standard observer colour matching functions.
- **kwargs** (Any) –



**Returns**

*CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[AdobeSystems13b], [AdobeSystems13a], [CIET14804e], [Kry85], [Ohn14], [WS00m]

**Examples**

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> CCT_D_uv = np.array([6507.47380460, 0.00322335])
>>> CCT_to_uv(CCT_D_uv)
array([ 0.1977999...,  0.3121999...])
```

**colour.CCT\_TO\_UV\_METHODS**

`colour.CCT_TO_UV_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'Krystek 1985': ..., 'Ohno 2013': ..., 'Planck 1900': ..., 'Robertson 1968': ..., 'ohno2013': ..., 'robertson1968': ...})`

Supported correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  to *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates computation methods.

**References**

[AdobeSystems13b], [AdobeSystems13a], [CIET14804e], [Kry85], [Ohn14], [WS00m]

Aliases:

- 'ohno2013': 'Ohno 2013'
- 'robertson1968': 'Robertson 1968'

**colour.xy\_to\_CCT**

`colour.xy_to_CCT(xy: ArrayLike, method: Literal['CIE Illuminant D Series', 'Kang 2002', 'Hernandez 1999', 'McCamy 1992'] | str = 'CIE Illuminant D Series') → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates using given method.

**Parameters**

- **xy** (*ArrayLike*) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE Illuminant D Series', 'Kang 2002', 'Hernandez 1999', 'McCamy 1992'] | str) – Computation method.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** – {`colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_CIE_D()`, `colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_Kang2002()`}, Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[HernandezAndresLR99], [KMH+02], [Wikipedia01a], [Wikipedia01b], [WS00k]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy_to_CCT(np.array([0.31270, 0.32900]))
6508.1175148...
>>> xy_to_CCT(np.array([0.31270, 0.32900]), "Hernandez 1999")
...
6500.7420431...
```

## colour.XY\_TO\_CCT\_METHODS

`colour.XY_TO_CCT_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE Illuminant D Series': ..., 'Hernandez 1999': ..., 'Kang 2002': ..., 'McCamy 1992': ..., 'daylight': ..., 'kang2002': ..., 'mccamy1992': ..., 'hernandez1999': ...})`

Supported *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates to correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  computation methods.

## References

[HernandezAndresLR99], [KMH+02], [Wikipedia01a], [Wikipedia01b], [WS00k]

Aliases:

- 'daylight': 'CIE Illuminant D Series'
- 'kang2002': 'Kang 2002'
- 'mccamy1992': 'McCamy 1992'
- 'hernandez1999': 'Hernandez 1999'

## colour.CCT\_to\_xy

`colour.CCT_to_xy(CCT: ArrayLike, method: Literal['CIE Illuminant D Series', 'Kang 2002', 'Hernandez 1999', 'McCamy 1992'] | str = 'CIE Illuminant D Series') → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using given method.

### Parameters

- **CCT** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **method** (*Literal*['CIE Illuminant D Series', 'Kang 2002', 'Hernandez 1999', 'McCamy 1992'] | str) – Computation method.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** – {`colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999()`, `colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_McCamy1992()`}, Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[HernandezAndresLR99], [KMH+02], [Wikipedia01a], [Wikipedia01b], [WS00k]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_xy(6504.38938305)
array([ 0.3127077...,  0.3291128...])
>>> CCT_to_xy(6504.38938305, "Kang 2002")
...
array([ 0.313426 ...,  0.3235959...])
```

## colour.CCT\_TO\_XY\_METHODS

`colour.CCT_TO_XY_METHODS = CanonicalMapping({'CIE Illuminant D Series': ..., 'Hernandez 1999': ..., 'Kang 2002': ..., 'McCamy 1992': ..., 'daylight': ..., 'kang2002': ..., 'mccamy1992': ..., 'hernandez1999': ...})`

Supported correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  to *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates computation methods.

## References

[HernandezAndresLR99], [KMH+02], [Wikipedia01a], [Wikipedia01b], [WS00k]

Aliases:

- ‘daylight’: ‘CIE Illuminant D Series’
- ‘kang2002’: ‘Kang 2002’
- ‘mccamy1992’: ‘McCamy 1992’
- ‘hernandez1999’: ‘Hernandez 1999’

## Robertson (1968)

`colour.temperature`

<code>mired_to_CCT(mired)</code>	Convert given micro reciprocal degree to correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ .
<code>CCT_to_mired(CCT)</code>	Convert given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ to micro reciprocal degree (mired).
<code>uv_to_CCT_Robertson1968(uv)</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and $\Delta_{uv}$ from given <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates using <i>Roberston (1968)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_uv_Robertson1968(CCT_D_uv)</code>	Return the <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and $\Delta_{uv}$ using <i>Roberston (1968)</i> method.

### colour.temperature.mired\_to\_CCT

colour.temperature.mired\_to\_CCT(*mired*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert given micro reciprocal degree to correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

**Parameters**

**mired** (ArrayLike) – Micro reciprocal degree (mired).

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

#### Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_mired(153.84615384615384)
6500.0
```

### colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_mired

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_mired(*CCT*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Convert given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  to micro reciprocal degree (mired).

**Parameters**

**CCT** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

**Returns**

Micro reciprocal degree (mired).

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

#### Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_mired(6500)
153.8461538...
```

### colour.temperature.uv\_to\_CCT\_Robertson1968

colour.temperature.uv\_to\_CCT\_Robertson1968(*uv*: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$  from given *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates using *Robertson (1968)* method.

**Parameters**

**uv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .

**Return type**

numpy.ndarray

## References

[AdobeSystems13b], [WS00m]

## Examples

```
>>> uv = np.array([0.193741375998230, 0.315221043940594])
>>> uv_to_CCT_Robertson1968(uv)
array([ 6.5000162...e+03,  8.3333289...e-03])
```

### colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Robertson1968

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Robertson1968(CCT\_D\_uv: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$  using *Roberston (1968)* method.

#### Parameters

**CCT\_D\_uv** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .

#### Returns

*CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## References

[AdobeSystems13a], [WS00m]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_D_uv = np.array([6500.0081378199056, 0.008333331244225])
>>> CCT_to_uv_Robertson1968(CCT_D_uv)
array([ 0.1937413...,  0.3152210...])
```

### Krystek (1985)

colour.temperature

uv_to_CCT_Krystek1985(uv[, tion_kwargs])	optimisa-	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ from given <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates using <i>Krystek (1985)</i> method.
CCT_to_uv_Krystek1985(CCT)		Return the <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using <i>Krystek (1985)</i> method.

### colour.temperature.uv\_to\_CCT\_Krystek1985

colour.temperature.uv\_to\_CCT\_Krystek1985(uv: ArrayLike, optimisation\_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given CIE UCS colour space  $uv$  chromaticity coordinates using *Krystek (1985)* method.

#### Parameters

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – CIE UCS colour space  $uv$  chromaticity coordinates.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

#### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** *Krystek (1985)* does not give an analytical inverse transformation to compute the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given CIE UCS colour space  $uv$  chromaticity coordinates, the current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

#### Notes

- *Krystek (1985)* method computations are valid for correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  normalised to domain [1000, 15000].

#### References

[Kry85]

#### Examples

```
>>> uv_to_CCT_Krystek1985(np.array([0.20047203, 0.31029290]))
...
6504.3894290...
```

### colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Krystek1985

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Krystek1985(CCT: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the CIE UCS colour space  $uv$  chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using *Krystek (1985)* method.

#### Parameters

CCT (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

#### Returns

CIE UCS colour space  $uv$  chromaticity coordinates.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- *Krystek (1985)* method computations are valid for correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  normalised to domain [1000, 15000].

## References

[Kry85]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_uv_Krystek1985(6504.38938305)
array([ 0.2004720...,  0.3102929...])
```

## Ohno (2013)

`colour.temperature`

<code>uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013(uv[, cmfs, start, end, ...])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and $\Delta_{uv}$ from given <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates, colour matching functions and temperature range using <i>Ohno (2013)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv[, cmfs])</code>	Return the <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ , $\Delta_{uv}$ and colour matching functions using <i>Ohno (2013)</i> method.
<code>XYZ_to_CCT_Ohno2013(XYZ[, cmfs, start, end, ...])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and $\Delta_{uv}$ from given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values, colour matching functions and temperature range using <i>Ohno (2013)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_XYZ_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv[, cmfs])</code>	Return the <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ , $\Delta_{uv}$ and colour matching functions using <i>Ohno (2013)</i> method.

## `colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013`

`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013(uv: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, start: float | None = None, end: float | None = None, spacing: float | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$  from given *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates, colour matching functions and temperature range using *Ohno (2013)* method.

### Parameters

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **start** (float | None) – Temperature range start in kelvin degrees, default to 1000.

- **end** (`float` | `None`) – Temperature range end in kelvin degrees, default to 100000.
- **spacing** (`float` | `None`) – Spacing between values of the underlying planckian table expressed as a multiplier. Default to 1.001. The closer to 1.0, the higher the precision of the returned colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$ . 1.01 provides a good balance between performance and accuracy. spacing value must be greater than 1.

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Ohn14]

**Examples**

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)
... )
>>> uv = np.array([0.1978, 0.3122])
>>> uv_to_CCT_Ohno2013(uv, cmfs)
array([ 6.50747...e+03,  3.22334...e-03])
```

**colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Ohno2013**

`colour.temperature.CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None)` → `NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$  and colour matching functions using *Ohno (2013)* method.

**Parameters**

- **CCT\_D\_uv** (`ArrayLike`) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .
- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

**Returns**

*CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`



## References

[Ohn14]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)
... )
>>> CCT_D_uv = np.array([6507.4342201047066, 0.003223690901513])
>>> CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv, cmfs)
array([ 0.1977999...,  0.3122004...])
```

### colour.temperature.XYZ\_to\_CCT\_Ohno2013

colour.temperature.XYZ\_to\_CCT\_Ohno2013(*XYZ*: *ArrayLike*, *cmfs*: *MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None* = *None*, *start*: *float* | *None* = *None*, *end*: *float* | *None* = *None*, *spacing*: *float* | *None* = *None*)

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$  from given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values, colour matching functions and temperature range using *Ohno (2013)* method.

#### Parameters

- **XYZ** (*ArrayLike*) – *XYZ* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (*MultiSpectralDistributions* | *None*) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **start** (*float* | *None*) – Temperature range start in kelvin degrees, default to 1000.
- **end** (*float* | *None*) – Temperature range end in kelvin degrees, default to 100000.
- **spacing** (*float* | *None*) – Spacing between values of the underlying planckian table expressed as a multiplier. Default to 1.001. The closer to 1.0, the higher the precision of the returned colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and  $\Delta_{uv}$ . 1.01 provides a good balance between performance and accuracy. spacing value must be greater than 1.

#### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Ohn14]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)
... )
>>> XYZ = np.array([0.95035049, 1.0, 1.08935705])
>>> XYZ_to_CCT_Ohno2013(XYZ, cmfs)
array([ 6.5074399...e+03,  3.2236914...e-03])
```

## colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_XYZ\_Ohno2013

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_XYZ\_Ohno2013(*CCT\_D\_uv*: ArrayLike, *cmfs*: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None)

Return the *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$  and colour matching functions using *Ohno (2013)* method.

### Parameters

- **CCT\_D\_uv** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ ,  $\Delta_{uv}$ .
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> cmfs = (
...     MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
...     .copy()
...     .align(SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT)
... )
>>> CCT_D_uv = np.array([6507.4342201047066, 0.003223690901513])
>>> CCT_to_XYZ_Ohno2013(CCT_D_uv, cmfs)
array([ 0.9503504...,  1.          ,  1.0893570...])
```

## Planck (1900)

`colour.temperature`

<code>uv_to_CCT_Planck1900(uv[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ of a blackbody from given <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates and colour matching functions.
<code>CCT_to_uv_Planck1900(CCT[, cmfs])</code>	Return the <i>CIE UCS</i> colourspace <i>uv</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ and colour matching functions using the spectral radiance of a blackbody at the given thermodynamic temperature.

### `colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Planck1900`

`colour.temperature.uv_to_CCT_Planck1900(uv: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  of a blackbody from given *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates and colour matching functions.

#### Parameters

- **uv** (ArrayLike) – *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

#### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## References

[CIET14804e]

## Examples

```
>>> uv_to_CCT_Planck1900(np.array([0.20042808, 0.31033343]))
...
6504.0000617...
```

## colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_uv\_Planck1900

`colour.temperature.CCT_to_uv_Planck1900(CCT: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  and colour matching functions using the spectral radiance of a blackbody at the given thermodynamic temperature.

### Parameters

- **CCT** (ArrayLike) – Colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.

### Returns

*CIE UCS* colourspace *uv* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[CIET14804e]

### Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_uv_Planck1900(6504)
array([ 0.2004280...,  0.3103334...])
```

## McCamy (1992)

`colour.temperature`

<code>xy_to_CCT_McCamy1992(xy)</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates using <i>McCamy (1992)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_xy_McCamy1992(CCT[, optimisation_kwargs])</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using <i>McCamy (1992)</i> method.

## colour.temperature.xy\_to\_CCT\_McCamy1992

`colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_McCamy1992(xy: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates using *McCamy (1992)* method.

### Parameters

**xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Wikipedia01a]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> xy = np.array([0.31270, 0.32900])
>>> xy_to_CCT_McCamy1992(xy)
6505.0805913...
```

### colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_McCamy1992

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_McCamy1992(CCT: ArrayLike, optimisation\_kwargs: dict | None = None)  
→ NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using *McCamy (1992)* method.

#### Parameters

- **CCT** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

#### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

#### Return type

numpy.ndarray

**Warning:** *McCamy (1992)* method for computing *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature is not a bijective function and might produce unexpected results. It is given for consistency with other correlated colour temperature computation methods but should be avoided for practical applications. The current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## References

[Wikipedia01a]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_xy_McCamy1992(6505.0805913074782)
array([ 0.3127...,  0.329...])
```

**Hernandez-Andres, Lee and Romero (1999)**`colour.temperature`

<code>xy_to_CCT_Hernandez1999(xy)</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ from given <i>CIE</i> $xy$ chromaticity coordinates using <i>Hernandez-Andres et al. (1999)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999(CCT[, ...])</code>	Return the <i>CIE</i> $xy$ chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using <i>Hernandez-Andres et al. (1999)</i> method.

**`colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_Hernandez1999`**`colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_Hernandez1999(xy: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates using *Hernandez-Andres et al. (1999)* method.

**Parameters**

**xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates.

**Returns**

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[HernandezAndresLR99]

**Examples**

```
>>> xy = np.array([0.31270, 0.32900])
>>> xy_to_CCT_Hernandez1999(xy)
6500.7420431...
```

**`colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999`**`colour.temperature.CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999(CCT: ArrayLike, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the *CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using *Hernandez-Andres et al. (1999)* method.

**Parameters**

- **CCT** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (`dict` | `None`) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

**Returns**

*CIE*  $xy$  chromaticity coordinates.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** *Hernandez-Andres et al. (1999)* method for computing *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature is not a bijective function and might produce unexpected results. It is given for consistency with other correlated colour temperature computation methods but should be avoided for practical applications. The current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## References

[HernandezAndresLR99]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_xy_Hernandez1999(6500.7420431786531)
array([ 0.3127...,  0.329...])
```

## Kang, Moon, Hong, Lee, Cho and Kim (2002)

`colour.temperature`

<code>xy_to_CCT_Kang2002(xy[, optimisation_kwargs])</code>	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ from given <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates using <i>Kang et al. (2002)</i> method.
<code>CCT_to_xy_Kang2002(CCT)</code>	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ using <i>Kang et al. (2002)</i> method.

## `colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_Kang2002`

`colour.temperature.xy_to_CCT_Kang2002(xy: ArrayLike, optimisation_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates using *Kang et al. (2002)* method.

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** *Kang et al. (2002)* does not give an analytical inverse transformation to compute the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates, the current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## References

[KMH+02]

## Examples

```
>>> xy_to_CCT_Kang2002(np.array([0.31342600, 0.32359597]))
...
6504.3893128...
```

## colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_Kang2002

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_Kang2002(CCT: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates from given correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  using *Kang et al. (2002)* method.

### Parameters

CCT (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

### Raises

**ValueError** – If the correlated colour temperature is not in appropriate domain.

## References

[KMH+02]

## Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_xy_Kang2002(6504.38938305)
array([ 0.313426 ...,  0.3235959...])
```

## CIE Illuminant D Series

colour.temperature

xy_to_CCT_CIE_D(xy[, optimisation_kwargs])	Return the correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ of a <i>CIE Illuminant D Series</i> from its <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates.
CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(CCT)	Return the <i>CIE xy</i> chromaticity coordinates of a <i>CIE Illuminant D Series</i> from its correlated colour temperature $T_{cp}$ .



## colour.temperature.xy\_to\_CCT\_CIE\_D

colour.temperature.xy\_to\_CCT\_CIE\_D(xy: ArrayLike, optimisation\_kwargs: dict | None = None) → NDArrayFloat

Return the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  of a *CIE Illuminant D Series* from its *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Parameters

- **xy** (ArrayLike) – *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.
- **optimisation\_kwargs** (dict | None) – Parameters for `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition.

### Returns

Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The *CIE Illuminant D Series* method does not give an analytical inverse transformation to compute the correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$  from given *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates, the current implementation relies on optimisation using `scipy.optimize.minimize()` definition and thus has reduced precision and poor performance.

## References

[WS00k]

## Examples

```
>>> xy_to_CCT_CIE_D(np.array([0.31270775, 0.32911283]))
...
6504.3895840...
```

## colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_CIE\_D

colour.temperature.CCT\_to\_xy\_CIE\_D(CCT: ArrayLike) → NDArrayFloat

Return the *CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates of a *CIE Illuminant D Series* from its correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Parameters

**CCT** (ArrayLike) – Correlated colour temperature  $T_{cp}$ .

### Returns

*CIE xy* chromaticity coordinates.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Raises

**ValueError** – If the correlated colour temperature is not in appropriate domain.

References

[WS00k]

Examples

```
>>> CCT_to_xy_CIE_D(6504.38938305)
array([ 0.3127077...,  0.3291128...])
```

Utilities

Callback Management

colour  
colour.utilities

<code>Callback(name, function)</code>	Define a callback.
<code>MixinCallback()</code>	A mixin providing support for callbacks.

colour.utilities.Callback

**class** colour.utilities.Callback(*name: str, function: Callable*)

Bases: `object`

Define a callback.

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) – Callback name.
- **function** (`Callable`) – Callback callable.

`__eq__(other)`

Return self==value.

`__hash__` = `None`

`__init__(name: str, function: Callable) → None`

Parameters

- **name** (`str`) –
- **function** (`Callable`) –

Return type

`None`

`__repr__()`

Return repr(self).

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**colour.utilities.MixinCallback****class** colour.utilities.MixinCallback

Bases: object

A mixin providing support for callbacks.

**Attributes**

- `callbacks`
- `__setattr__`

**Methods**

- `register_callback()`
- `unregister_callback()`

**Examples**

```
>>> class WithCallback(MixinCallback):
...     def __init__(self):
...         super().__init__()
...         self.attribute_a = "a"
...
>>> with_callback = WithCallback()
>>> def _on_attribute_a_changed(self, name: str, value: str) -> str:
...     return value.upper()
>>> with_callback.register_callback(
...     "attribute_a", "on_attribute_a_changed", _on_attribute_a_changed
... )
>>> with_callback.attribute_a = "a"
>>> with_callback.attribute_a
'A'
```

`__init__()` → None**Return type**

None

**property** `callbacks`: `defaultdict[str, List[Callback]]`

Getter property for the callbacks.

**Returns**

Callbacks.

**Return type**`defaultdict``__setattr__(name: str, value: Any)` → None

Set given value to the attribute with given name.

**Parameters**

- **attribute** – Attribute to set the value of.

- **value** (*Any*) – Value to set the attribute with.
- **name** (*str*) –

**Return type**

None

**register\_callback**(*attribute: str, name: str, function: Callable*) → *None*

Register the callback with given name for given attribute.

**Parameters**

- **attribute** (*str*) – Attribute to register the callback for.
- **name** (*str*) – Callback name.
- **function** (*Callable*) – Callback callable.

**Return type**

None

**Examples**

```
>>> class WithCallback(MixinCallback):
...     def __init__(self):
...         super().__init__()
...         self.attribute_a = "a"
...
>>> with_callback = WithCallback()
>>> with_callback.register_callback(
...     "attribute_a", "callback", lambda *args: None
... )
>>> with_callback.callbacks
defaultdict(<class 'list'>, {'attribute_a': [Callback(name='callback', function=
↪<function <lambda> at 0x...>)]})
```

**unregister\_callback**(*attribute: str, name: str*) → *None*

Unregister the callback with given name for given attribute.

**Parameters**

- **attribute** (*str*) – Attribute to unregister the callback for.
- **name** (*str*) – Callback name.

**Return type**

None

**Examples**

```
>>> class WithCallback(MixinCallback):
...     def __init__(self):
...         super().__init__()
...         self.attribute_a = "a"
...
>>> with_callback = WithCallback()
>>> with_callback.register_callback(
...     "attribute_a", "callback", lambda s, n, v: v
... )
>>> with_callback.callbacks
defaultdict(<class 'list'>, {'attribute_a': [Callback(name='callback', function=
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

↪<function <lambda> at 0x...>]]])
>>> with_callback.unregister_callback("attribute_a", "callback")
>>> with_callback.callbacks
defaultdict(<class 'list'>, {})

```

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**Common**

colour

<code>domain_range_scale(scale)</code>	Define context manager and decorator temporarily setting <i>Colour</i> domain-range scale.
<code>get_domain_range_scale()</code>	Return the current <i>Colour</i> domain-range scale.
<code>set_domain_range_scale([scale])</code>	Set the current <i>Colour</i> domain-range scale.

**colour.domain\_range\_scale****class** `colour.domain_range_scale(scale: Literal['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str)`Define context manager and decorator temporarily setting *Colour* domain-range scale.

The following scales are available:

- **‘Reference’**, the default *Colour* domain-range scale which varies depending on the referenced algorithm, e.g. [0, 1], [0, 10], [0, 100], [0, 255], etc..
- **‘1’**, a domain-range scale normalised to [0, 1], it is important to acknowledge that this is a soft normalisation and it is possible to use negative out of gamut values or high dynamic range data exceeding 1.

**Parameters**

**scale** (*Literal*['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str) – *Colour* domain-range scale to set.

**Warning:**

- The **‘Ignore’** and **‘100’** domain-range scales are for internal usage only!

**Examples**With *Colour* domain-range scale set to **‘Reference’**:

```

>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(1.0)
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
array(1.0)

```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to **‘1’**:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(1.0)
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(0.01)
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
array(100.0)
```

`__init__(scale: Literal['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str) → None`

**Parameters**

**scale** ([Literal](#)['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str) –

**Return type**

None

**Methods**

```
__init__(scale)
```

## `colour.get_domain_range_scale`

`colour.get_domain_range_scale() → Literal['ignore', 'reference', '1', '100'] | str`

Return the current *Colour* domain-range scale. The following scales are available:

- ‘**Reference**’, the default *Colour* domain-range scale which varies depending on the referenced algorithm, e.g. [0, 1], [0, 10], [0, 100], [0, 255], etc. . .
- ‘**1**’, a domain-range scale normalised to [0, 1], it is important to acknowledge that this is a soft normalisation and it is possible to use negative out of gamut values or high dynamic range data exceeding 1.

**Returns**

*Colour* domain-range scale.

**Return type**

[str](#)

**Warning:**

- The ‘**Ignore**’ and ‘**100**’ domain-range scales are for internal usage only!

## colour.set\_domain\_range\_scale

```
colour.set_domain_range_scale(scale: Literal['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str =
    'reference')
```

Set the current *Colour* domain-range scale. The following scales are available:

- **‘Reference’**, the default *Colour* domain-range scale which varies depending on the referenced algorithm, e.g. [0, 1], [0, 10], [0, 100], [0, 255], etc...
- **‘1’**, a domain-range scale normalised to [0, 1], it is important to acknowledge that this is a soft normalisation and it is possible to use negative out of gamut values or high dynamic range data exceeding 1.

### Parameters

**scale** (`Literal['ignore', 'reference', 'Ignore', 'Reference', '1', '100'] | str`) – *Colour* domain-range scale to set.

### Warning:

- The **‘Ignore’** and **‘100’** domain-range scales are for internal usage only!

colour.utilities

`CacheRegistry()`

A registry for mapping-based caches.

## colour.utilities.CacheRegistry

**class** colour.utilities.CacheRegistry

Bases: `object`

A registry for mapping-based caches.

### Attributes

- `registry`

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `register_cache()`
- `unregister_cache()`
- `clear_cache()`
- `clear_all_caches()`

## Examples

```
>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> cache_b = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache B")
>>> cache_b["John"] = "Doe"
>>> cache_b["Luke"] = "Skywalker"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
>>> cache_registry.clear_cache("Cache A")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
>>> cache_registry.unregister_cache("Cache B")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)'}
>>> print(cache_b)
{}
```

`__init__()` → `None`

### Return type

`None`

property **registry**: `dict`

Getter property for the cache registry.

### Returns

Cache registry.

### Return type

`dict`

`__str__()` → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the cache registry.

### Returns

Formatted string representation.

### Return type

`str`

**register\_cache**(*name*: `str`) → `dict`

Register a new cache with given name in the registry.

### Parameters

**name** (`str`) – Cache name for the registry.

### Returns

Registered cache.

### Return type

`dict`



## Examples

```
>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> cache_b = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache B")
>>> cache_b["John"] = "Doe"
>>> cache_b["Luke"] = "Skywalker"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
```

### `unregister_cache(name: str)`

Unregister cache with given name in the registry.

#### Parameters

**name** (`str`) – Cache name in the registry.

## Notes

- The cache is cleared before being unregistered.

## Examples

```
>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> cache_b = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache B")
>>> cache_b["John"] = "Doe"
>>> cache_b["Luke"] = "Skywalker"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
```

```
>>> cache_registry.unregister_cache("Cache B")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)'}
```

```
>>> print(cache_b)
{}
```

### `clear_cache(name: str)`

Clear the cache with given name.

#### Parameters

**name** (`str`) – Cache name in the registry.

## Examples

```
>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)'}
```

```
>>> cache_registry.clear_cache("Cache A")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)'}
```

### `clear_all_caches()`

Clear all the caches in the registry.

## Examples

```

>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> cache_b = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache B")
>>> cache_b["John"] = "Doe"
>>> cache_b["Luke"] = "Skywalker"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
>>> cache_registry.clear_all_caches()
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)', 'Cache B': '0 item(s)'}

```

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

<code>is_caching_enabled()</code>	Return whether <i>Colour</i> caching is enabled.
<code>set_caching_enable(enable)</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> caching enabled state.
<code>caching_enable(enable)</code>	Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting <i>Colour</i> caching enabled state.
<code>CACHE_REGISTRY</code>	A registry for mapping-based caches.
<code>handle_numpy_errors(**kwargs)</code>	Decorate a function to handle <i>Numpy</i> errors.
<code>ignore_numpy_errors(function)</code>	Wrap given function wrapper.
<code>raise_numpy_errors(function)</code>	Wrap given function wrapper.
<code>print_numpy_errors(function)</code>	Wrap given function wrapper.
<code>warn_numpy_errors(function)</code>	Wrap given function wrapper.
<code>ignore_python_warnings(function)</code>	Decorate a function to ignore <i>Python</i> warnings.
<code>attest(condition[, message])</code>	Provide the <i>assert</i> statement functionality without being disabled by optimised Python execution.
<code>batch(sequence[, k])</code>	Return a batch generator from given sequence.
<code>disable_multiprocessing()</code>	Define a context manager and decorator to temporarily disabling <i>Colour</i> multiprocessing state.
<code>multiprocessing_pool(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Define a context manager providing a multiprocessing pool.
<code>is_ctlrender_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>ctlrender</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_graphviz_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>Graphviz</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_matplotlib_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>Matplotlib</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_networkx_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>NetworkX</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_opencolorio_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>OpenColorIO</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_openimageio_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>OpenImageIO</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_pandas_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>Pandas</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_tqdm_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>tqdm</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_trimesh_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>Trimesh</i> is installed and available.
<code>is_xxhash_installed([raise_exception])</code>	Return whether <i>xxhash</i> is installed and available.
<code>required(*requirements)</code>	Decorate a function to check whether various ancillary package requirements are satisfied.
<code>is_iterable(a)</code>	Return whether given variable <i>a</i> is iterable.
<code>is_string(a)</code>	Return whether given variable <i>a</i> is a <i>str</i> -like variable.

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

<code>is_numeric(a)</code>	Return whether given variable <i>a</i> is a Real-like variable.
<code>is_integer(a)</code>	Return whether given variable <i>a</i> is an <code>numpy.integer</code> -like variable under given threshold.
<code>is_sibling(element, mapping)</code>	Return whether given element type is present in given mapping types.
<code>filter_kwargs(function, **kwargs)</code>	Filter keyword arguments incompatible with the given function signature.
<code>filter_mapping(mapping, names)</code>	Filter given mapping with given names.
<code>first_item(a)</code>	Return the first item of given iterable.
<code>copy_definition(definition[, name])</code>	Copy a definition using the same code, globals, defaults, closure, and name.
<code>validate_method(method, valid_methods[, message])</code>	Validate whether given method exists in the given valid methods and returns the method lower cased.
<code>optional(value, default)</code>	Handle optional argument value by providing a default value.
<code>slugify(object[, allow_unicode])</code>	Generate a <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable slug from given object.
<code>int_digest(args[, seed])</code>	Generate an integer digest for given argument using <code>xxhash</code> if available or falling back to <code>hash()</code> if not.

**colour.utilities.is\_caching\_enabled**

`colour.utilities.is_caching_enabled()` → `bool`

Return whether *Colour* caching is enabled.

**Returns**

Whether *Colour* caching is enabled.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Examples**

```
>>> with caching_enable(False):
...     is_caching_enabled()
...
False
>>> with caching_enable(True):
...     is_caching_enabled()
...
True
```

## colour.utilities.set\_caching\_enable

colour.utilities.set\_caching\_enable(enable: bool)

Set *Colour* caching enabled state.

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) – Whether to enable *Colour* caching.

### Examples

```
>>> with caching_enable(True):
...     print(is_caching_enabled())
...     set_caching_enable(False)
...     print(is_caching_enabled())
...
True
False
```

## colour.utilities.caching\_enable

class colour.utilities.caching\_enable(enable: bool)

Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting *Colour* caching enabled state.

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) – Whether to enable or disable *Colour* caching.

**\_\_init\_\_**(enable: bool) → None

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) –

### Return type

None

### Methods

```
__init__(enable)
```

## colour.utilities.CACHE\_REGISTRY

colour.utilities.CACHE\_REGISTRY = <colour.utilities.common.CacheRegistry object>

A registry for mapping-based caches.

## Attributes

- `registry`

## Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `register_cache()`
- `unregister_cache()`
- `clear_cache()`
- `clear_all_caches()`

## Examples

```
>>> cache_registry = CacheRegistry()
>>> cache_a = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache A")
>>> cache_a["Foo"] = "Bar"
>>> cache_b = cache_registry.register_cache("Cache B")
>>> cache_b["John"] = "Doe"
>>> cache_b["Luke"] = "Skywalker"
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '1 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
>>> cache_registry.clear_cache("Cache A")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)', 'Cache B': '2 item(s)'}
>>> cache_registry.unregister_cache("Cache B")
>>> print(cache_registry)
{'Cache A': '0 item(s)'}
>>> print(cache_b)
{}
```

## `colour.utilities.handle_numpy_errors`

`colour.utilities.handle_numpy_errors(**kwargs: Any) → Callable`

Decorate a function to handle *Numpy* errors.

### Parameters

**kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

### Return type

Callable

## References

[KPK11]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy
>>> @handle_numpy_errors(all="ignore")
... def f():
...     1 / numpy.zeros(3)
...
>>> f()
```

### colour.utilities.ignore\_numpy\_errors

colour.utilities.**ignore\_numpy\_errors**(function: *Callable*) → *Callable*

Wrap given function wrapper.

#### Parameters

**function** (*Callable*) –

#### Return type

*Callable*

### colour.utilities.raise\_numpy\_errors

colour.utilities.**raise\_numpy\_errors**(function: *Callable*) → *Callable*

Wrap given function wrapper.

#### Parameters

**function** (*Callable*) –

#### Return type

*Callable*

### colour.utilities.print\_numpy\_errors

colour.utilities.**print\_numpy\_errors**(function: *Callable*) → *Callable*

Wrap given function wrapper.

#### Parameters

**function** (*Callable*) –

#### Return type

*Callable*

**colour.utilities.warn\_numpy\_errors**

`colour.utilities.warn_numpy_errors(function: Callable) → Callable`

Wrap given function wrapper.

**Parameters**

**function** (*Callable*) –

**Return type**

*Callable*

**colour.utilities.ignore\_python\_warnings**

`colour.utilities.ignore_python_warnings(function: Callable) → Callable`

Decorate a function to ignore *Python* warnings.

**Parameters**

**function** (*Callable*) – Function to decorate.

**Return type**

*Callable*

**Examples**

```
>>> @ignore_python_warnings
... def f():
...     warnings.warn("This is an ignored warning!")
...
>>> f()
```

**colour.utilities.attest**

`colour.utilities.attest(condition: bool | DTypeBoolean, message: str = "")`

Provide the *assert* statement functionality without being disabled by optimised Python execution.

**Parameters**

- **condition** (*bool* | *DTypeBoolean*) – Condition to attest/assert.
- **message** (*str*) – Message to display when the assertion fails.

**colour.utilities.batch**

`colour.utilities.batch(sequence: Sequence, k: int | Literal[3] = 3) → Generator`

Return a batch generator from given sequence.

**Parameters**

- **sequence** (*Sequence*) – Sequence to create batches from.
- **k** (*int* | *Literal*[3]) – Batch size.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Batch generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

## Examples

```
>>> batch(tuple(range(10)), 3)
<generator object batch at 0x...>
```

## colour.utilities.disable\_multiprocessing

**class** colour.utilities.disable\_multiprocessing

Define a context manager and decorator to temporarily disabling *Colour* multiprocessing state.

**\_\_init\_\_()**

## Methods

```
__init__()
```

## colour.utilities.multiprocessing\_pool

colour.utilities.multiprocessing\_pool(\*args: Any, \*\*kwargs: Any) → *Generator*

Define a context manager providing a multiprocessing pool.

### Parameters

- **args** (Any) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (Any) – Keywords arguments.

### Yields

*Generator* – Multiprocessing pool.

### Return type

*Generator*

## Examples

```
>>> from functools import partial
>>> def _add(a, b):
...     return a + b
...
>>> with multiprocessing_pool() as pool:
...     pool.map(partial(_add, b=2), range(10))
...
...
[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]
```



### `colour.utilities.is_ctlrender_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_ctlrender_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *ctlrender* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *ctlrender* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *ctlrender* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *ctlrender* is not installed.

### `colour.utilities.is_graphviz_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_graphviz_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *Graphviz* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *Graphviz* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *Graphviz* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *Graphviz* is not installed.

### `colour.utilities.is_matplotlib_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_matplotlib_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *Matplotlib* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *Matplotlib* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *Matplotlib* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *Matplotlib* is not installed.

### colour.utilities.is\_networkx\_installed

colour.utilities.is\_networkx\_installed(raise\_exception: bool = False) → bool

Return whether *NetworkX* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *NetworkX* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *NetworkX* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *NetworkX* is not installed.

### colour.utilities.is\_opencolorio\_installed

colour.utilities.is\_opencolorio\_installed(raise\_exception: bool = False) → bool

Return whether *OpenColorIO* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *OpenColorIO* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *OpenColorIO* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *OpenColorIO* is not installed.

### colour.utilities.is\_openimageio\_installed

colour.utilities.is\_openimageio\_installed(raise\_exception: bool = False) → bool

Return whether *OpenImageIO* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**raise\_exception** (bool) – Whether to raise an exception if *OpenImageIO* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *OpenImageIO* is installed.

**Return type**

bool

**Raises**

**ImportError** – If *OpenImageIO* is not installed.

### `colour.utilities.is_pandas_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_pandas_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *Pandas* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**`raise_exception`** (*bool*) – Whether to raise an exception if *Pandas* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *Pandas* is installed.

**Return type**

*bool*

**Raises**

**`ImportError`** – If *Pandas* is not installed.

### `colour.utilities.is_tqdm_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_tqdm_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *tqdm* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**`raise_exception`** (*bool*) – Whether to raise an exception if *tqdm* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *tqdm* is installed.

**Return type**

*bool*

**Raises**

**`ImportError`** – If *tqdm* is not installed.

### `colour.utilities.is_trimesh_installed`

`colour.utilities.is_trimesh_installed(raise_exception: bool = False) → bool`

Return whether *Trimesh* is installed and available.

**Parameters**

**`raise_exception`** (*bool*) – Whether to raise an exception if *Trimesh* is unavailable.

**Returns**

Whether *Trimesh* is installed.

**Return type**

*bool*

**Raises**

**`ImportError`** – If *Trimesh* is not installed.

### colour.utilities.is\_xxhash\_installed

colour.utilities.is\_xxhash\_installed(raise\_exception: *bool* = *False*) → *bool*

Return whether *xxhash* is installed and available.

#### Parameters

**raise\_exception** (*bool*) – Whether to raise an exception if *xxhash* is unavailable.

#### Returns

Whether *xxhash* is installed.

#### Return type

*bool*

#### Raises

**ImportError** – If *xxhash* is not installed.

### colour.utilities.required

colour.utilities.required(\*requirements: *Literal*['ctrender', 'Graphviz', 'Matplotlib', 'NetworkX', 'OpenColorIO', 'OpenImageIO', 'Pandas', 'tqdm', 'trimesh', 'xxhash']) → *Callable*

Decorate a function to check whether various ancillary package requirements are satisfied.

#### Parameters

**requirements** (*Literal*['ctrender', 'Graphviz', 'Matplotlib', 'NetworkX', 'OpenColorIO', 'OpenImageIO', 'Pandas', 'tqdm', 'trimesh', 'xxhash']) – Requirements to check whether they are satisfied.

#### Return type

*Callable*

### colour.utilities.is\_iterable

colour.utilities.is\_iterable(a: *Any*) → *bool*

Return whether given variable *a* is iterable.

#### Parameters

**a** (*Any*) – Variable *a* to check the iterability.

#### Returns

Whether variable *a* is iterable.

#### Return type

*bool*

#### Examples

```
>>> is_iterable([1, 2, 3])
True
>>> is_iterable(1)
False
```

### colour.utilities.is\_string

colour.utilities.is\_string(*a*: Any) → bool

Return whether given variable *a* is a str-like variable.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to test.

**Returns**

Whether variable *a* is a str-like variable.

**Return type**

bool

#### Examples

```
>>> is_string("I'm a string!")
True
>>> is_string(["I'm a string!"])
False
```

### colour.utilities.is\_numeric

colour.utilities.is\_numeric(*a*: Any) → bool

Return whether given variable *a* is a Real-like variable.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to test.

**Returns**

Whether variable *a* is a Real-like variable.

**Return type**

bool

#### Examples

```
>>> is_numeric(1)
True
>>> is_numeric((1,))
False
```

### colour.utilities.is\_integer

colour.utilities.is\_integer(*a*: Any) → bool

Return whether given variable *a* is an numpy.integer-like variable under given threshold.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to test.

**Returns**

Whether variable *a* is an numpy.integer-like variable.

**Return type**

bool

## Notes

- The determination threshold is defined by the `colour.algebra.common.INTEGER_THRESHOLD` attribute.

## Examples

```
>>> is_integer(1)
True
>>> is_integer(1.01)
False
```

### `colour.utilities.is_sibling`

`colour.utilities.is_sibling(element: Any, mapping: Mapping) → bool`

Return whether given element type is present in given mapping types.

#### Parameters

- **element** (Any) – Element to check whether its type is present in the mapping types.
- **mapping** (Mapping) – Mapping types.

#### Returns

Whether given element type is present in given mapping types.

#### Return type

`bool`

### `colour.utilities.filter_kwargs`

`colour.utilities.filter_kwargs(function: Callable, **kwargs: Any) → dict`

Filter keyword arguments incompatible with the given function signature.

#### Parameters

- **function** (Callable) – Callable to filter the incompatible keyword arguments.
- **kwargs** (Any) – Keywords arguments.

#### Returns

Filtered keyword arguments.

#### Return type

`dict`

## Examples

```
>>> def fn_a(a):
...     return a
...
>>> def fn_b(a, b=0):
...     return a, b
...
>>> def fn_c(a, b=0, c=0):
...     return a, b, c
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
...
>>> fn_a(1, **filter_kwargs(fn_a, b=2, c=3))
1
>>> fn_b(1, **filter_kwargs(fn_b, b=2, c=3))
(1, 2)
>>> fn_c(1, **filter_kwargs(fn_c, b=2, c=3))
(1, 2, 3)
```

### colour.utilities.filter\_mapping

colour.utilities.filter\_mapping(mapping: Mapping, names: str | Sequence[str]) → dict

Filter given mapping with given names.

#### Parameters

- **mapping** (Mapping) – Mapping to filter.
- **names** (str | Sequence[str]) – Name for given mapping elements or a list of names.

#### Returns

Filtered mapping elements.

#### Return type

dict

### Notes

- If the mapping passed is a colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping class instance, then the lower, slugified and canonical keys are also used for matching.
- To honour the filterers ordering, the return value is a dict class instance.

### Examples

```
>>> class Element:
...     pass
...
>>> mapping = {
...     "Element A": Element(),
...     "Element B": Element(),
...     "Element C": Element(),
...     "Not Element C": Element(),
... }
>>> filter_mapping(mapping, "Element A")
{'Element A': <colour.utilities.common.Element object at 0x...>}
```

### colour.utilities.first\_item

colour.utilities.first\_item(*a*: *Iterable*) → *Any*

Return the first item of given iterable.

#### Parameters

**a** (*Iterable*) – Iterable to get the first item from.

#### Return type

*object*

#### Raises

**StopIteration** – If the iterable is empty.

#### Examples

```
>>> a = range(10)
>>> first_item(a)
0
```

### colour.utilities.copy\_definition

colour.utilities.copy\_definition(*definition*: *Callable*, *name*: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *Callable*

Copy a definition using the same code, globals, defaults, closure, and name.

#### Parameters

- **definition** (*Callable*) – Definition to be copied.
- **name** (*str* | *None*) – Optional definition copy name.

#### Returns

Definition copy.

#### Return type

*Callable*

### colour.utilities.validate\_method

colour.utilities.validate\_method(*method*: *str*, *valid\_methods*: *tuple*, *message*: *str* = "{0}" method is invalid, it must be one of {1}!) → *str*

Validate whether given method exists in the given valid methods and returns the method lower cased.

#### Parameters

- **method** (*str*) – Method to validate.
- **valid\_methods** (*tuple*) – Valid methods.
- **message** (*str*) – Message for the exception.

#### Returns

Method lower cased.

#### Return type

*str*

#### Raises

**ValueError** – If the method does not exist.



## Examples

```
>>> validate_method("Valid", ("Valid", "Yes", "Ok"))
'valid'
```

## colour.utilities.optional

colour.utilities.**optional**(value: *T* | *None*, default: *T*) → *T*

Handle optional argument value by providing a default value.

### Parameters

- **value** (*T* | *None*) – Optional argument value.
- **default** (*T*) – Default argument value if value is *None*.

### Returns

Argument value.

### Return type

*T*

## Examples

```
>>> optional("Foo", "Bar")
'Foo'
>>> optional(None, "Bar")
'Bar'
```

## colour.utilities.slugify

colour.utilities.**slugify**(object\_: *Any*, allow\_unicode: *bool* = *False*) → *str*

Generate a *SEO* friendly and human-readable slug from given object.

Convert to ASCII if allow\_unicode is *False*. Convert spaces or repeated dashes to single dashes. Remove characters that aren't alphanumerics, underscores, or hyphens. Convert to lowercase. Also strip leading and trailing whitespace, dashes, and underscores.

### Parameters

- **object** – Object to convert to a slug.
- **allow\_unicode** (*bool*) – Whether to allow unicode characters in the generated slug.
- **object\_** (*Any*) –

### Returns

Generated slug.

### Return type

*str*

### References

[DjangoSFoundation22]

### Examples

```
>>> slugify(
...     " Jack & Jill like numbers 1,2,3 and 4 and silly characters ?%.$!/"
... )
'jack-jill-like-numbers-123-and-4-and-silly-characters'
```

### colour.utilities.int\_digest

colour.utilities.**int\_digest**(args: *str* | *bytes* | *bytearray* | *memoryview* | *array.ArrayType[int]*, seed: *int* = 0) → *int*

Generate an integer digest for given argument using *xxhash* if available or falling back to *hash()* if not.

#### Parameters

- **args** (*str* | *bytes* | *bytearray* | *memoryview* | *array.ArrayType[int]*) – Argument to generate the int digest of.
- **seed** (*int*) – Seed used to alter result predictably.

#### Returns

Integer digest.

#### Return type

*int*

### Array

colour.utilities

<code>MixinDataclassFields()</code>	A mixin providing fields introspection for the dataclass-like class fields.
<code>MixinDataclassIterable()</code>	A mixin providing iteration capabilities over the dataclass-like class fields.
<code>MixinDataclassArray()</code>	A mixin providing conversion methods for dataclass-like class conversion to <i>numpy.ndarray</i> class.
<code>MixinDataclassArithmetic()</code>	A mixin providing mathematical operations for dataclass-like class.

### `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields`

**class** `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields`

Bases: `object`

A mixin providing fields introspection for the dataclass-like class fields.

#### Attributes

- `fields`

**property** `fields`: `tuple`

Getter property for the fields of the dataclass-like class.

#### Returns

Tuple of dataclass-like class fields.

#### Return type

`tuple`

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

### `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable`

**class** `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable`

Bases: `MixinDataclassFields`

A mixin providing iteration capabilities over the dataclass-like class fields.

#### Attributes

- `keys`
- `values`
- `items`

#### Methods

- `__iter__()`

#### Notes

- The `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable` class inherits the methods from the following class:
  - `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields`

**property** `keys`: `tuple`

Getter property for the dataclass-like class keys, i.e. the field names.

#### Returns

dataclass-like class keys.

#### Return type

`tuple`

**property values:** `tuple`

Getter property for the dataclass-like class values, i.e. the field values.

**Returns**

dataclass-like class values.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**property items:** `tuple`

Getter property for the dataclass-like class items, i.e. the field names and values.

**Returns**

dataclass-like class items.

**Return type**

`tuple`

**`__iter__()`** → *Generator*

Return a generator for the dataclass-like class fields.

**Yields**

*Generator* – dataclass-like class field generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

## `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArray`

### **class** `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArray`

Bases: `MixinDataclassIterable`

A mixin providing conversion methods for dataclass-like class conversion to `numpy.ndarray` class.

### Methods

- `__array__()`

### Notes

- The `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArray` class inherits the methods from the following classes:

- `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable`
- `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields`

**`__array__`**(*dtype*: `Type[DTypeReal]` | `None` = `None`) → `ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Implement support for dataclass-like class conversion to `numpy.ndarray` class.

A field set to `None` will be filled with `np.nan` according to the shape of the first field not set with `None`.

**Parameters**

**`dtype`** (`Type[DTypeReal]` | `None`) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion to `np.ndarray`, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

**Returns**

dataclass-like class converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic****class** `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic`Bases: `MixinDataclassArray`

A mixin providing mathematical operations for dataclass-like class.

**Methods**

- `__iadd__()`
- `__add__()`
- `__isub__()`
- `__sub__()`
- `__imul__()`
- `__mul__()`
- `__idiv__()`
- `__div__()`
- `__ipow__()`
- `__pow__()`
- `arithmetical_operation()`

**Notes**

- The `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` class inherits the methods from the following classes:
  - `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArray`
  - `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable`
  - `colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields`

`__add__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for addition.

**Parameters****a** (*Any*) – Variable *a* to add.**Returns**

Variable added dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`__iadd__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for in-place addition.

**Parameters****a** (*Any*) – Variable *a* to add in-place.**Returns**

In-place variable added dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--sub--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for subtraction.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to subtract.

**Returns**

Variable subtracted dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--isub--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for in-place subtraction.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to subtract in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable subtracted dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--mul--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for multiplication.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to multiply by.

**Returns**

Variable multiplied dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--imul--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for in-place multiplication.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to multiply by in-place.

**Returns**

In-place variable multiplied dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--div--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for division.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to divide by.

**Returns**

Variable divided dataclass-like class.

**Return type**

dataclass

`--idiv--`(*a*: Any) → Dataclass

Implement support for in-place division.

**Parameters**

*a* (Any) – Variable *a* to divide by in-place.

### Returns

In-place variable divided dataclass-like class.

### Return type

dataclass

`__itruediv__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for in-place division.

### Parameters

**a** (Any) – Variable *a* to divide by in-place.

### Returns

In-place variable divided dataclass-like class.

### Return type

dataclass

`__truediv__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for division.

### Parameters

**a** (Any) – Variable *a* to divide by.

### Returns

Variable divided dataclass-like class.

### Return type

dataclass

`__pow__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for exponentiation.

### Parameters

**a** (Any) – Variable *a* to exponentiate by.

### Returns

Variable exponentiated dataclass-like class.

### Return type

dataclass

`__ipow__(a: Any) → Dataclass`

Implement support for in-place exponentiation.

### Parameters

**a** (Any) – Variable *a* to exponentiate by in-place.

### Returns

In-place variable exponentiated dataclass-like class.

### Return type

dataclass

`arithmetical_operation(a: Any, operation: str, in_place: bool = False) → Dataclass`

Perform given arithmetical operation with *a* operand on the dataclass-like class.

### Parameters

- **a** (Any) – Operand.
- **operation** (str) – Operation to perform.
- **in\_place** (bool) – Operation happens in place.

### Returns

dataclass-like class with arithmetical operation performed.

**Return type**  
dataclass

<code>as_array(a[, dtype])</code>	Convert given variable <i>a</i> to <code>numpy.ndarray</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_int(a[, dtype])</code>	Attempt to convert given variable <i>a</i> to <code>numpy.integer</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_float(a[, dtype])</code>	Attempt to convert given variable <i>a</i> to <code>numpy.floating</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_int_array(a[, dtype])</code>	Convert given variable <i>a</i> to <code>numpy.ndarray</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_float_array(a[, dtype])</code>	Convert given variable <i>a</i> to <code>numpy.ndarray</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_int_scalar(a[, dtype])</code>	Convert given <i>a</i> variable to <code>numpy.integer</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>as_float_scalar(a[, dtype])</code>	Convert given <i>a</i> variable to <code>numpy.floating</code> using given <code>numpy.dtype</code> .
<code>set_default_int_dtype([dtype])</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> default <code>numpy.integer</code> precision by setting <code>colour.constant.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT</code> attribute with given <code>numpy.dtype</code> wherever the attribute is imported.
<code>set_default_float_dtype([dtype])</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> default <code>numpy.floating</code> precision by setting <code>colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT</code> attribute with given <code>numpy.dtype</code> wherever the attribute is imported.
<code>to_domain_1(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> to domain '1'.
<code>to_domain_10(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> to domain '10', used by <i>Munsell Renotation System</i> .
<code>to_domain_100(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> to domain '100'.
<code>to_domain_degrees(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> to degrees domain.
<code>to_domain_int(a[, bit_depth, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> to int domain.
<code>from_range_1(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> from range '1'.
<code>from_range_10(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> from range '10', used by <i>Munsell Renotation System</i> .
<code>from_range_100(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> from range '100'.
<code>from_range_degrees(a[, scale_factor, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> from degrees range.
<code>from_range_int(a[, bit_depth, dtype])</code>	Scale given array <i>a</i> from int range.
<code>is_ndarray_copy_enabled()</code>	Return whether <i>Colour</i> <code>numpy.ndarray</code> copy is enabled: Various API objects return a copy of their internal <code>numpy.ndarray</code> for safety purposes but this can be a slow operation impacting performance.
<code>set_ndarray_copy_enable(enable)</code>	Set <i>Colour</i> <code>numpy.ndarray</code> copy enabled state.
<code>ndarray_copy_enable(enable)</code>	Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting <i>Colour</i> <code>numpy.ndarray</code> copy enabled state.
<code>ndarray_copy(a)</code>	Return a <code>numpy.ndarray</code> copy if the relevant <i>Colour</i> state is enabled: Various API objects return a copy of their internal <code>numpy.ndarray</code> for safety purposes but this can be a slow operation impacting performance.
<code>closest_indexes(a, b)</code>	Return the array <i>a</i> closest element indexes to the reference array <i>b</i> elements.
<code>closest(a, b)</code>	Return the closest array <i>a</i> elements to the reference array <i>b</i> elements.
<code>interval(distribution[, unique])</code>	Return the interval size of given distribution.
<code>is_uniform(distribution)</code>	Return whether given distribution is uniform.

continues on next page



Table 5 – continued from previous page

<code>has_only_nan(a)</code>	Return whether given array <i>a</i> contains only NaN values.
<code>in_array(a, b[, tolerance])</code>	Return whether each element of the array <i>a</i> is also present in the array <i>b</i> within given tolerance.
<code>tstack(a[, dtype])</code>	Stack given array of arrays <i>a</i> along the last axis (tail) to produce a stacked array.
<code>tsplit(a[, dtype])</code>	Split given stacked array <i>a</i> along the last axis (tail) to produce an array of arrays.
<code>row_as_diagonal(a)</code>	Return the rows of given array <i>a</i> as diagonal matrices.
<code>orient(a[, orientation])</code>	Orient given array <i>a</i> according to given orientation.
<code>centroid(a)</code>	Return the centroid indexes of given array <i>a</i> .
<code>fill_nan(a[, method, default])</code>	Fill given array <i>a</i> NaN values according to given method.
<code>ndarray_write(a)</code>	Define a context manager setting given array <i>a</i> writeable to operate one and then read-only.
<code>zeros(shape[, dtype, order])</code>	Wrap <code>np.zeros()</code> definition to create an array with the active <code>numpy.dtype</code> defined by the <code>colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT</code> attribute.
<code>ones(shape[, dtype, order])</code>	Wrap <code>np.ones()</code> definition to create an array with the active <code>numpy.dtype</code> defined by the <code>colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT</code> attribute.
<code>full(shape, fill_value[, dtype, order])</code>	Wrap <code>np.full()</code> definition to create an array with the active type defined by the:attr:colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT attribute.
<code>index_along_last_axis(a, indexes)</code>	Reduce the dimension of array <i>a</i> by one, by using an array of indexes to pick elements off the last axis.
<code>format_array_as_row(a[, decimals, separator])</code>	Format given array <i>a</i> as a row.

## colour.utilities.as\_array

`colour.utilities.as_array(a: ArrayLike, dtype: Type[DType] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Convert given variable *a* to `numpy.ndarray` using given `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DType] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

Variable *a* converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> as_array([1, 2, 3])
array([1, 2, 3]...)
>>> as_array([1, 2, 3], dtype=DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT)
array([ 1.,  2.,  3.]
```

### colour.utilities.as\_int

colour.utilities.**as\_int**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeInt] | None = None) → NDArrayInt

Attempt to convert given variable *a* to `numpy.integer` using given `numpy.dtype`. If variable *a* is not a scalar or 0-dimensional, it is converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

#### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeInt] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT` attribute.

#### Returns

Variable *a* converted to `numpy.integer`.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> as_int(np.array(1))
1
>>> as_int(np.array([1]))
array([1])
>>> as_int(np.arange(10))
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]...)
```

### colour.utilities.as\_float

colour.utilities.**as\_float**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → NDArrayFloat

Attempt to convert given variable *a* to `numpy.floating` using given `numpy.dtype`. If variable *a* is not a scalar or 0-dimensional, it is converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

#### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

#### Returns

Variable *a* converted to `numpy.floating`.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> as_float(np.array(1))
1.0
>>> as_float(np.array([1]))
array([ 1.])
>>> as_float(np.arange(10))
array([ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.,  9.])
```

## colour.utilities.as\_int\_array

colour.utilities.**as\_int\_array**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeInt] | None = None) → NDArrayInt

Convert given variable *a* to `numpy.ndarray` using given `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeInt] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

Variable *a* converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> as_int_array([1.0, 2.0, 3.0])
array([1, 2, 3]...)
```

## colour.utilities.as\_float\_array

colour.utilities.**as\_float\_array**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → NDArrayFloat

Convert given variable *a* to `numpy.ndarray` using given `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

Variable *a* converted to `numpy.ndarray`.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> as_float_array([1, 2, 3])
array([ 1.,  2.,  3.]
```

## colour.utilities.as\_int\_scalar

colour.utilities.**as\_int\_scalar**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeInt] | None = None) → int

Convert given *a* variable to `numpy.integer` using given `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeInt] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

*a* variable converted to `numpy.integer`.

### Return type

int

### Warning:

- The return type is effectively annotated as `int` and not `numpy.integer`.

## Examples

```
>>> as_int_scalar(np.array(1))
1
```

## colour.utilities.as\_float\_scalar

colour.utilities.**as\_float\_scalar**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → float

Convert given *a* variable to `numpy.floating` using given `numpy.dtype`.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a* to convert.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

*a* variable converted to `numpy.floating`.

### Return type

float

### Warning:

- The return type is effectively annotated as `float` and not `numpy.floating`.

## Examples

```
>>> as_float_scalar(np.array(1))
1.0
```

### colour.utilities.set\_default\_int\_dtype

colour.utilities.set\_default\_int\_dtype(dtype: *Type[DTypeInt]* = *DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT*) → *None*

Set *Colour* default *numpy.integer* precision by setting colour.constant.DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT attribute with given *numpy.dtype* wherever the attribute is imported.

#### Parameters

**dtype** (*Type[DTypeInt]*) – *numpy.dtype* to set colour.constant.DTYPE\_INT\_DEFAULT with.

#### Return type

*None*

## Notes

- It is possible to define the int precision at import time by setting the *COLOUR\_SCIENCE\_DEFAULT\_INT\_DTYPE* environment variable, for example set *COLOUR\_SCIENCE\_DEFAULT\_INT\_DTYPE=int32*.

**Warning:** This definition is mostly given for consistency purposes with *colour.utilities.set\_default\_float\_dtype()* definition but contrary to the latter, changing *integer* precision will almost certainly completely break *Colour*. With great power comes great responsibility.

## Examples

```
>>> as_int_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('int64')
>>> set_default_int_dtype(np.int32)
>>> as_int_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('int32')
>>> set_default_int_dtype(np.int64)
>>> as_int_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('int64')
```

### colour.utilities.set\_default\_float\_dtype

colour.utilities.set\_default\_float\_dtype(dtype: *Type[DTypeFloat]* = *DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT*) → *None*

Set *Colour* default *numpy.floating* precision by setting colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute with given *numpy.dtype* wherever the attribute is imported.

#### Parameters

**dtype** (*Type[DTypeFloat]*) – *numpy.dtype* to set colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT with.

#### Return type

*None*

**Warning:** Changing *float* precision might result in various *Colour* functionality breaking entirely: <https://github.com/numpy/numpy/issues/6860>. With great power comes great responsibility.

## Notes

- It is possible to define the *float* precision at import time by setting the `COLOUR_SCIENCE_DEFAULT_FLOAT_DTYPE` environment variable, for example `set COLOUR_SCIENCE_DEFAULT_FLOAT_DTYPE=float32`.
- Some definition returning a single-scalar ndarray might not honour the given *float* precision: <https://github.com/numpy/numpy/issues/16353>

## Examples

```
>>> as_float_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('float64')
>>> set_default_float_dtype(np.float16)
>>> as_float_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('float16')
>>> set_default_float_dtype(np.float64)
>>> as_float_array(np.ones(3)).dtype
dtype('float64')
```

## colour.utilities.to\_domain\_1

`colour.utilities.to_domain_1(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 100, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* to domain ‘1’. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘**Reference**’ or ‘**1**’, the definition is almost entirely by-passed and will conveniently convert array *a* to `np.ndarray`.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘**100**’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is divided by `scale_factor`, typically 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (`ArrayLike`) – Array *a* to scale to domain ‘1’.
- **scale\_factor** (`ArrayLike`) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought to domain ‘1’.
- **dtype** (`Type[DTypeFloat] | None`) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled to domain ‘1’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_1(1)
...
array(0.01)
```

## colour.utilities.to\_domain\_10

`colour.utilities.to_domain_10(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 10, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* to domain ‘10’, used by *Munsell Renotation System*. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is almost entirely by-passed and will conveniently convert array *a* to `np.ndarray`.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is multiplied by `scale_factor`, typically 10.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is divided by `scale_factor`, typically 10.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale to domain ‘10’.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought to domain ‘10’.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled to domain ‘10’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     to_domain_10(1)
...
...     array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_10(1)
...
...     array(10.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_10(1)
...
...     array(0.1)
```

## colour.utilities.to\_domain\_100

`colour.utilities.to_domain_100(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 100, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* to domain ‘100’. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’ or ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), the definition is almost entirely by-passed and will conveniently convert array *a* to `np.ndarray`.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is multiplied by `scale_factor`, typically 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale to domain ‘100’.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought to domain ‘100’.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled to domain ‘100’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     to_domain_100(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_100(1)
...
array(100.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_100(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

## colour.utilities.to\_domain\_degrees

colour.utilities.to\_domain\_degrees(*a*: ArrayLike, *scale\_factor*: ArrayLike = 360, *dtype*: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Scale given array *a* to degrees domain. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is almost entirely by-passed and will conveniently convert array *a* to np.ndarray.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is multiplied by *scale\_factor*, typically 360.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is multiplied by *scale\_factor* / 100, typically 360 / 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale to degrees domain.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought to degrees domain.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to np.ndarray.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled to degrees domain.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     to_domain_degrees(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_degrees(1)
...
array(360.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_degrees(1)
...
array(3.6)
```

## colour.utilities.to\_domain\_int

`colour.utilities.to_domain_int(a: ArrayLike, bit_depth: ArrayLike = 8, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* to int domain. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is almost entirely by-passed and will conveniently convert array *a* to `np.ndarray`.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is multiplied by  $2^{bit\_depth} - 1$ .
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is multiplied by  $2^{bit\_depth} - 1$ .

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale to int domain.
- **bit\_depth** (ArrayLike) – Bit-depth, usually *int* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought to int domain.
- **dtype** (`Type[DTypeFloat]` | `None`) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled to int domain.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

- To avoid precision issues and rounding, the scaling is performed on *float* numbers.

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     to_domain_int(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     to_domain_int(1)
...
array(255.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     to_domain_int(1)
...
array(2.55)
```

## colour.utilities.from\_range\_1

`colour.utilities.from_range_1(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 100, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* from range ‘1’. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’ or ‘1’, the definition is entirely by-passed.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is multiplied by *scale\_factor*, typically 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale from range ‘1’.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought from range ‘1’.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled from range ‘1’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The scale conversion of variable *a* happens in-place, i.e. *a* will be mutated!

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
...     array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
...     array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_1(1)
...
...     array(100.0)
```

## colour.utilities.from\_range\_10

`colour.utilities.from_range_10(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 10, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* from range ‘10’, used by *Munsell Renotation System*. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is entirely by-passed.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is divided by *scale\_factor*, typically 10.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is multiplied by *scale\_factor*, typically 10.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale from range ‘10’.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought from range ‘10’.
- **dtype** (`Type[DTypeFloat]` | `None`) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled from range ‘10’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The scale conversion of variable *a* happens in-place, i.e. *a* will be mutated!

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_10(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_10(1)
...
array(0.1)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_10(1)
...
array(10.0)
```

## colour.utilities.from\_range\_100

`colour.utilities.from_range_100(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 100, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* from range ‘100’. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’ or ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), the definition is entirely by-passed.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is divided by *scale\_factor*, typically 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale from range ‘100’.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought from range ‘100’.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled from range ‘100’.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The scale conversion of variable *a* happens in-place, i.e. *a* will be mutated!

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_100(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_100(1)
...
array(0.01)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_100(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

## colour.utilities.from\_range\_degrees

`colour.utilities.from_range_degrees(a: ArrayLike, scale_factor: ArrayLike = 360, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* from degrees range. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is entirely by-passed.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is divided by *scale\_factor*, typically 360.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is divided by *scale\_factor* / 100, typically 360 / 100.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale from degrees range.
- **scale\_factor** (ArrayLike) – Scale factor, usually *numeric* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought from degrees range.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled from degrees range.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The scale conversion of variable *a* happens in-place, i.e. *a* will be mutated!

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_degrees(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_degrees(1)
...
array(0.0027777...)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_degrees(1)
...
array(0.277777...)
```

## colour.utilities.from\_range\_int

`colour.utilities.from_range_int(a: ArrayLike, bit_depth: ArrayLike = 8, dtype: Type[DTypeFloat] | None = None) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Scale given array *a* from int range. The behaviour is as follows:

- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘Reference’, the definition is entirely by-passed.
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘1’, array *a* is converted to `np.ndarray` and divided by  $2^{\text{bit\_depth} - 1}$ .
- If *Colour* domain-range scale is ‘100’ (currently unsupported private value only used for unit tests), array *a* is converted to `np.ndarray` and divided by  $2^{\text{bit\_depth} - 1}$ .

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to scale from int range.
- **bit\_depth** (ArrayLike) – Bit-depth, usually *int* but can be a `numpy.ndarray` if some axis need different scaling to be brought from int range.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeFloat] | None) – Data type used for the conversion to `np.ndarray`.

### Returns

Array *a* scaled from int range.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

**Warning:** The scale conversion of variable *a* happens in-place, i.e. *a* will be mutated!

## Notes

- To avoid precision issues and rounding, the scaling is performed on *float* numbers.

## Examples

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘Reference’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("Reference"):
...     from_range_int(1)
...
array(1.0)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘1’:

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("1"):
...     from_range_int(1)
...
array(0.0039215...)
```

With *Colour* domain-range scale set to ‘100’ (unsupported):

```
>>> with domain_range_scale("100"):
...     from_range_int(1)
...
array(0.3921568...)
```

## colour.utilities.is\_ndarray\_copy\_enabled

colour.utilities.is\_ndarray\_copy\_enabled() → bool

Return whether *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy is enabled: Various API objects return a copy of their internal `numpy.ndarray` for safety purposes but this can be a slow operation impacting performance.

### Returns

Whether *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy is enabled.

### Return type

bool

## Examples

```
>>> with ndarray_copy_enable(False):
...     is_ndarray_copy_enabled()
...
False
>>> with ndarray_copy_enable(True):
...     is_ndarray_copy_enabled()
...
True
```



## colour.utilities.set\_ndarray\_copy\_enable

colour.utilities.set\_ndarray\_copy\_enable(enable: bool)

Set *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy enabled state.

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) – Whether to enable *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy.

### Examples

```
>>> with ndarray_copy_enable(is_ndarray_copy_enabled()):
...     print(is_ndarray_copy_enabled())
...     set_ndarray_copy_enable(False)
...     print(is_ndarray_copy_enabled())
...
True
False
```

## colour.utilities.ndarray\_copy\_enable

class colour.utilities.ndarray\_copy\_enable(enable: bool)

Define a context manager and decorator temporarily setting *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy enabled state.

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) – Whether to enable or disable *Colour* `numpy.ndarray` copy.

**\_\_init\_\_**(enable: bool) → None

### Parameters

**enable** (bool) –

### Return type

None

### Methods

```
__init__(enable)
```

## colour.utilities.ndarray\_copy

colour.utilities.ndarray\_copy(a: ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]) → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Return a `numpy.ndarray` copy if the relevant *Colour* state is enabled: Various API objects return a copy of their internal `numpy.ndarray` for safety purposes but this can be a slow operation impacting performance.

### Parameters

**a** (ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]) – Array *a* to return a copy of.

### Returns

Array *a* copy according to *Colour* state.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> a = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
>>> id(a) == id(ndarray_copy(a))
False
>>> with ndarray_copy_enable(False):
...     id(a) == id(ndarray_copy(a))
...
True
```

## `colour.utilities.closest_indexes`

`colour.utilities.closest_indexes(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return the array *a* closest element indexes to the reference array *b* elements.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to search for the closest element indexes.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Reference array *b*.

### Returns

Closest array *a* element indexes.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### Examples

```
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         24.31357115,
...         63.62396289,
...         55.71528816,
...         62.70988028,
...         46.84480573,
...         25.40026416,
...     ]
... )
>>> print(closest_indexes(a, 63))
[3]
>>> print(closest_indexes(a, [63, 25]))
[3 5]
```

**colour.utilities.closest**

`colour.utilities.closest(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return the closest array *a* elements to the reference array *b* elements.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to search for the closest element.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Reference array *b*.

**Returns**

Closest array *a* elements.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         24.31357115,
...         63.62396289,
...         55.71528816,
...         62.70988028,
...         46.84480573,
...         25.40026416,
...     ]
... )
>>> closest(a, 63)
array([ 62.70988028])
>>> closest(a, [63, 25])
array([ 62.70988028,  25.40026416])
```

**colour.utilities.interval**

`colour.utilities.interval(distribution: ArrayLike, unique: bool = True) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return the interval size of given distribution.

**Parameters**

- **distribution** (ArrayLike) – Distribution to retrieve the interval.
- **unique** (bool) – Whether to return unique intervals if the distribution is non-uniformly spaced or the complete intervals

**Returns**

Distribution interval.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

Uniformly spaced variable:

```
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> interval(y)
array([ 1.])
>>> interval(y, False)
array([ 1., 1., 1., 1.])
```

Non-uniformly spaced variable:

```
>>> y = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 8])
>>> interval(y)
array([ 1., 4.])
>>> interval(y, False)
array([ 1., 1., 1., 4.])
```

## colour.utilities.is\_uniform

colour.utilities.is\_uniform(*distribution*: ArrayLike) → bool

Return whether given distribution is uniform.

### Parameters

**distribution** (ArrayLike) – Distribution to check the uniformity of.

### Returns

Whether distribution uniform.

### Return type

bool

## Examples

Uniformly spaced variable:

```
>>> a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> is_uniform(a)
True
```

Non-uniformly spaced variable:

```
>>> a = np.array([1, 2, 3.1415, 4, 5])
>>> is_uniform(a)
False
```

## colour.utilities.has\_only\_nan

colour.utilities.has\_only\_nan(*a*: ArrayLike) → bool

Return whether given array *a* contains only NaN values.

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to check whether it contains only NaN values.

### Returns

Whether array *a* contains only NaN values.

**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```
>>> has_only_nan(None)
True
>>> has_only_nan([None, None])
True
>>> has_only_nan([True, None])
False
>>> has_only_nan([0.1, np.nan, 0.3])
False
```

**colour.utilities.in\_array**

`colour.utilities.in_array(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike, tolerance: Real = EPSILON) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return whether each element of the array *a* is also present in the array *b* within given tolerance.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to test the elements from.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – The array *b* against which to test the elements of array *a*.
- **tolerance** (Real) – Tolerance value.

**Returns**

A bool array with array *a* shape describing whether an element of array *a* is present in array *b* within given tolerance.

**Return type**`numpy.ndarray`**References**

[Yor14]

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array([0.50, 0.60])
>>> b = np.linspace(0, 10, 101)
>>> np.in1d(a, b)
array([ True, False], dtype=bool)
>>> in_array(a, b)
array([ True,  True], dtype=bool)
```

## colour.utilities.tstack

colour.utilities.**tstack**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeBoolean] | Type[DTypeReal] | None = None)  
 → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Stack given array of arrays *a* along the last axis (tail) to produce a stacked array.

It is used to stack an array of arrays produced by the `colour.utilities.tsplit()` definition.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array of arrays *a* to stack along the last axis.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeBoolean] | Type[DTypeReal] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for initial conversion to `numpy.ndarray`, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

### Returns

Stacked array.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> a = 0
>>> tstack([a, a, a])
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> a = np.arange(0, 6)
>>> tstack([a, a, a])
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 2.,  2.,  2.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  4.,  4.],
       [ 5.,  5.,  5.]])
>>> a = np.reshape(a, (1, 6))
>>> tstack([a, a, a])
array([[[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
        [ 2.,  2.,  2.],
        [ 3.,  3.,  3.],
        [ 4.,  4.,  4.],
        [ 5.,  5.,  5.]])])
>>> a = np.reshape(a, (1, 1, 6))
>>> tstack([a, a, a])
array([[[[ 0.,  0.,  0.],
          [ 1.,  1.,  1.],
          [ 2.,  2.,  2.],
          [ 3.,  3.,  3.],
          [ 4.,  4.,  4.],
          [ 5.,  5.,  5.]])])])
```

**colour.utilities.tsplit**

colour.utilities.**tsplit**(*a*: ArrayLike, *dtype*: Type[DTypeBoolean] | Type[DTypeReal] | None = None)  
 → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Split given stacked array *a* along the last axis (tail) to produce an array of arrays.

It is used to split a stacked array produced by the `colour.utilities.tstack()` definition.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Stacked array *a* to split.
- **dtype** (Type[DTypeBoolean] | Type[DTypeReal] | None) – `numpy.dtype` to use for initial conversion to `numpy.ndarray`, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.

**Returns**

Array of arrays.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array([0, 0, 0])
>>> tsplit(a)
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
>>> a = np.array(
...     [[0, 0, 0], [1, 1, 1], [2, 2, 2], [3, 3, 3], [4, 4, 4], [5, 5, 5]]
... )
>>> tsplit(a)
array([[ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.]])
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         [
...             [0, 0, 0],
...             [1, 1, 1],
...             [2, 2, 2],
...             [3, 3, 3],
...             [4, 4, 4],
...             [5, 5, 5],
...         ]
...     ]
... )
>>> tsplit(a)
array([[[ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.]],
       [[ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.]],
       [[ 0.,  1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.]])
```

**colour.utilities.row\_as\_diagonal**

`colour.utilities.row_as_diagonal(a: ArrayLike) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return the rows of given array *a* as diagonal matrices.

**Parameters**

*a* (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to returns the rows of as diagonal matrices.

**Returns**

Array *a* rows as diagonal matrices.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Cas14]

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.25891593, 0.07299478, 0.36586996],
...         [0.30851087, 0.37131459, 0.16274825],
...         [0.71061831, 0.67718718, 0.09562581],
...         [0.71588836, 0.76772047, 0.15476079],
...         [0.92985142, 0.22263399, 0.88027331],
...     ]
... )
>>> row_as_diagonal(a)
array([[ [ 0.25891593,  0.          ,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.07299478,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.          ,  0.36586996]],

       [[ 0.30851087,  0.          ,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.37131459,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.          ,  0.16274825]],

       [[ 0.71061831,  0.          ,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.67718718,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.          ,  0.09562581]],

       [[ 0.71588836,  0.          ,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.76772047,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.          ,  0.15476079]],

       [[ 0.92985142,  0.          ,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.22263399,  0.          ],
        [ 0.          ,  0.          ,  0.88027331]]])
```



**colour.utilities.orient**

`colour.utilities.orient(a: ArrayLike, orientation: Literal['Ignore', 'Flip', 'Flop', '90 CW', '90 CCW', '180'] | str = 'Ignore') → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Orient given array *a* according to given orientation.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to orient.
- **orientation** (*Literal*['Ignore', 'Flip', 'Flop', '90 CW', '90 CCW', '180'] | str) – Orientation to perform.

**Returns**

Oriented array.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.tile(np.arange(5), (5, 1))
>>> a
array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
       [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]])
>>> orient(a, "90 CW")
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 2.,  2.,  2.,  2.,  2.],
       [ 3.,  3.,  3.,  3.,  3.],
       [ 4.,  4.,  4.,  4.,  4.]])
>>> orient(a, "Flip")
array([[ 4.,  3.,  2.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 4.,  3.,  2.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 4.,  3.,  2.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 4.,  3.,  2.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 4.,  3.,  2.,  1.,  0.]])
```

**colour.utilities.centroid**

`colour.utilities.centroid(a: ArrayLike) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Return the centroid indexes of given array *a*.

**Parameters**

**a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to returns the centroid indexes of.

**Returns**

Array *a* centroid indexes.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.tile(np.arange(0, 5), (5, 1))
>>> centroid(a)
array([2, 3]...)
```

## colour.utilities.fill\_nan

colour.utilities.**fill\_nan**(*a*: ArrayLike, *method*: [Literal](#)['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | *str* = 'Interpolation', *default*: Real = 0) → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Fill given array *a* NaN values according to given method.

### Parameters

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to fill the NaNs of.
- **method** ([Literal](#)['Interpolation', 'Constant'] | *str*) – *Interpolation* method linearly interpolates through the NaN values, *Constant* method replaces NaN values with default.
- **default** (Real) – Value to use with the *Constant* method.

### Returns

NaNs filled array *a*.

### Return type

numpy.ndarray

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.1, 0.2, np.nan, 0.4, 0.5])
>>> fill_nan(a)
array([ 0.1,  0.2,  0.3,  0.4,  0.5])
>>> fill_nan(a, method="Constant")
array([ 0.1,  0.2,  0. ,  0.4,  0.5])
```

## colour.utilities.ndarray\_write

colour.utilities.**ndarray\_write**(*a*: ArrayLike) → [Generator](#)

Define a context manager setting given array *a* writeable to operate one and then read-only.

### Parameters

**a** (ArrayLike) – Array *a* to operate on.

### Yields

*Generator* – Array *a* operated.

### Return type

[Generator](#)

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.linspace(0, 1, 10)
>>> a.setflags(write=False)
>>> try:
...     a += 1
... except ValueError:
...     pass
...
>>> with ndarray_write(a):
...     a += 1
...
```

## colour.utilities.zeros

colour.utilities.zeros(shape: *int* | *Tuple*[*int*, ...], dtype: *Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None* = *None*, order: *Literal*['C', 'F'] = 'C') → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Wrap np.zeros() definition to create an array with the active `numpy.dtype` defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.

### Parameters

- **shape** (*int* | *Tuple*[*int*, ...]) – Shape of the new array, e.g., (2, 3) or 2.
- **dtype** (*Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None*) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.
- **order** (*Literal*['C', 'F']) – Whether to store multi-dimensional data in row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order in memory.

### Returns

Array of given shape and `numpy.dtype`, filled with zeros.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Examples

```
>>> zeros(3)
array([ 0.,  0.,  0.])
```

## colour.utilities.ones

colour.utilities.ones(shape: *int* | *Tuple*[*int*, ...], dtype: *Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None* = *None*, order: *Literal*['C', 'F'] = 'C') → ndarray[Any, dtype[\_ScalarType\_co]]

Wrap np.ones() definition to create an array with the active `numpy.dtype` defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.

### Parameters

- **shape** (*int* | *Tuple*[*int*, ...]) – Shape of the new array, e.g., (2, 3) or 2.
- **dtype** (*Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None*) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.

- **order** (`Literal['C', 'F']`) – Whether to store multi-dimensional data in row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order in memory.

#### Returns

Array of given shape and type, filled with ones.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```
>>> ones(3)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.]
```

### colour.utilities.full

`colour.utilities.full(shape: int | Tuple[int, ...], fill_value: Real, dtype: Type[DTypeReal] | None = None, order: Literal['C', 'F'] = 'C') → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Wrap `np.full()` definition to create an array with the active type defined by the:attr:colour.constant.DTYPE\_FLOAT\_DEFAULT attribute.

#### Parameters

- **shape** (`int` | `Tuple`[`int`, ...]) – Shape of the new array, e.g., (2, 3) or 2.
- **fill\_value** (*Real*) – Fill value.
- **dtype** (*Type*[*DTypeReal*] | *None*) – `numpy.dtype` to use for conversion, default to the `numpy.dtype` defined by the `colour.constant.DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` attribute.
- **order** (`Literal['C', 'F']`) – Whether to store multi-dimensional data in row-major (C-style) or column-major (Fortran-style) order in memory.

#### Returns

Array of given shape and `numpy.dtype`, filled with given value.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

#### Examples

```
>>> ones(3)
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.]
```

### colour.utilities.index\_along\_last\_axis

`colour.utilities.index_along_last_axis(a: ArrayLike, indexes: ArrayLike) → ndarray[Any, dtype[_ScalarType_co]]`

Reduce the dimension of array *a* by one, by using an array of indexes to pick elements off the last axis.

#### Parameters

- **a** (*ArrayLike*) – Array *a* to be indexed.
- **indexes** (*ArrayLike*) – *integer* array with the same shape as *a* but with one dimension fewer, containing indices to the last dimension of *a*. All elements must be numbers between 0 and *m* - 1.

**Returns**

Indexed array *a*.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**Raises**

- **ValueError** – If the array *a* and indexes have incompatible shapes.
- **IndexError** – If indexes has elements outside of the allowed range of 0 to *m* - 1 or if it's not an *integer* array.

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array(
...     [
...         [0.3, 0.5, 6.9],
...         [3.3, 4.4, 1.6],
...         [4.4, 7.5, 2.3],
...         [2.3, 1.6, 7.4],
...     ],
...     [
...         [2.0, 5.9, 2.8],
...         [6.2, 4.9, 8.6],
...         [3.7, 9.7, 7.3],
...         [6.3, 4.3, 3.2],
...     ],
...     [
...         [0.8, 1.9, 0.7],
...         [5.6, 4.0, 1.7],
...         [6.7, 8.2, 1.7],
...         [1.2, 7.1, 1.4],
...     ],
...     [
...         [4.0, 4.8, 8.9],
...         [4.0, 0.3, 6.9],
...         [3.5, 7.1, 4.5],
...         [1.4, 1.9, 1.6],
...     ],
... )
>>> indexes = np.array(
...     [[2, 0, 1, 1], [2, 1, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1, 2], [0, 0, 1, 2]]
... )
>>> index_along_last_axis(a, indexes)
array([[ 6.9,  3.3,  7.5,  1.6],
       [ 2.8,  4.9,  9.7,  6.3],
       [ 0.8,  5.6,  8.2,  1.4],
       [ 4. ,  4. ,  7.1,  1.6]])
```

This function can be used to compute the result of `np.min()` along the last axis given the corresponding `np.argmin()` indexes.

```
>>> indexes = np.argmin(a, axis=-1)
>>> np.array_equal(index_along_last_axis(a, indexes), np.min(a, axis=-1))
True
```

In particular, this can be used to manipulate the indexes given by functions like `np.min()` before indexing the array. For example, to get elements directly following the smallest elements:

```
>>> index_along_last_axis(a, (indexes + 1) % 3)
array([[ 0.5,  3.3,  4.4,  7.4],
       [ 5.9,  8.6,  9.7,  6.3],
       [ 0.8,  5.6,  6.7,  7.1],
       [ 4.8,  6.9,  7.1,  1.9]])
```

**colour.utilities.format\_array\_as\_row**

`colour.utilities.format_array_as_row(a: ArrayLike, decimals: int = 7, separator: str = ' ') → str`  
Format given array *a* as a row.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Array to format.
- **decimals** (int) – Decimal count to use when formatting as a row.
- **separator** (str) – Separator used to join the array *a* items.

**Returns**

Array formatted as a row.

**Return type**

str

**Examples**

```
>>> format_array_as_row([1.25, 2.5, 3.75])
'1.2500000 2.5000000 3.7500000'
>>> format_array_as_row([1.25, 2.5, 3.75], 3)
'1.250 2.500 3.750'
>>> format_array_as_row([1.25, 2.5, 3.75], 3, ", ")
'1.250, 2.500, 3.750'
```

**Metrics**

`colour.utilities`

<code>metric_mse(a, b[, axis])</code>	Compute the mean squared error (MSE) or mean squared deviation (MSD) between given variables <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> .
<code>metric_psnr(a, b[, max_a, axis])</code>	Compute the peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) between given variables <i>a</i> and <i>b</i> .

**colour.utilities.metric\_mse**

`colour.utilities.metric_mse(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike, axis: int | Tuple[int] | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the mean squared error (MSE) or mean squared deviation (MSD) between given variables *a* and *b*.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Variable *b*.
- **axis** (int | Tuple[int] | None) – Axis or axes along which the means are computed. The default is to compute the mean of the flattened array. If this is a tuple of ints, a mean is performed over multiple axes, instead of a single axis or all the axes as before.

**Returns**

Mean squared error (MSE).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Wikipedia03c]

**Examples**

```
>>> a = np.array([0.48222001, 0.31654775, 0.22070353])
>>> b = a * 0.9
>>> metric_mse(a, b)
0.0012714...
```

**colour.utilities.metric\_psnr**

`colour.utilities.metric_psnr(a: ArrayLike, b: ArrayLike, max_a: Real = 1, axis: int | Tuple[int] | None = None) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute the peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR) between given variables *a* and *b*.

**Parameters**

- **a** (ArrayLike) – Variable *a*.
- **b** (ArrayLike) – Variable *b*.
- **max\_a** (Real) – Maximum possible pixel value of the *a* variable.
- **axis** (int | Tuple[int] | None) – Axis or axes along which the means are computed. The default is to compute the mean of the flattened array. If this is a tuple of ints, a mean is performed over multiple axes, instead of a single axis or all the axes as before.

**Returns**

Peak signal-to-noise ratio (PSNR).

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

References

[Wikipedia04a]

Examples

```
>>> a = np.array([0.48222001, 0.31654775, 0.22070353])
>>> b = a * 0.9
>>> metric_psnr(a, b)
28.9568515...
```

Data Structures

colour.utilities

<code>CanonicalMapping([data])</code>	Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object with support for slugs, i.e. <i>SEO</i> friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.
<code>LazyCanonicalMapping([data])</code>	Implement a lazy delimiter and case-insensitive <code>dict</code> -like object inheriting from <code>colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping</code> class.
<code>Lookup</code> <code>Node(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Extend <code>dict</code> type to provide a lookup by value(s). Represent a basic node supporting the creation of basic node trees.
<code>Structure(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Define a <code>dict</code> -like object allowing to access key values using dot syntax.

colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping

**class** colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping(*data*: `Generator` | `Mapping` | `None` = `None`, *\*\*kwargs*: `Any`)

Bases: `MutableMapping`

Implement a delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object with support for slugs, i.e. *SEO* friendly and human-readable version of the keys but also canonical keys, i.e. slugified keys without delimiters.

The item keys are expected to be `str`-like objects thus supporting the `str.lower()` method. Setting items is done by using the given keys. Retrieving or deleting an item and testing whether an item exist is done by transforming the item's key in a sequence as follows:

- *Original Key*
- *Lowercase Key*
- *Slugified Key*
- *Canonical Key*

For example, given the McCamy 1992 key:

- *Original Key* : McCamy 1992
- *Lowercase Key* : mccamy 1992
- *Slugified Key* : mccamy-1992



- *Canonical Key* : mccamy1992

### Parameters

- **data** (*Generator* | *Mapping* | *None*) – Data to store into the delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object at initialisation.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

### Attributes

- data

### Methods

- `__init__()`
- `__repr__()`
- `__setitem__()`
- `__getitem__()`
- `__delitem__()`
- `__contains__()`
- `__iter__()`
- `__len__()`
- `__eq__()`
- `__ne__()`
- `copy()`
- `lower_keys()`
- `lower_items()`
- `slugified_keys()`
- `slugified_items()`
- `canonical_keys()`
- `canonical_items()`

### Examples

```
>>> methods = CanonicalMapping({"McCamy 1992": 1, "Hernandez 1999": 2})
>>> methods["mccamy 1992"]
1
>>> methods["MCCAMY 1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy-1992"]
1
>>> methods["mccamy1992"]
1
```

`__init__(data: Generator | Mapping | None = None, **kwargs: Any) → None`

**Parameters**

- **data** (Generator | Mapping | None) –
- **kwargs** (Any) –

**Return type**

None

**property data:** dict

Getter property for the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object data.

**Returns**

Data.

**Return type**

dict

`__repr__() → str`

Return an evaluable string representation of the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

**Returns**

Evaluable string representation.

**Return type**

str

`__setitem__(item: str | Any, value: Any)`

Set given item with given value in the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

**Parameters**

- **item** (str | Any) – Item to set in the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.
- **value** (Any) – Value to store in the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

`__getitem__(item: str | Any) → Any`

Return the value of given item from the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

**Parameters**

**item** (str | Any) – Item to retrieve the value of from the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

**Returns**

Item value.

**Return type**

object

**Notes**

- The item value can be retrieved by using either its lower-case, slugified or canonical variant.

`__delitem__(item: str | Any)`

Delete given item from the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

**Parameters**

**item** (str | Any) – Item to delete from the delimiter and case-insensitive dict-like object.

## Notes

- The item can be deleted by using either its lower-case, slugified or canonical variant.

`__contains__(item: str | Any) → bool`

Return whether the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object contains given item.

### Parameters

**item** (`str` | `Any`) – Item to find whether it is in the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

### Returns

Whether given item is in the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

### Return type

`bool`

## Notes

- The item presence can be checked by using either its lower-case, slugified or canonical variant.

`__iter__() → Generator`

Iterate over the items of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

### Yields

*Generator* – Item generator.

### Return type

*Generator*

## Notes

- The iterated items are the original items.

`__len__() → int`

Return the items count.

### Returns

Items count.

### Return type

`int`

`__eq__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object is equal to given other object.

### Parameters

**other** (`Any`) – Object to test whether it is equal to the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object

### Returns

Whether given object is equal to the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

### Return type

`bool`

`__ne__(other: Any) → bool`

Return whether the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object is not equal to given other object.

**Parameters**

**other** (Any) – Object to test whether it is not equal to the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object

**Returns**

Whether given object is not equal to the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Return type**

`bool`

`copy() → CanonicalMapping`

Return a copy of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Returns**

Case-insensitive `dict`-like object copy.

**Return type**

`CanonicalMapping`

**Warning:**

- The `CanonicalMapping` class copy returned is a *copy* of the object not a *deepcopy*!

`lower_keys() → Generator`

Iterate over the lower-case keys of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

`lower_items() → Generator`

Iterate over the lower-case items of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

`slugified_keys() → Generator`

Iterate over the slugified keys of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

`slugified_items() → Generator`

Iterate over the slugified items of the delimiter and case-insensitive `dict`-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

**canonical\_keys()** → *Generator*

Iterate over the canonical keys of the delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

**canonical\_items()** → *Generator*

Iterate over the canonical items of the delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Item generator.

**Return type**

*Generator*

**\_\_hash\_\_** = None

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

## colour.utilities.LazyCanonicalMapping

**class** colour.utilities.LazyCanonicalMapping(*data*: *Generator* | *Mapping* | *None* = *None*,  
\*\**kwargs*: *Any*)

Bases: *CanonicalMapping*

Implement a lazy delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object inheriting from `colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` class.

The lazy retrieval is performed as follows: If the value is a callable, then it is evaluated and its return value is stored in place of the current value.

**Parameters**

- **data** (*Generator* | *Mapping* | *None*) – Data to store into the lazy delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object at initialisation.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Key / value pairs to store into the mapping at initialisation.

**Methods**

- `__getitem__()`

## Examples

```
>>> def callable_a():
...     print(2)
...     return 2
...
>>> methods = LazyCanonicalMapping({"McCamy": 1, "Hernandez": callable_a})
>>> methods["mccamy"]
1
>>> methods["hernandez"]
2
2
```

**\_\_getitem\_\_**(*item*: *str* | *Any*) → *Any*

Return the value of given item from the lazy delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object.

**Parameters**

**item** (*str* | *Any*) – Item to retrieve the value of from the lazy delimiter and case-insensitive *dict*-like object.

**Returns**

Item value.

**Return type**

*object*

## colour.utilities.Lookup

**class** colour.utilities.Lookup

Bases: *dict*

Extend *dict* type to provide a lookup by value(s).

**Methods**

- `keys_from_value()`
- `first_key_from_value()`

**References**

[[Mana](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> person = Lookup(first_name="John", last_name="Doe", gender="male")
>>> person.first_key_from_value("John")
'first_name'
>>> persons = Lookup(John="Doe", Jane="Doe", Luke="Skywalker")
>>> sorted(persons.keys_from_value("Doe"))
['Jane', 'John']
```

**keys\_from\_value**(*value*: *Any*) → *list*

Get the keys associated with given value.

**Parameters**

**value** (*Any*) – Value to find the associated keys.

**Returns**

Keys associated with given value.

**Return type**

*list*

**first\_key\_from\_value**(*value*: *Any*) → *Any*

Get the first key associated with given value.

**Parameters**

**value** (*Any*) – Value to find the associated first key.

**Returns**

First key associated with given value.

**Return type**`object`**`__weakref__`**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**`colour.utilities.Node`**

**class** `colour.utilities.Node(*args: Any, **kwargs: Any)`

Bases: `object`

Represent a basic node supporting the creation of basic node trees.

**Parameters**

- **name** – Node name.
- **parent** – Parent of the node.
- **children** – Children of the node.
- **data** – The data belonging to this node.
- **args** (`Any`) –
- **kwargs** (`Any`) –

**Return type**`Self`**Attributes**

- `name`
- `parent`
- `children`
- `id`
- `root`
- `leaves`
- `siblings`
- `data`

**Methods**

- `__new__()`
- `__init__()`
- `__str__()`
- `__len__()`
- `is_root()`
- `is_inner()`
- `is_leaf()`
- `walk()`
- `render()`

## Examples

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_a)
>>> node_d = Node("Node D", node_b)
>>> node_e = Node("Node E", node_b)
>>> node_f = Node("Node F", node_d)
>>> node_g = Node("Node G", node_f)
>>> node_h = Node("Node H", node_g)
>>> [node.name for node in node_a.leaves]
['Node H', 'Node E', 'Node C']
>>> print(node_h.root.name)
Node A
>>> len(node_a)
7
```

Return a new instance of the `colour.utilities.Node` class.

### Parameters

- **args** (*Any*) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

### Return type

*Self*

**static** `__new__(cls, *args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → Self`

Return a new instance of the `colour.utilities.Node` class.

### Parameters

- **args** (*Any*) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

### Return type

*Self*

**\_\_init\_\_**(*name: str | None = None, parent: Self | None = None, children: List[Self] | None = None, data: Any | None = None*) → *None*

### Parameters

- **name** (*str | None*) –
- **parent** (*Self | None*) –
- **children** (*List[Self] | None*) –
- **data** (*Any | None*) –

### Return type

*None*

**property name:** *str*

Getter and setter property for the name.

### Parameters

**value** – Value to set the name with.

### Returns

Node name.

### Return type

*str*



**property parent:** `Self | None`

Getter and setter property for the node parent.

**Parameters**

**value** – Parent to set the node with.

**Returns**

Node parent.

**Return type**

`Node` or `None`

**property children:** `List[Self]`

Getter and setter property for the node children.

**Parameters**

**value** – Children to set the node with.

**Returns**

Node children.

**Return type**

`list`

**property id:** `int`

Getter property for the node id.

**Returns**

Node id.

**Return type**

`int`

**property root:** `Self`

Getter property for the node tree.

**Returns**

Node root.

**Return type**

`Node`

**property leaves:** `Generator`

Getter property for the node leaves.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Node leaves.

**property siblings:** `Generator`

Getter property for the node siblings.

**Returns**

Node siblings.

**Return type**

*Generator*

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

**property data:** `Any`

Getter property for the node data.

**Returns**

Node data.

**Return type**`object``__str__()` → `str`

Return a formatted string representation of the node.

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**`class`str```__len__()` → `int`

Return the number of children of the node.

**Returns**

Number of children of the node.

**Return type**`int``is_root()` → `bool`

Return whether the node is a root node.

**Returns**

Whether the node is a root node.

**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_b)
>>> node_a.is_root()
True
>>> node_b.is_root()
False
```

`is_inner()` → `bool`

Return whether the node is an inner node.

**Returns**

Whether the node is an inner node.

**Return type**`bool`**Examples**

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_b)
>>> node_a.is_inner()
False
>>> node_b.is_inner()
True
```

**is\_leaf()** → `bool`

Return whether the node is a leaf node.

**Returns**

Whether the node is a leaf node.

**Return type**

`bool`

**Examples**

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_b)
>>> node_a.is_leaf()
False
>>> node_c.is_leaf()
True
```

**walk(ascendants: `bool` = `False`)** → *Generator*

Return a generator used to walk into `colour.utilities.Node` trees.

**Parameters**

**ascendants** (`bool`) – Whether to walk up the node tree.

**Yields**

*Generator* – Node tree walker.

**Return type**

*Generator*

**Examples**

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_a)
>>> node_d = Node("Node D", node_b)
>>> node_e = Node("Node E", node_b)
>>> node_f = Node("Node F", node_d)
>>> node_g = Node("Node G", node_f)
>>> node_h = Node("Node H", node_g)
>>> for node in node_a.walk():
...     print(node.name)
...
Node B
Node D
Node F
Node G
Node H
Node E
Node C
```

**render(tab\_level: `int` = `0`)**

Render the current node and its children as a string.

**Parameters**

**tab\_level** (`int`) – Initial indentation level

**Returns**

Rendered node tree.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> node_a = Node("Node A")
>>> node_b = Node("Node B", node_a)
>>> node_c = Node("Node C", node_a)
>>> print(node_a.render())
|----"Node A"
|   |----"Node B"
|   |----"Node C"
```

**colour.utilities.Structure**

**class** colour.utilities.**Structure**(\*args: [Any](#), \*\*kwargs: [Any](#))

Bases: `dict`

Define a `dict`-like object allowing to access key values using dot syntax.

**Parameters**

- **args** ([Any](#)) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) – Key / value pairs.

**Methods**

- `__init__()`
- `__setattr__()`
- `__delattr__()`
- `__dir__()`
- `__getattr__()`
- `__setstate__()`

**References**

[[Rak17](#)]

**Examples**

```
>>> person = Structure(first_name="John", last_name="Doe", gender="male")
>>> person.first_name
'John'
>>> sorted(person.keys())
['first_name', 'gender', 'last_name']
>>> person["gender"]
'male'
```

**`__init__`**(\*args: [Any](#), \*\*kwargs: [Any](#)) → [None](#)

**Parameters**

- **args** ([Any](#)) –
- **kwargs** ([Any](#)) –

**Return type**

[None](#)

**`__setattr__`**(name: [str](#), value: [Any](#))

Assign given value to the attribute with given name.

**Parameters**

- **name** ([str](#)) – Name of the attribute to assign the value to.
- **value** ([Any](#)) – Value to assign to the attribute.

**`__delattr__`**(name: [str](#))

Delete the attribute with given name.

**Parameters**

**name** ([str](#)) – Name of the attribute to delete.

**`__dir__`**() → [Iterable](#)

Return a list of valid attributes for the [dict](#)-like object.

**Returns**

List of valid attributes for the [dict](#)-like object.

**Return type**

[list](#)

**`__getattr__`**(name: [str](#)) → [Any](#)

Return the value from the attribute with given name.

**Parameters**

**name** ([str](#)) – Name of the attribute to get the value from.

**Return type**

[object](#)

**Raises**

[AttributeError](#) – If the attribute is not defined.

**`__setstate__`**(state)

Set the object state when unpickling.

**`__weakref__`**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

## Verbose

`colour.utilities`

<code>message_box(message[, width, padding, ...])</code>	Print a message inside a box.
<code>show_warning(message, category, filename, lineno)</code>	Alternative <code>warnings.showwarning()</code> definition that allows traceback printing.
<code>warning(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Issue a warning.
<code>filter_warnings([colour_runtime_warnings, ...])</code>	Filter <i>Colour</i> and also optionally overall Python warnings.
<code>suppress_warnings([colour_runtime_warnings, ...])</code>	Define a context manager filtering <i>Colour</i> and also optionally overall Python warnings.
<code>suppress_stdout()</code>	Define a context manager and decorator temporarily suppressing standard output.
<code>numpy_print_options(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Define a context manager implementing context changes to <i>Numpy</i> print behaviour.
<code>describe_environment([runtime_packages, ...])</code>	Describe <i>Colour</i> running environment, i.e. interpreter, runtime and development packages.
<code>multiline_str(object_, attributes[, ...])</code>	Return a formatted string representation of the given object.
<code>multiline_repr(object_, attributes[, ...])</code>	Return an (almost) evaluable string representation of the given object.

## colour.utilities.message\_box

`colour.utilities.message_box(message: str, width: int = 79, padding: int = 3, print_callable: Callable = print)`

Print a message inside a box.

### Parameters

- **message** (*str*) – Message to print.
- **width** (*int*) – Message box width.
- **padding** (*int*) – Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** (*Callable*) – Callable used to print the message box.

### Examples

```
>>> message = (
...     "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, "
...     "sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna "
...     "aliqua."
... )
>>> message_box(message, width=75)
=====
*                                                                 *
*  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do  *
*  eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.      *
*                                                                 *
=====
>>> message_box(message, width=60)
=====
*                                                                 *
*  Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing                *
*  elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et              *
*  dolore magna aliqua.                                              *
*                                                                 *
=====
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
=====
>>> message_box(message, width=75, padding=16)
=====
*
*      Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
*      adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor
*      incididunt ut labore et dolore magna
*      aliqua.
*
*
=====
```

## colour.utilities.show\_warning

colour.utilities.show\_warning(message: *Warning* | *str*, category: *Type[Warning]*, filename: *str*, lineno: *int*, file: *TextIO* | *None* = *None*, line: *str* | *None* = *None*) → *None*

Alternative `warnings.showwarning()` definition that allows traceback printing.

This definition is expected to be used by setting the `COLOUR_SCIENCE__COLOUR__SHOW_WARNINGS_WITH_TRACEBACK` environment variable prior to importing `colour`.

### Parameters

- **message** (*Warning* | *str*) – Warning message.
- **category** (*Type[Warning]*) – *Warning* sub-class.
- **filename** (*str*) – File path to read the line at lineno from if line is *None*.
- **lineno** (*int*) – Line number to read the line at in filename if line is *None*.
- **file** (*TextIO* | *None*) – file object to write the warning to, defaults to `sys.stderr` attribute.
- **line** (*str* | *None*) – Source code to be included in the warning message.

### Return type

*None*

### Notes

- Setting the `COLOUR_SCIENCE__COLOUR__SHOW_WARNINGS_WITH_TRACEBACK` environment variable will result in the `warnings.showwarning()` definition to be replaced with the `colour.utilities.show_warning()` definition and thus providing complete traceback from the point where the warning occurred.

## colour.utilities.warning

colour.utilities.warning(\*args: *Any*, \*\*kwargs: *Any*)

Issue a warning.

### Parameters

- **args** (*Any*) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (*Any*) – Keywords arguments.

## Examples

```
>>> warning("This is a warning!")
```

## colour.utilities.filter\_warnings

```
colour.utilities.filter_warnings(colour_runtime_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore',  
                                'always', 'module', 'once'] | None = None, colour_usage_warnings:  
                                bool | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] |  
                                None = None, colour_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error',  
                                'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | None = None,  
                                python_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always',  
                                'module', 'once'] | None = None)
```

Filter *Colour* and also optionally overall Python warnings.

The possible values for all the actions, i.e. each argument, are as follows:

- *None* (No action is taken)
- *True* (*ignore*)
- *False* (*default*)
- *error*
- *ignore*
- *always*
- *default*
- *module*
- *once*

### Parameters

- **colour\_runtime\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal`['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* runtime warnings according to the action value.
- **colour\_usage\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal`['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* usage warnings according to the action value.
- **colour\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal`['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* warnings, this also filters *Colour* usage and runtime warnings according to the action value.
- **python\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal`['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | `None`) – Whether to filter *Python* warnings according to the action value.



## Examples

Filtering *Colour* runtime warnings:

```
>>> filter_warnings(colour_runtime_warnings=True)
```

Filtering *Colour* usage warnings:

```
>>> filter_warnings(colour_usage_warnings=True)
```

Filtering *Colour* warnings:

```
>>> filter_warnings(colour_warnings=True)
```

Filtering all the *Colour* and also Python warnings:

```
>>> filter_warnings(python_warnings=True)
```

Enabling all the *Colour* and Python warnings:

```
>>> filter_warnings(*[False] * 4)
```

Enabling all the *Colour* and Python warnings using the *default* action:

```
>>> filter_warnings(*["default"] * 4)
```

Setting back the default state:

```
>>> filter_warnings(colour_runtime_warnings=True)
```

## colour.utilities.suppress\_warnings

```
colour.utilities.suppress_warnings(colour_runtime_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore',
                                     'always', 'module', 'once'] | None = None,
                                   colour_usage_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore',
                                   'always', 'module', 'once'] | None = None, colour_warnings: bool
                                   | Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] |
                                   None = None, python_warnings: bool | Literal['default', 'error',
                                   'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once'] | None = None) → Generator
```

Define a context manager filtering *Colour* and also optionally overall Python warnings.

The possible values for all the actions, i.e. each argument, are as follows:

- *None* (No action is taken)
- *True* (*ignore*)
- *False* (*default*)
- *error*
- *ignore*
- *always*
- *default*
- *module*
- *once*

## Parameters

- **colour\_runtime\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']` | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* runtime warnings according to the action value.
- **colour\_usage\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']` | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* usage warnings according to the action value.
- **colour\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']` | `None`) – Whether to filter *Colour* warnings, this also filters *Colour* usage and runtime warnings according to the action value.
- **python\_warnings** (`bool` | `Literal['default', 'error', 'ignore', 'always', 'module', 'once']` | `None`) – Whether to filter *Python* warnings according to the action value.

#### Return type

`Generator`

### `colour.utilities.suppress_stdout`

#### **class** `colour.utilities.suppress_stdout`

Define a context manager and decorator temporarily suppressing standard output.

#### Examples

```
>>> with suppress_stdout():
...     print("Hello World!")
...
>>> print("Hello World!")
Hello World!
```

`__init__()`

#### Methods

`__init__()`

### `colour.utilities.numpy_print_options`

`colour.utilities.numpy_print_options(*args: Any, **kwargs: Any) → Generator`

Define a context manager implementing context changes to *Numpy* print behaviour.

#### Parameters

- **args** (`Any`) – Arguments.
- **kwargs** (`Any`) – Keywords arguments.

#### Return type

`Generator`

## Examples

```
>>> np.array([np.pi])
array([ 3.1415926...])
>>> with numpy_print_options(formatter={"float": "{:0.1f}".format}):
...     np.array([np.pi])
array([3.1])
```

## colour.utilities.describe\_environment

`colour.utilities.describe_environment(runtime_packages: bool = True, development_packages: bool = False, extras_packages: bool = False, print_environment: bool = True, **kwargs: Any) → defaultdict`

Describe *Colour* running environment, i.e. interpreter, runtime and development packages.

### Parameters

- **runtime\_packages** (bool) – Whether to return the runtime packages versions.
- **development\_packages** (bool) – Whether to return the development packages versions.
- **extras\_packages** (bool) – Whether to return the extras packages versions.
- **print\_environment** (bool) – Whether to print the environment.
- **padding** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Padding on each side of the message.
- **print\_callable** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Callable used to print the message box.
- **width** – {`colour.utilities.message_box()`}, Message box width.
- **kwargs** (Any) –

### Returns

Environment.

### Return type

`collections.defaultdict`

## Examples

```
>>> environment = describe_environment(width=75)
=====
*                                                                 *
* Interpreter :                                                  *
*   python : 3.8.6 (default, Nov 20 2020, 18:29:40)              *
*           [Clang 12.0.0 (clang-1200.0.32.27)]                  *
*                                                                 *
* colour-science.org :                                         *
*   colour : v0.3.16-3-gd8bac475                                *
*                                                                 *
* Runtime :                                                    *
*   imageio : 2.9.0                                             *
*   matplotlib : 3.3.3                                          *
*   networkx : 2.5                                              *
*   numpy : 1.19.4                                              *
*   pandas : 0.25.3                                             *
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

*      pygraphviz : 1.6
*      scipy : 1.5.4
*      tqdm : 4.54.0
*
=====
>>> environment = describe_environment(True, True, True, width=75)
...
=====
*
* Interpreter :
*   python : 3.8.6 (default, Nov 20 2020, 18:29:40)
*           [Clang 12.0.0 (clang-1200.0.32.27)]
*
* colour-science.org :
*   colour : v0.3.16-3-gd8bac475
*
* Runtime :
*   imageio : 2.9.0
*   matplotlib : 3.3.3
*   networkx : 2.5
*   numpy : 1.19.4
*   pandas : 0.25.3
*   pygraphviz : 1.6
*   scipy : 1.5.4
*   tqdm : 4.54.0
*
* Development :
*   biblib-simple : 0.1.1
*   coverage : 5.3
*   coveralls : 2.2.0
*   flake8 : 3.8.4
*   invoke : 1.4.1
*   jupyter : 1.0.0
*   mock : 4.0.2
*   nose : 1.3.7
*   pre-commit : 2.1.1
*   pytest : 6.1.2
*   restructuredtext-lint : 1.3.2
*   sphinx : 3.1.2
*   sphinx_rtd_theme : 0.5.0
*   sphinxcontrib-bibtex : 1.0.0
*   toml : 0.10.2
*   twine : 3.2.0
*   yapf : 0.23.0
*
* Extras :
*   ipywidgets : 7.5.1
*   notebook : 6.1.5
*
=====

```

**colour.utilities.multiline\_str**

`colour.utilities.multiline_str(object_: Any, attributes: List[dict], header_underline: str = '=', section_underline: str = '-', separator: str = ':') → str`

Return a formatted string representation of the given object.

**Parameters**

- **object** – Object to format.
- **attributes** (`List[dict]`) – Attributes to format.
- **header\_underline** (`str`) – Underline character to use for a header.
- **section\_underline** (`str`) – Underline character to use for a section.
- **separator** (`str`) – Separator to use when formatting the attributes and their values.
- **object\_** (`Any`) –

**Returns**

Formatted string representation.

**Return type**

`str`

**Examples**

```
>>> class Data:
...     def __init__(self, a: str, b: int, c: list):
...         self._a = a
...         self._b = b
...         self._c = c
...
...     def __str__(self) -> str:
...         return multiline_str(
...             self,
...             [
...                 {
...                     "formatter": lambda x: (
...                         f"Object - {self.__class__.__name__}"
...                     ),
...                     "header": True,
...                 },
...                 {"line_break": True},
...                 {"label": "Data", "section": True},
...                 {"line_break": True},
...                 {"label": "String", "section": True},
...                 {"name": "_a", "label": 'String "a"'},
...                 {"line_break": True},
...                 {"label": "Integer", "section": True},
...                 {"name": "_b", "label": 'Integer "b"'},
...                 {"line_break": True},
...                 {"label": "List", "section": True},
...                 {
...                     "name": "_c",
...                     "label": 'List "c"',
...                     "formatter": lambda x: "; ".join(x),
...                 },
...             ],
...         )
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
...         ],
...     )
...
>>> print(Data("Foo", 1, ["John", "Doe"]))
Object - Data
=====

Data
----

String
-----
String "a" : Foo

Integer
-----
Integer "b" : 1

List
----
List "c" : John; Doe
```

### colour.utilities.multiline\_repr

colour.utilities.multiline\_repr(object\_ : Any, attributes: List[dict], reduce\_array\_representation: bool = True) → str

Return an (almost) evaluable string representation of the given object.

#### Parameters

- **object** – Object to format.
- **attributes** (List[dict]) – Attributes to format.
- **reduce\_array\_representation** (bool) – Whether to remove the *Numpy array*( and ) affixes.
- **object\_** (Any) –

#### Returns

(Almost) evaluable string representation.

#### Return type

class`str`

### Examples

```
>>> class Data:
...     def __init__(self, a: str, b: int, c: list):
...         self._a = a
...         self._b = b
...         self._c = c
...
...     def __repr__(self) -> str:
...         return multiline_repr(
...             self,
...             [
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...         {"name": "_a"},
...         {"name": "_b"},
...         {
...             "name": "_c",
...             "formatter": lambda x: repr(x)
...             .replace("[", "(")
...             .replace("]", ")"),
...         },
...     ],
... )
...
>>> Data("Foo", 1, ["John", "Doe"])
Data('Foo',
      1,
      ('John', 'Doe'))

```

## Ancillary Objects

colour.utilities

ColourWarning	Define the base class of <i>Colour</i> warnings.
ColourUsageWarning	Define the base class of <i>Colour</i> usage warnings.
ColourRuntimeWarning	Define the base class of <i>Colour</i> runtime warnings.

### colour.utilities.ColourWarning

**class** colour.utilities.ColourWarning

Bases: `Warning`

Define the base class of *Colour* warnings.

It is a subclass of the `Warning` class.

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

### colour.utilities.ColourUsageWarning

**class** colour.utilities.ColourUsageWarning

Bases: `Warning`

Define the base class of *Colour* usage warnings.

It is a subclass of the `colour.utilities.ColourWarning` class.

**\_\_weakref\_\_**

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

colour.utilities.ColourRuntimeWarning

**class** colour.utilities.ColourRuntimeWarning

Bases: `Warning`

Define the base class of *Colour* runtime warnings.

It is a subclass of the `colour.utilities.ColourWarning` class.

`__weakref__`

list of weak references to the object (if defined)

Colour Volume

Optimal Colour Stimuli - MacAdam Limits

colour

<code>is_within_macadam_limits(xyY[, illuminant, ...])</code>	Return whether given <i>CIE</i> xyY colourspace array is within MacAdam limits of given illuminant.
<code>OPTIMAL_COLOUR_STIMULI_ILLUMINANTS</code>	Illuminants <i>Optimal Colour Stimuli</i> .

colour.is\_within\_macadam\_limits

`colour.is_within_macadam_limits(xyY: ArrayLike, illuminant: Literal['A', 'C', 'D65'] | str = 'D65', tolerance: float = 100 * EPSILON) → NDArrayFloat`

Return whether given *CIE* xyY colourspace array is within MacAdam limits of given illuminant.

Parameters

- **xyY** (`ArrayLike`) – *CIE* xyY colourspace array.
- **illuminant** (`Literal`['A', 'C', 'D65'] | `str`) – Illuminant name.
- **tolerance** (`float`) – Tolerance allowed in the inside-triangle check.

Returns

Whether given *CIE* xyY colourspace array is within MacAdam limits.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
xyY	[0, 1]	[0, 1]



## Examples

```
>>> is_within_macadam_limits(np.array([0.3205, 0.4131, 0.51]), "A")
array(True, dtype=bool)
>>> a = np.array([[0.3205, 0.4131, 0.51], [0.0005, 0.0031, 0.001]])
>>> is_within_macadam_limits(a, "A")
array([ True, False], dtype=bool)
```

## colour.OPTIMAL\_COLOUR\_STIMULI\_ILLUMINANTS

```
colour.OPTIMAL_COLOUR_STIMULI_ILLUMINANTS = CanonicalMapping({'A': ..., 'C': ..., 'D65': ...})
```

Illuminants *Optimal Colour Stimuli*.

## References

[Wikipedia04b]

## Mesh Volume

colour

<code>is_within_mesh_volume(points, mesh[, tolerance])</code>	Return whether given points are within given mesh volume using Delaunay triangulation.
---	--

## colour.is\_within\_mesh\_volume

```
colour.is_within_mesh_volume(points: ArrayLike, mesh: ArrayLike, tolerance: float = 100 * EPSILON)
→ NDArrayFloat
```

Return whether given points are within given mesh volume using Delaunay triangulation.

### Parameters

- **points** (ArrayLike) – Points to check if they are within mesh volume.
- **mesh** (ArrayLike) – Points of the volume used to generate the Delaunay triangulation.
- **tolerance** (float) – Tolerance allowed in the inside-triangle check.

### Returns

Whether given points are within given mesh volume.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Examples

```
>>> mesh = np.array(
...     [
...         [-1.0, -1.0, 1.0],
...         [1.0, -1.0, 1.0],
...         [1.0, -1.0, -1.0],
...         [-1.0, -1.0, -1.0],
...         [0.0, 1.0, 0.0],
...     ]
... )
>>> is_within_mesh_volume(np.array([0.0005, 0.0031, 0.0010]), mesh)
array(True, dtype=bool)
>>> a = np.array([[0.0005, 0.0031, 0.0010], [0.3205, 0.4131, 0.5100]])
>>> is_within_mesh_volume(a, mesh)
array([ True, False], dtype=bool)
```

Pointer's Gamut

colour

<code>is_within_pointer_gamut(XYZ[, tolerance])</code>	Return whether given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values are within Pointer's Gamut volume.
--	---

colour.is\_within\_pointer\_gamut

`colour.is_within_pointer_gamut(XYZ: ArrayLike, tolerance: float = 100 * EPSILON) → NDArrayFloat`  
Return whether given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are within Pointer's Gamut volume.

Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **tolerance** (float) – Tolerance allowed in the inside-triangle check.

Returns

Whether given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are within Pointer's Gamut volume.

Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> is_within_pointer_gamut(np.array([0.3205, 0.4131, 0.5100]))
array(True, dtype=bool)
>>> a = np.array([[0.3205, 0.4131, 0.5100], [0.0005, 0.0031, 0.0010]])
>>> is_within_pointer_gamut(a)
array([ True, False], dtype=bool)
```

## RGB Volume

colour

<code>RGB_colourspace_limits(colourspace)</code>	Compute given <i>RGB</i> colourspace volume limits in <i>CIE L*a*b*</i> colourspace.
<code>RGB_colourspace_pointer_gamut_coverage_Monte</code>	Return given <i>RGB</i> colourspace percentage coverage of Pointer's Gamut volume using <i>Monte Carlo</i> method.
<code>RGB_colourspace_visible_spectrum_coverage_Mo</code>	Return given <i>RGB</i> colourspace percentage coverage of visible spectrum volume using <i>Monte Carlo</i> method.
<code>RGB_colourspace_volume_MonteCarlo(colourspace</code>	Perform given <i>RGB</i> colourspace volume computation using <i>Monte Carlo</i> method and multiprocessing.
<code>RGB_colourspace_volume_coverage_MonteCarlo(..</code>	Return given <i>RGB</i> colourspace percentage coverage of an arbitrary volume.

## colour.RGB\_colourspace\_limits

`colour.RGB_colourspace_limits(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace) → NDArrayFloat`

Compute given *RGB* colourspace volume limits in *CIE L\*a\*b\** colourspace.

### Parameters

**colourspace** (*RGB\_Colourspace*) – *RGB* colourspace to compute the volume of.

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace volume limits.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## Notes

The limits are computed for the given *RGB* colourspace illuminant. This is important to account for, if the intent is to compare various *RGB* colourspaces together. In this instance, they must be chromatically adapted to the same illuminant before-hand. See `colour.RGB_Colourspace.chromatically_adapt()` method for more information.

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB as sRGB
>>> RGB_colourspace_limits(sRGB)
array([[ 0.          ..., 100.          ...],
       [-86.182855 ...,  98.2563272...],
       [-107.8503557...,  94.4894974...]])
```

## colour.RGB\_colourspace\_pointer\_gamut\_coverage\_MonteCarlo

```
colour.RGB_colourspace_pointer_gamut_coverage_MonteCarlo(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace,
                                                           samples: int = 1000000,
                                                           random_generator: Callable =
                                                           random_triplet_generator,
                                                           random_state: RandomState | None =
                                                           None) → float
```

Return given *RGB* colourspace percentage coverage of Pointer's Gamut volume using *Monte Carlo* method.

### Parameters

- **colourspace** (*RGB\_Colourspace*) – *RGB* colourspace to compute the *Pointer's Gamut* coverage percentage.
- **samples** (*int*) – Samples count.
- **random\_generator** (*Callable*) – Random triplet generator providing the random samples.
- **random\_state** (*RandomState* | *None*) – Mersenne Twister pseudo-random number generator to use in the random number generator.

### Returns

Percentage coverage of *Pointer's Gamut* volume.

### Return type

*float*

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB as sRGB
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> RGB_colourspace_pointer_gamut_coverage_MonteCarlo(
...     sRGB, 10e3, random_state=prng
... )
81...
```

## colour.RGB\_colourspace\_visible\_spectrum\_coverage\_MonteCarlo

```
colour.RGB_colourspace_visible_spectrum_coverage_MonteCarlo(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace,
                                                             samples: int = 1000000,
                                                             random_generator: Callable =
                                                             random_triplet_generator,
                                                             random_state: RandomState |
                                                             None = None) → float
```

Return given *RGB* colourspace percentage coverage of visible spectrum volume using *Monte Carlo* method.

### Parameters

- **colourspace** (*RGB\_Colourspace*) – *RGB* colourspace to compute the visible spectrum coverage percentage.
- **samples** (*int*) – Samples count.
- **random\_generator** (*Callable*) – Random triplet generator providing the random samples.
- **random\_state** (*RandomState* | *None*) – Mersenne Twister pseudo-random number generator to use in the random number generator.

### Returns

Percentage coverage of visible spectrum volume.

### Return type

*float*

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB as sRGB
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> RGB_colourspace_visible_spectrum_coverage_MonteCarlo(
...     sRGB, 10e3, random_state=prng
... )
46...
```

## colour.RGB\_colourspace\_volume\_MonteCarlo

```
colour.RGB_colourspace_volume_MonteCarlo(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace, samples: int = 1000000,
                                           limits: ArrayLike = np.array([[0, 100], [-150, 150],
                                           [-150, 150]]), illuminant_Lab: ArrayLike =
                                           CCS_ILLUMINANTS['CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard
                                           Observer']['D65'], chromatic_adaptation_transform:
                                           Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford',
                                           'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000',
                                           'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling']
                                           | str | None = 'CAT02', random_generator: Callable =
                                           random_triplet_generator, random_state: RandomState |
                                           None = None) → float
```

Perform given *RGB* colourspace volume computation using *Monte Carlo* method and multiprocessing.

### Parameters

- **of.** (colourspace RGB colourspace to compute the volume) –
- **count.** (samples Samples) –
- **volume.** (limits CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace) –
- **coordinates.** (illuminant\_Lab CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace illuminant chromaticity) –
- **method.** (chromatic\_adaptation\_transform Chromatic adaptation) –
- **the** (random\_generator Random triplet generator providing the random samples within) – CIE  $L^*a^*b^*$  colourspace volume.
- **random** (random\_state Mersenne Twister pseudo-random number generator to use in the) – number generator.
- **colourspace** (RGB\_Colourspace) –
- **samples** (int) –
- **limits** (ArrayLike) –
- **illuminant\_Lab** (ArrayLike) –
- **chromatic\_adaptation\_transform** (Literal['Bianco 2010', 'Bianco PC 2010', 'Bradford', 'CAT02', 'CAT02 Brill 2008', 'CAT16', 'CMCCAT2000', 'CMCCAT97', 'Fairchild', 'Sharp', 'Von Kries', 'XYZ Scaling'] | str | None) –
- **random\_generator** (Callable) –
- **random\_state** (RandomState | None) –

### Returns

*RGB* colourspace volume.

### Return type

float

## Notes

- The doctest is assuming that `np.random.RandomState()` definition will return the same sequence no matter which OS or *Python* version is used. There is however no formal promise about the *prng* sequence reproducibility of either *Python* or *Numpy* implementations: Laurent. (2012). Reproducibility of python pseudo-random numbers across systems and versions? Retrieved January 20, 2015, from <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8786084/reproducibility-of-python-pseudo-random-numbers-across-systems-and-versions>

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB as sRGB
>>> from colour.utilities import disable_multiprocessing
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> with disable_multiprocessing():
...     RGB_colourspace_volume_MonteCarlo(sRGB, 10e3, random_state=prng)
...
...
8...
```

## colour.RGB\_colourspace\_volume\_coverage\_MonteCarlo

```
colour.RGB_colourspace_volume_coverage_MonteCarlo(colourspace: RGB_Colourspace,
                                                    coverage_sampler: Callable, samples: int =
                                                    1000000, random_generator: Callable =
                                                    random_triplet_generator, random_state:
                                                    RandomState | None = None) → float
```

Return given *RGB* colourspace percentage coverage of an arbitrary volume.

### Parameters

- **colourspace** (*RGB\_Colourspace*) – *RGB* colourspace to compute the volume coverage percentage.
- **coverage\_sampler** (*Callable*) – Python object responsible for checking the volume coverage.
- **samples** (*int*) – Samples count.
- **random\_generator** (*Callable*) – Random triplet generator providing the random samples.
- **random\_state** (*RandomState* | *None*) – Mersenne Twister pseudo-random number generator to use in the random number generator.

### Returns

Percentage coverage of volume.

### Return type

*float*

## Examples

```
>>> from colour.models import RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB as sRGB
>>> prng = np.random.RandomState(2)
>>> RGB_colourspace_volume_coverage_MonteCarlo(
...     sRGB, is_within_pointer_gamut, 10e3, random_state=prng
... )
...
81...
```

## Ro?sch-MacAdam Colour solid - Visible Spectrum

colour

<code>is_within_visible_spectrum(XYZ[, cmfs, ...])</code>	Return whether given <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values are within the visible spectrum volume, i.e. <i>Ro?sch-MacAdam</i> colour solid, for given colour matching functions and illuminant.
---	---

## colour.is\_within\_visible\_spectrum

`colour.is_within_visible_spectrum(XYZ: ArrayLike, cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, tolerance: float = 100 * EPSILON, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Return whether given *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values are within the visible spectrum volume, i.e. *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, for given colour matching functions and illuminant.

### Parameters

- **XYZ** (ArrayLike) – *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.
- **cmfs** (MultiSpectralDistributions | None) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (SpectralDistribution | None) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **tolerance** (float) – Tolerance allowed in the inside-triangle check.
- **kwargs** (Any) – {`colour.msds_to_XYZ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

### Returns

Are *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values within the visible spectrum volume, i.e. *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`



## Notes

Domain	Scale - Reference	Scale - 1
XYZ	[0, 1]	[0, 1]

## Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> is_within_visible_spectrum(np.array([0.3205, 0.4131, 0.51]))
array(True, dtype=bool)
>>> a = np.array([[0.3205, 0.4131, 0.51], [-0.0005, 0.0031, 0.001]])
>>> is_within_visible_spectrum(a)
array([ True, False], dtype=bool)
```

## Ancillary Objects

`colour.volume`

<code>generate_pulse_waves(bins[, pulse_order, ...])</code>	Generate the pulse waves of given number of bins necessary to totally stimulate the colour matching functions and produce the <i>Ro?sch-MacAdam</i> colour solid.
<code>XYZ_outer_surface([cmfs, illuminant, ...])</code>	Generate the <i>Ro?sch-MacAdam</i> colour solid, i.e. <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace outer surface, for given colour matching functions using multi-spectral conversion of pulse waves to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.
<code>solid_RoschMacAdam([cmfs, illuminant, ...])</code>	Generate the <i>Ro?sch-MacAdam</i> colour solid, i.e. <i>CIE XYZ</i> colourspace outer surface, for given colour matching functions using multi-spectral conversion of pulse waves to <i>CIE XYZ</i> tristimulus values.

`colour.volume.generate_pulse_waves`

`colour.volume.generate_pulse_waves(bins: int, pulse_order: Literal['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | str = 'Bins', filter_jagged_pulses: bool = False) → NDArrayFloat`

Generate the pulse waves of given number of bins necessary to totally stimulate the colour matching functions and produce the *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid.

Assuming 5 bins, a first set of SPDs would be as follows:

```
1 0 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 1
```

The second one:

```
1 1 0 0 0
0 1 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
0 0 0 1 1
1 0 0 0 1
```

The third:

```
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
```

Etc...

### Parameters

- **bins** (`int`) – Number of bins of the pulse waves.
- **pulse\_order** (`Literal['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | str`) – Method for ordering the pulse waves. *Bins* is the default order, with *Pulse Wave Width* ordering, instead of iterating over the pulse wave widths first, iteration occurs over the bins, producing blocks of pulse waves with increasing width.
- **filter\_jagged\_pulses** (`bool`) – Whether to filter jagged pulses. When `pulse_order` is set to *Pulse Wave Width*, the pulses are ordered by increasing width. Because of the discrete nature of the underlying signal, the resulting pulses will be jagged. For example assuming 5 bins, the center block with the two extreme values added would be as follows:

```
0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 <--
0 1 1 1 0
0 1 1 1 1 <--
1 1 1 1 1
```

Setting the `filter_jagged_pulses` parameter to `True` will result in the removal of the two marked pulse waves above thus avoiding jagged lines when plotting and having to resort to excessive bins values.

### Returns

Pulse waves.

### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

### References

[[Lin15](#)], [[Man18](#)], [[MartinezVerduPC+07](#)]

### Examples

```
>>> generate_pulse_waves(5)
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.]])
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

[ 1., 1., 1., 0., 0.],
[ 0., 1., 1., 1., 0.],
[ 0., 0., 1., 1., 1.],
[ 1., 0., 0., 1., 1.],
[ 1., 1., 0., 0., 1.],
[ 1., 1., 1., 1., 0.],
[ 0., 1., 1., 1., 1.],
[ 1., 0., 1., 1., 1.],
[ 1., 1., 0., 1., 1.],
[ 1., 1., 1., 0., 1.],
[ 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]]
>>> generate_pulse_waves(5, "Pulse Wave Width")
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.]])
>>> generate_pulse_waves(5, "Pulse Wave Width", True)
array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  0.,  0.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.]])

```

`colour.volume.XYZ_outer_surface`

`colour.volume.XYZ_outer_surface`(*cmfs*: `MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None` = `None`, *illuminant*: `SpectralDistribution` | `None` = `None`, *point\_order*: `Literal`['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | `str` = 'Bins', *filter\_jagged\_points*: `bool` = `False`, *\*\*kwargs*: `Any`) → `NDArrayFloat`

Generate the *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, i.e. *CIE XYZ* colourspace outer surface, for given colour matching functions using multi-spectral conversion of pulse waves to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.
- **point\_order** (`Literal`['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | `str`) – Method for ordering the underlying pulse waves used to generate the *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid. *Bins* is the default order, with *Pulse Wave Width* ordering, instead of iterating over the pulse wave widths first, iteration occurs over the bins, producing blocks of pulse waves with increasing width.
- **filter\_jagged\_points** (`bool`) – Whether to filter the underlying jagged pulses. When *point\_order* is set to *Pulse Wave Width*, the pulses are ordered by increasing width. Because of the discrete nature of the underlying signal, the resulting pulses will be jagged. For example assuming 5 bins, the center block with the two extreme values added would be as follows:

```
0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 <--
0 1 1 1 0
0 1 1 1 1 <--
1 1 1 1 1
```

Setting the *filter\_jagged\_points* parameter to *True* will result in the removal of the two marked pulse waves above thus avoiding jagged lines when plotting and having to resort to excessive bins values.

- **kwargs** (`Any`) – {`colour.msds_to_XYZ()`}, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

**Returns**

*Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, *CIE XYZ* outer surface tristimulus values.

**Return type**

`numpy.ndarray`

**References**

[Lin15], [Man18], [MartinezVerduPC+07]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> shape = SpectralShape(
...     SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT.start, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT.end, 84
... )
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> XYZ_outer_surface(cmfs.copy().align(shape))
array([[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 9.6361381...e-05,  2.9056776...e-06,  4.4961226...e-04],
       [ 2.5910529...e-01,  2.1031298...e-02,  1.3207468...e+00],
       [ 1.0561021...e-01,  6.2038243...e-01,  3.5423571...e-02],
       [ 7.2647980...e-01,  3.5460869...e-01,  2.1005149...e-04],
       [ 1.0971874...e-02,  3.9635453...e-03,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 3.0792572...e-05,  1.1119762...e-05,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 2.5920165...e-01,  2.1034203...e-02,  1.3211965...e+00],
       [ 3.6471551...e-01,  6.4141373...e-01,  1.3561704...e+00],
       [ 8.3209002...e-01,  9.7499113...e-01,  3.5633622...e-02],
       [ 7.3745167...e-01,  3.5857224...e-01,  2.1005149...e-04],
       [ 1.1002667...e-02,  3.9746651...e-03,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 1.2715395...e-04,  1.4025439...e-05,  4.4961226...e-04],
       [ 3.6481187...e-01,  6.4141663...e-01,  1.3566200...e+00],
       [ 1.0911953...e+00,  9.9602242...e-01,  1.3563805...e+00],
       [ 8.4306189...e-01,  9.7895467...e-01,  3.5633622...e-02],
       [ 7.3748247...e-01,  3.5858336...e-01,  2.1005149...e-04],
       [ 1.1099028...e-02,  3.9775708...e-03,  4.4961226...e-04],
       [ 2.5923244...e-01,  2.1045323...e-02,  1.3211965...e+00],
       [ 1.0912916...e+00,  9.9602533...e-01,  1.3568301...e+00],
       [ 1.1021671...e+00,  9.9998597...e-01,  1.3563805...e+00],
       [ 8.4309268...e-01,  9.7896579...e-01,  3.5633622...e-02],
       [ 7.3757883...e-01,  3.5858626...e-01,  6.5966375...e-04],
       [ 2.7020432...e-01,  2.5008868...e-02,  1.3211965...e+00],
       [ 3.6484266...e-01,  6.4142775...e-01,  1.3566200...e+00],
       [ 1.1022635...e+00,  9.9998888...e-01,  1.3568301...e+00],
       [ 1.1021979...e+00,  9.9999709...e-01,  1.3563805...e+00],
       [ 8.4318905...e-01,  9.7896870...e-01,  3.6083235...e-02],
       [ 9.9668412...e-01,  3.7961756...e-01,  1.3214065...e+00],
       [ 3.7581454...e-01,  6.4539130...e-01,  1.3566200...e+00],
       [ 1.0913224...e+00,  9.9603645...e-01,  1.3568301...e+00],
       [ 1.1022943...e+00,  1.0000000...e+00,  1.3568301...e+00]])
```

**colour.volume.solid\_RoschMacAdam**

`colour.volume.solid_RoschMacAdam(cmfs: MultiSpectralDistributions | None = None, illuminant: SpectralDistribution | None = None, point_order: Literal['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | str = 'Bins', filter_jagged_points: bool = False, **kwargs: Any) → NDArrayFloat`

Generate the *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, i.e. *CIE XYZ* colourspace outer surface, for given colour matching functions using multi-spectral conversion of pulse waves to *CIE XYZ* tristimulus values.

**Parameters**

- **cmfs** (`MultiSpectralDistributions` | `None`) – Standard observer colour matching functions, default to the *CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer*.
- **illuminant** (`SpectralDistribution` | `None`) – Illuminant spectral distribution, default to *CIE Illuminant E*.

- **point\_order** (`Literal['Bins', 'Pulse Wave Width'] | str`) – Method for ordering the underlying pulse waves used to generate the *Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid. *Bins* is the default order, with *Pulse Wave Width* ordering, instead of iterating over the pulse wave widths first, iteration occurs over the bins, producing blocks of pulse waves with increasing width.
- **filter\_jagged\_points** (`bool`) – Whether to filter the underlying jagged pulses. When `point_order` is set to *Pulse Wave Width*, the pulses are ordered by increasing width. Because of the discrete nature of the underlying signal, the resulting pulses will be jagged. For example assuming 5 bins, the center block with the two extreme values added would be as follows:

```
0 0 0 0 0
0 0 1 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 <--
0 1 1 1 0
0 1 1 1 1 <--
1 1 1 1 1
```

Setting the `filter_jagged_points` parameter to `True` will result in the removal of the two marked pulse waves above thus avoiding jagged lines when plotting and having to resort to excessive bins values.

- **kwargs** (`Any`) – `{colour.msds_to_XYZ()}`, See the documentation of the previously listed definition.

#### Returns

*Ro?sch-MacAdam* colour solid, *CIE XYZ* outer surface tristimulus values.

#### Return type

`numpy.ndarray`

## References

[Lin15], [Man18], [MartinezVerduPC+07]

## Examples

```
>>> from colour import MSDS_CMFS, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT
>>> shape = SpectralShape(
...     SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT.start, SPECTRAL_SHAPE_DEFAULT.end, 84
... )
>>> cmfs = MSDS_CMFS["CIE 1931 2 Degree Standard Observer"]
>>> XYZ_outer_surface(cmfs.copy().align(shape))
array([[ 0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 9.6361381...e-05,  2.9056776...e-06,  4.4961226...e-04],
       [ 2.5910529...e-01,  2.1031298...e-02,  1.3207468...e+00],
       [ 1.0561021...e-01,  6.2038243...e-01,  3.5423571...e-02],
       [ 7.2647980...e-01,  3.5460869...e-01,  2.1005149...e-04],
       [ 1.0971874...e-02,  3.9635453...e-03,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 3.0792572...e-05,  1.1119762...e-05,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 2.5920165...e-01,  2.1034203...e-02,  1.3211965...e+00],
       [ 3.6471551...e-01,  6.4141373...e-01,  1.3561704...e+00],
       [ 8.3209002...e-01,  9.7499113...e-01,  3.5633622...e-02],
       [ 7.3745167...e-01,  3.5857224...e-01,  2.1005149...e-04],
       [ 1.1002667...e-02,  3.9746651...e-03,  0.0000000...e+00],
       [ 1.2715395...e-04,  1.4025439...e-05,  4.4961226...e-04],
       [ 3.6481187...e-01,  6.4141663...e-01,  1.3566200...e+00],
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
[ 1.0911953...e+00, 9.9602242...e-01, 1.3563805...e+00],
[ 8.4306189...e-01, 9.7895467...e-01, 3.5633622...e-02],
[ 7.3748247...e-01, 3.5858336...e-01, 2.1005149...e-04],
[ 1.1099028...e-02, 3.9775708...e-03, 4.4961226...e-04],
[ 2.5923244...e-01, 2.1045323...e-02, 1.3211965...e+00],
[ 1.0912916...e+00, 9.9602533...e-01, 1.3568301...e+00],
[ 1.1021671...e+00, 9.9998597...e-01, 1.3563805...e+00],
[ 8.4309268...e-01, 9.7896579...e-01, 3.5633622...e-02],
[ 7.3757883...e-01, 3.5858626...e-01, 6.5966375...e-04],
[ 2.7020432...e-01, 2.5008868...e-02, 1.3211965...e+00],
[ 3.6484266...e-01, 6.4142775...e-01, 1.3566200...e+00],
[ 1.1022635...e+00, 9.9998888...e-01, 1.3568301...e+00],
[ 1.1021979...e+00, 9.9999709...e-01, 1.3563805...e+00],
[ 8.4318905...e-01, 9.7896870...e-01, 3.6083235...e-02],
[ 9.9668412...e-01, 3.7961756...e-01, 1.3214065...e+00],
[ 3.7581454...e-01, 6.4539130...e-01, 1.3566200...e+00],
[ 1.0913224...e+00, 9.9603645...e-01, 1.3568301...e+00],
[ 1.1022943...e+00, 1.0000000...e+00, 1.3568301...e+00]])
```

### 4.1.2 Indices and tables

- [genindex](#)
- [search](#)





## 6 SEE ALSO

### 5.1 6.1 Software

#### Python

- [ColorPy](#) by Kness, M.
- [Colorspacious](#) by Smith, N. J., et al.
- [python-colormath](#) by Taylor, G., et al.

#### Go

- [go-colorful](#) by Beyer, L., et al.

#### .NET

- [Colourful](#) by Pažourek, T., et al.

#### Julia

- [Colors.jl](#) by Holy, T., et al.

#### Matlab & Octave

- [COLORLAB](#) by Malo, J., et al.
- [Psychtoolbox](#) by Brainard, D., et al.
- [The Munsell and Kubelka-Munk Toolbox](#) by Centore, P.



## 7 CODE OF CONDUCT

The *Code of Conduct*, adapted from the [Contributor Covenant 1.4](#), is available on the [Code of Conduct](#) page.



## 8 CONTACT & SOCIAL

The *Colour Developers* can be reached via different means:

- [Email](#)
- [Facebook](#)
- [Github Discussions](#)
- [Gitter](#)
- [Twitter](#)



## 9 ABOUT

**Colour** by Colour Developers

Copyright 2013 Colour Developers – [colour-developers@colour-science.org](mailto:colour-developers@colour-science.org)

This software is released under terms of BSD-3-Clause: <https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>  
<https://github.com/colour-science/colour>





## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [APLR17] Mekides Assefa Abebe, Tania Pouli, Mohamed-Chaker Larabi, and Erik Reinhard. Perceptual Lightness Modeling for High-Dynamic-Range Imaging. *ACM Transactions on Applied Perception*, 15(1):1–19, July 2017. doi:10.1145/3086577.
- [Bar99] Peter G. Barten. *Contrast Sensitivity of the Human Eye and Its Effects on Image Quality*. Number 1999. SPIE, December 1999. ISBN 978-0-8194-7849-8. doi:10.1117/3.353254.
- [Bar03] Peter G. J. Barten. Formula for the contrast sensitivity of the human eye. In Yoichi Miyake and D. Rene Rasmussen, editors, *Proceedings of SPIE*, volume 5294, 231–238. December 2003. doi:10.1117/12.537476.
- [BS10] S. Bianco and R. Schettini. Two new von Kries based chromatic adaptation transforms found by numerical optimization. *Color Research & Application*, 35(3):184–192, June 2010. doi:10.1002/col.20573.
- [BWDS99] Barry A. Bodhaine, Norman B. Wood, Ellsworth G. Dutton, and James R. Slusser. On Rayleigh Optical Depth Calculations. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 16(11):1854–1861, November 1999. doi:10.1175/1520-0426(1999)016<1854:ORODC>2.0.CO;2.
- [Bor17] Tim Borer. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. and Shaw, N. 2017.
- [Boua] Paul Bourke. Intersection point of two line segments in 2 dimensions. <http://paulbourke.net/geometry/pointlineplane/>.
- [Boub] Paul Bourke. Trilinear Interpolation. <http://paulbourke.net/miscellaneous/interpolation/>.
- [Bre87] Edwin J. Breneman. Corresponding chromaticities for different states of adaptation to complex visual fields. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 4(6):1115, June 1987. doi:10.1364/JOSAA.4.001115.
- [BS08] Michael H. Brill and Sabine Susstrunk. Repairing gamut problems in CIECAM02: A progress report. *Color Research & Application*, 33(5):424–426, October 2008. doi:10.1002/col.20432.
- [Bro09] A. D. Broadbent. Calculation from the Original Experimental Data of the Cie 1931 RGB Standard Observer Spectral Chromaticity Co-Ordinates and Color Matching Functions. <http://www.cis.rit.edu/mcsl/research/1931.php>, 2009.
- [BB09] Wilhelm Burger and Mark James Burge. *Principles of Digital Image Processing*. Springer London, London, 2009. ISBN 978-1-84800-194-7. doi:10.1007/978-1-84800-195-4.
- [Cab] Ricardo Cabello. PlaneGeometry.js. <https://github.com/mrdoob/three.js/blob/dev/src/geometries/PlaneGeometry.js>.
- [CTS13] Renbo Cao, H Joel Trussell, and Renzo Shamey. Comparison of the performance of inverse transformation methods from OSA-UCS to CIEXYZ. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 30(8):1508, August 2013. doi:10.1364/JOSAA.30.001508.
- [CSH+18] E.C. Carter, J.D. Schanda, R. Hirschler, S. Jost, M.R. Luo, M. Melgosa, Y. Ohno, M.R. Pointer, D.C. Rich, F. Vienot, L. Whitehead, and J.H. Wold. CIE 015:2018 Colorimetry,

- 4th Edition. Technical Report, International Commission on Illumination, Vienna, October 2018. doi:10.25039/TR.015.2018.
- [Cas14] Saullo Castro. Numpy: Fastest way of computing diagonal for each row of a 2d array. <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/26511401/numpy-fastest-way-of-computing-diagonal-for-each-row-of-a-2d-array/26517247#26517247>, 2014.
- [Cen] Paul Centore. The Munsell and Kubelka-Munk Toolbox. <http://www.munsellcolourscienceforpainters.com/MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolbox/MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014>
- [Cen12] Paul Centore. An open-source inversion algorithm for the Munsell renotation. *Color Research & Application*, 37(6):455–464, December 2012. doi:10.1002/col.20715.
- [Cen14a] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - GeneralRoutines/CIELABtoApproxMunsellSpec.m. 2014.
- [Cen14b] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/ChromDiagHueAngleToMunsellHue.m. 2014.
- [Cen14c] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/FindHueOnRenotationOvoid.m. 2014.
- [Cen14d] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/MaxChromaForExtrapolatedRenotation.m. 2014.
- [Cen14e] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/MunsellHueToASTMHue.m. 2014.
- [Cen14f] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/MunsellHueToChromDiagHueAngle.m. 2014.
- [Cen14g] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/MunsellToxyForIntegerMunsellValue.m. 2014.
- [Cen14h] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/MunsellToxyY.m. 2014.
- [Cen14i] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellRenotationRoutines/xyYtoMunsell.m. 2014.
- [Cen14j] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellSystemRoutines/BoundingRenotationHues.m. 2014.
- [Cen14k] Paul Centore. MunsellAndKubelkaMunkToolboxApr2014 - MunsellSystemRoutines/LinearVsRadialInterpOnRenotationOvoid.m. 2014.
- [Cha15] Peter Chamberlain. LUT documentation (to create from another program). <https://forum.blackmagicdesign.com/viewtopic.php?f=21&t=40284#p232952>, 2015.
- [CWCR04] Vien Cheung, Stephen Westland, David Connah, and Caterina Ripamonti. A comparative study of the characterisation of colour cameras by means of neural networks and polynomial transforms. *Coloration Technology*, 120(1):19–25, 2004. doi:10.1111/j.1478-4408.2004.tb00201.x.
- [CB22] Sean Cooper and Harald Brendel. ARRI LogC4 Logarithmic Color Space SPECIFICATION. 2022.
- [Cot] Russell Cottrell. The Russell RGB working color space.
- [CKMW04] Matthew Cowan, Glenn Kennel, Thomas Maier, and Brad Walker. Contrast Sensitivity Experiment to Determine the Bit Depth for Digital Cinema. *SMPTE Motion Imaging Journal*, 113(9):281–292, September 2004. doi:10.5594/j11549.
- [CLR+02] G. Cui, M. R. Luo, B. Rigg, G. Roesler, and K. Witt. Uniform colour spaces based on the DIN99 colour-difference formula. *Color Research & Application*, 27(4):282–290, 2002. doi:10.1002/col.10066.

- [DFGM15] Maryam Mohammadzadeh Darrodi, Graham Finlayson, Teresa Goodman, and Michal Mackiewicz. Reference data set for camera spectral sensitivity estimation. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 32(3):381, March 2015. doi:10.1364/JOSAA.32.000381.
- [DFH+15] Aurelien David, Paul T. Fini, Kevin W. Houser, Yoshi Ohno, Michael P. Royer, Kevin A. G. Smet, Minchen Wei, and Lorne Whitehead. Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources. *Optics Express*, 23(12):15888, June 2015. doi:10.1364/OE.23.015888.
- [DO10] Wendy Davis and Yoshiro Ohno. Color quality scale. *Optical Engineering*, 49(3):033602, March 2010. doi:10.1117/1.3360335.
- [DFI+17] Scott Dyer, Alexander Forsythe, Jonathon Irons, Thomas Mansencal, and Miaoqi Zhu. RAW to ACES. 2017.
- [EF98] Fritz Ebner and Mark D. Fairchild. Finding constant hue surfaces in color space. In Giordano B. Beretta and Reiner Eschbach, editors, *Proc. SPIE 3300, Color Imaging: Device-Independent Color, Color Hardcopy, and Graphic Arts III*, (2 January 1998), 107–117. January 1998. doi:10.1117/12.298269.
- [Erda] U. Murat Erdem. Fast Line Segment Intersection. <http://www.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/fast-line-segment-intersection>.
- [Erdb] Turan Erdogan. How to Calculate Luminosity, Dominant Wavelength, and Excitation Purity.
- [FW98] M. Fairchild and D. Wyble. Colorimetric Characterization of The Apple Studio Display (flat panel LCD). 1998.
- [FC11] Mark D Fairchild and Ping-hsu Chen. Brightness, lightness, and specifying color in high-dynamic-range scenes and images. In Susan P. Farnand and Frans Gaykema, editors, *Proc. SPIE 7867, Image Quality and System Performance VIII*, 78670O. January 2011. doi:10.1117/12.872075.
- [FH22] Mark D Fairchild and Luke Hellwig. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2022.
- [Fai] Mark D. Fairchild. Fairchild YSh.
- [Fai91] Mark D. Fairchild. Formulation and testing of an incomplete-chromatic-adaptation model. *Color Research & Application*, 16(4):243–250, August 1991. doi:10.1002/col.5080160406.
- [Fai96] Mark D. Fairchild. Refinement of the RLAB color space. *Color Research & Application*, 21(5):338–346, October 1996. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1520-6378(199610)21:5<338::AID-COL3>3.0.CO;2-Z.
- [Fai04] Mark D. Fairchild. CIECAM02. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 289–301. Wiley, 2 edition, 2004.
- [Fai13a] Mark D. Fairchild. Chromatic Adaptation Models. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 4179–4252. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13b] Mark D. Fairchild. The Hunt Model. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 5094–5556. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13c] Mark D. Fairchild. The Nayatani et al. Model. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 4810–5085. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13d] Mark D. Fairchild. The RLAB Model. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 5563–5824. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13e] Mark D. Fairchild. ATD Model. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 5852–5991. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13f] Mark D. Fairchild. FAIRCHILD'S 1990 MODEL. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 4418–4495. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai13g] Mark D. Fairchild. IPT Colourspace. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 6197–6223. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.

- [Fai13h] Mark D. Fairchild. LLAB Model. In *Color Appearance Models*, pages 6025–6178. Wiley, 3 edition, 2013.
- [Fai20] Mark D. Fairchild. Von Kries 2020: Evolution of degree of chromatic adaptation. *Color and Imaging Conference*, 28(1):252–257, November 2020. doi:10.2352/issn.2169-2629.2020.28.40.
- [FW10] Mark D. Fairchild and David R. Wyble. Hdr-CIELAB and hdr-IPT: Simple Models for Describing the Color of High-Dynamic-Range and Wide-Color-Gamut Images. In *Proc. of Color and Imaging Conference*, 322–326. 2010.
- [Fai85] Hugh S. Fairman. The calculation of weight factors for tristimulus integration. *Color Research & Application*, 10(4):199–203, 1985. doi:10.1002/col.5080100407.
- [FBH97] Hugh S. Fairman, Michael H. Brill, and Henry Hemmendinger. How the CIE 1931 color-matching functions were derived from Wright-Guild data. *Color Research & Application*, 22(1):11–23, February 1997. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1520-6378(199702)22:1<11::AID-COL4>3.0.CO;2-7.
- [FMH15] Graham D. Finlayson, Michal MacKiewicz, and Anya Hurlbert. Color Correction Using Root-Polynomial Regression. *IEEE Transactions on Image Processing*, 24(5):1460–1470, May 2015. doi:10.1109/TIP.2015.2405336.
- [For18] Alex Forsythe. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2018.
- [Frohlich17] Jan Fröhlich. Encoding high dynamic range and wide color gamut imagery. 2017.
- [GDY+] Hugo Gaggioni, Patel Dhanendra, Jin Yamashita, N. Kawada, K. Endo, and Curtis Clark. S-Log: A new LUT for digital production mastering and interchange applications.
- [GarciaHMC07] Pedro A. García, Rafael Huertas, Manuel Melgosa, and Guihua Cui. Measurement of the relationship between perceived and computed color differences. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 24(7):1823, July 2007. doi:10.1364/JOSAA.24.001823.
- [GMRS58] L. G. Glasser, A. H. McKinney, C. D. Reilly, and P. D. Schnelle. Cube-Root Color Coordinate System. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 48(10):736, October 1958. doi:10.1364/JOSA.48.000736.
- [Gut95] S. Lee Guth. Further applications of the ATD model for color vision. In Eric Walowit, editor, *Proc. SPIE 2414, Device-Independent Color Imaging II*, volume 2414, 12–26. April 1995. doi:10.1117/12.206546.
- [HF98] Radim Halir and Jan Flusser. Numerically Stable Direct Least Squares Fitting Of Ellipses. 1998. doi:10.1.1.1.7559.
- [Han03] Allan Hanbury. A 3D-Polar Coordinate Colour Representation Well Adapted to Image Analysis. In Josef Bigun and Tomas Gustavsson, editors, *Image Analysis*, 804–811. Berlin, Heidelberg, 2003. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- [HF20] Luke Hellwig and Mark D. Fairchild. Using Gaussian Spectra to Derive a Hue-linear Color Space. *Journal of Perceptual Imaging*, 2020. doi:10.2352/J.Percept.Imaging.2020.3.2.020401.
- [HF22] Luke Hellwig and Mark D. Fairchild. Brightness, lightness, colorfulness, and chroma in \textsc CIECAM02 and \textsc CAM16. *Color Research & Application*, pages col.22792, March 2022. doi:10.1002/col.22792.
- [HSF22] Luke Hellwig, Dale Stolitzka, and Mark D. Fairchild. Extending CIECAM02 and CAM16 for the Helmholtz–Kohlrausch effect. *Color Research & Application*, pages col.22793, June 2022. doi:10.1002/col.22793.
- [Hol] Joseph Holmes. Ekta Space PS 5.
- [Hou15] Jim Houston. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2015.
- [HCM+15] Min Huang, Guihua Cui, Manuel Melgosa, Manuel Sánchez-Marañón, Changjun Li, M. Ronnier Luo, and Haoxue Liu. Power functions improving the perfor-

- mance of color-difference formulas. *Optical Society of America*, 23(1):597–610, 2015. doi:10.1364/OE.23.000597.
- [HB95] Po-Chieh Hung and Roy S. Berns. Determination of constant Hue Loci for a CRT gamut and their predictions using color appearance spaces. *Color Research & Application*, 20(5):285–295, October 1995. doi:10.1002/col.5080200506.
- [Hun04] R.W.G. Hunt. *The Reproduction of Colour*. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK, 6 edition, September 2004. ISBN 978-0-470-02427-0. doi:10.1002/0470024275.
- [JH19] Wenzel Jakob and Johannes Hanika. A Low-Dimensional Function Space for Efficient Spectral Upsampling. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 38(2):147–155, May 2019. doi:10.1111/cgf.13626.
- [JLGS13] Jun Jiang, Dengyu Liu, Jinwei Gu, and Sabine Susstrunk. What is the space of spectral sensitivity functions for digital color cameras? In *2013 IEEE Workshop on Applications of Computer Vision (WACV)*, 168–179. IEEE, January 2013. doi:10.1109/WACV.2013.6475015.
- [KMH+02] Bongsoon Kang, Ohak Moon, Changhee Hong, Honam Lee, Bonghwan Cho, and Youngsun Kim. Design of advanced color: Temperature control system for HDTV applications. *Journal of the Korean Physical Society*, 41(6):865–871, 2002.
- [KPK11] Paul Kienzle, Nikunj Patel, and James Krycka. Refl1d.numpyerrors - Refl1D v0.6.19 documentation. [http://www.reflectometry.org/danse/docs/refl1d/\\_modules/refl1d/numpyerrors.html](http://www.reflectometry.org/danse/docs/refl1d/_modules/refl1d/numpyerrors.html), 2011.
- [KWK09] Mh Kim, T Weyrich, and J Kautz. Modeling Human Color Perception under Extended Luminance Levels. *ACM Transactions on Graphics*, 28(3):27:1–27:9, 2009. doi:10.1145/1531326.1531333.
- [Kir06] Richard Kirk. Truelight Software Library 2.0. 2006.
- [Kir19] Richard A. Kirk. Chromaticity coordinates for graphic arts based on CIE 2006 LMS with even spacing of Munsell colours. *Color and Imaging Conference*, 27(1):215–219, October 2019. doi:10.2352/issn.2169-2629.2019.27.38.
- [Kon21] Ivan A. Konovalenko. proLab\_param.m. 2021.
- [KSNN21] Ivan A. Konovalenko, Anna A. Smagina, Dmitry P. Nikolaev, and Petr P. Nikolaev. ProLab: perceptually uniform projective colour coordinate system. *arXiv:2012.07653 [cs]*, January 2021. arXiv:2012.07653.
- [Kry85] M Krystek. An algorithm to calculate correlated colour temperature. *Color Research & Application*, 10(1):38–40, 1985. doi:10.1002/col.5080100109.
- [LLW+17] Changjun Li, Zhiqiang Li, Zhifeng Wang, Yang Xu, Ming Ronnier Luo, Guihua Cui, Manuel Melgosa, Michael H Brill, and Michael Pointer. Comprehensive color solutions: CAM16, CAT16, and CAM16-UCS. *Color Research & Application*, 42(6):703–718, December 2017. doi:10.1002/col.22131.
- [LLRH02] Changjun Li, Ming Ronnier Luo, Bryan Rigg, and Robert W. G. Hunt. CMC 2000 chromatic adaptation transform: CMCCAT2000. *Color Research & Application*, 27(1):49–58, February 2002. doi:10.1002/col.10005.
- [LPLMartinezverdu07] Changjun Li, Esther Perales, Ming Ronnier Luo, and Francisco Martinez-verdu. The Problem with CAT02 and Its Correction. 2007.
- [Lin03a] Bruce Lindbloom. Delta E (CIE 1976). [http://brucelindbloom.com/Equ\\_DeltaE\\_CIE76.html](http://brucelindbloom.com/Equ_DeltaE_CIE76.html), 2003.
- [Lin03b] Bruce Lindbloom. XYZ to xyY. [http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Equ\\_XYZ\\_to\\_xyY.html](http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Equ_XYZ_to_xyY.html), 2003.
- [Lin07] Bruce Lindbloom. Spectral Power Distribution of a CIE D-Illuminant. [http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Equ\\_DIlluminant.html](http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Equ_DIlluminant.html), 2007.
- [Lin09a] Bruce Lindbloom. Chromatic Adaptation. [http://brucelindbloom.com/Equ\\_ChromAdapt.html](http://brucelindbloom.com/Equ_ChromAdapt.html), 2009.



- [Lin09b] Bruce Lindbloom. Delta E (CMC). [http://brucelindbloom.com/Eqn\\_DeltaE\\_CMC.html](http://brucelindbloom.com/Eqn_DeltaE_CMC.html), 2009.
- [Lin09c] Bruce Lindbloom. xyY to XYZ. [http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Eqn\\_xyY\\_to\\_XYZ.html](http://www.brucelindbloom.com/Eqn_xyY_to_XYZ.html), 2009.
- [Lin11] Bruce Lindbloom. Delta E (CIE 1994). [http://brucelindbloom.com/Eqn\\_DeltaE\\_CIE94.html](http://brucelindbloom.com/Eqn_DeltaE_CIE94.html), 2011.
- [Lin14] Bruce Lindbloom. RGB Working Space Information. <http://www.brucelindbloom.com/WorkingSpaceInfo.htm>, 2014.
- [Lin15] Bruce Lindbloom. About the Lab Gamut. <http://www.brucelindbloom.com/LabGamutDisplayHelp.html>, 2015.
- [LPY+16] Taoran Lu, Fangjun Pu, Peng Yin, Tao Chen, Walt Husak, Jaclyn Pytlarz, Robin Atkins, Jan Froehlich, and Guan-Ming Su. ITP Colour Space and Its Compression Performance for High Dynamic Range and Wide Colour Gamut Video Distribution. *ZTE Communications*, 14(1):32–38, 2016.
- [LCL06] M. Ronnier Luo, Guihua Cui, and Changjun Li. Uniform colour spaces based on CIECAM02 colour appearance model. *Color Research & Application*, 31(4):320–330, August 2006. doi:10.1002/col.20227.
- [LR99] M. Ronnier Luo and Peter A. Rhodes. Corresponding-colour datasets. *Color Research & Application*, 24(4):295–296, August 1999. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1520-6378(199908)24:4<295::AID-COL10>3.0.CO;2-K.
- [LL13] Ming Ronnier Luo and Changjun Li. CIECAM02 and Its Recent Developments. In Christine Fernandez-Maloigne, editor, *Advanced Color Image Processing and Analysis*, pages 19–58. Springer New York, New York, NY, 2013. doi:10.1007/978-1-4419-6190-7.
- [LLK96] Ming Ronnier Luo, Mei-Chun Lo, and Wen-Guey Kuo. The LLAB (l:c) colour model. *Color Research & Application*, 21(6):412–429, December 1996. doi:10.1002/(SICI)1520-6378(199612)21:6<412::AID-COL4>3.0.CO;2-Z.
- [LM96] Ming Ronnier Luo and Ján Morovic. Two Unsolved Issues in Colour Management - Colour Appearance and Gamut Mapping. In *Conference: 5th International Conference on High Technology: Imaging Science and Technology – Evolution & Promise*, 136–147. 1996.
- [Mac35] David L. MacAdam. Maximum Visual Efficiency of Colored Materials. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 25(11):361–367, November 1935. doi:10.1364/JOSA.25.000361.
- [Mac42] David L. Macadam. Visual Sensitivities to Color Differences in Daylight. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 32(5):28, 1942. doi:10.1364/JOSA.32.000247.
- [MOF09] G.M. Machado, M.M. Oliveira, and L. Fernandes. A Physiologically-based Model for Simulation of Color Vision Deficiency. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, 15(6):1291–1298, November 2009. doi:10.1109/TVCG.2009.113.
- [Mac10] Gustavo Mello Machado. A model for simulation of color vision deficiency and a color contrast enhancement technique for dichromats. 2010.
- [MY19] Ian Mallett and Cem Yuksel. Spectral Primary Decomposition for Rendering with sRGB Reflectance. *Eurographics Symposium on Rendering - DL-only and Industry Track*, pages 7 pages, 2019. doi:10.2312/SR.20191216.
- [MS03] Henrique Malvar and Gary Sullivan. YCoCg-R: A Color Space with RGB Reversibility and Low Dynamic Range. 2003.
- [Mana] Thomas Mansencal. Lookup.
- [Manb] Thomas Mansencal. Structure.
- [Man15] Thomas Mansencal. RED Colourspace Derivation. <https://www.colour-science.org/posts/red-colourspace-derivation>, 2015.

- [Man18] Thomas Mansencal. How is the visible gamut bounded? <https://stackoverflow.com/a/48396021/931625>, 2018.
- [Man19] Thomas Mansencal. Colour - Datasets. 2019. [doi:10.5281/zenodo.3362520](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3362520).
- [Mel13] Manuel Melgosa. CIE / ISO new standard: CIEDE2000. 2013.
- [MSHD15] Johannes Meng, Florian Simon, Johannes Hanika, and Carsten Dachsbacher. Physically Meaningful Rendering using Tristimulus Colours. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 34(4):31–40, July 2015. [doi:10.1111/cgf.12676](https://doi.org/10.1111/cgf.12676).
- [Mil14] Scott Miller. A Perceptual EOTF for Extended Dynamic Range Imagery. 2014.
- [MT11] Wojciech Mokrzycki and Maciej Tatol. Color difference Delta E - A survey. *Machine Graphics and Vision*, 20:383–411, April 2011.
- [Mor03] Nathan Moroney. A Radial Sampling of the OSA Uniform Color Scales. *Color and Imaging Conference*, 2003(1):175–180, 2003.
- [MFH+02] Nathan Moroney, Mark D. Fairchild, Robert W. G. Hunt, Changjun Li, Ming Ronnier Luo, and Todd Newman. The CIECAM02 color appearance model. *Color and Imaging Conference*, pages 23–27, 2002.
- [MorovicL00] Ján Morovič and M. Ronnier Luo. Calculating medium and image gamut boundaries for gamut mapping. *Color Research and Application*, 25(6):394–401, 2000. [doi:10.1002/1520-6378\(200012\)25:6<394::AID-COL6>3.0.CO;2-Y](https://doi.org/10.1002/1520-6378(200012)25:6<394::AID-COL6>3.0.CO;2-Y).
- [Nat16] Graeme Nattress. Private Discussion with Shaw, N. 2016.
- [Nay97] Yoshinobu Nayatani. Simple estimation methods for the Helmholtz—Kohlrausch effect. *Color Research & Application*, 22(6):385–401, 1997. [doi:10.1002/\(SICI\)1520-6378\(199712\)22:6<385::AID-COL6>3.0.CO;2-R](https://doi.org/10.1002/(SICI)1520-6378(199712)22:6<385::AID-COL6>3.0.CO;2-R).
- [NSY95] Yoshinobu Nayatani, Hiroaki Sobagaki, and Kenjiro Hashimoto Tadashi Yano. Lightness dependency of chroma scales of a nonlinear color-appearance model and its latest formulation. *Color Research & Application*, 20(3):156–167, June 1995. [doi:10.1002/col.5080200305](https://doi.org/10.1002/col.5080200305).
- [NNJ43] Sidney M. Newhall, Dorothy Nickerson, and Deane B. Judd. Final Report of the OSA Subcommittee on the Spacing of the Munsell Colors. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 33(7):385, July 1943. [doi:10.1364/JOSA.33.000385](https://doi.org/10.1364/JOSA.33.000385).
- [Ohn05] Yoshi Ohno. Spectral design considerations for white LED color rendering. *Optical Engineering*, 44(11):111302, 2005. [doi:10.1117/1.2130694](https://doi.org/10.1117/1.2130694).
- [Ohn14] Yoshiro Ohno. Practical Use and Calculation of CCT and Duv. *LEUKOS*, 10(1):47–55, January 2014. [doi:10.1080/15502724.2014.839020](https://doi.org/10.1080/15502724.2014.839020).
- [OD08] Yoshiro Ohno and Wendy Davis. NIST CQS simulation. 2008.
- [OD13] Yoshiro Ohno and Wendy Davis. NIST CQS simulation. 2013.
- [Oht97] N. Ohta. The basis of color reproduction engineering. 1997.
- [OYH18] H. Otsu, M. Yamamoto, and T. Hachisuka. Reproducing Spectral Reflectances From Tristimulus Colours. *Computer Graphics Forum*, 37(6):370–381, September 2018. [doi:10.1111/cgf.13332](https://doi.org/10.1111/cgf.13332).
- [Ott20] Björn Ottosson. A perceptual color space for image processing. <https://bottosson.github.io/posts/oklab/>, 2020.
- [Poi80] Michael R. Pointer. Pointer's Gamut Data. 1980.
- [RF21] Luvin Munish Ragoo and Ivar Farup. Optimising a Euclidean Colour Space Transform for Colour Order and Perceptual Uniformity. *Color and Imaging Conference*, 29(1):282–287, November 2021. [doi:10.2352/issn.2169-2629.2021.29.282](https://doi.org/10.2352/issn.2169-2629.2021.29.282).
- [Rak17] Herilalaina Rakotoarison. Bunch. March 2017.

- [SCKL17] Muhammad Safdar, Guihua Cui, Youn Jin Kim, and Ming Ronnier Luo. Perceptually uniform color space for image signals including high dynamic range and wide gamut. *Optics Express*, 25(13):15131, June 2017. doi:10.1364/OE.25.015131.
- [SHKL18] Muhammad Safdar, Jon Y. Hardeberg, Youn Jin Kim, and Ming Ronnier Luo. A Colour Appearance Model based on J z a z b z Colour Space. *Color and Imaging Conference*, 2018(1):96–101, November 2018. doi:10.2352/ISSN.2169-2629.2018.26.96.
- [SHRL21] Muhammad Safdar, Jon Yngve Hardeberg, and Ming Ronnier Luo. ZCAM, a colour appearance model based on a high dynamic range uniform colour space. *Optics Express*, 29(4):6036, February 2021. doi:10.1364/OE.413659.
- [Sar21] Madenda Sarifuddin. RGB to HCL and HCL to RGB color conversion. 2021.
- [SM05a] Madenda Sarifuddin and Rokia Missaoui. A New Perceptually Uniform Color Space with Associated Color Similarity Measure for ContentBased Image and Video Retrieval. 2005.
- [SM05b] Madenda Sarifuddin and Rokia Missaoui. HCL: a new Color Space for a more Effective Content-based Image Retrieval. 2005.
- [SWD05] Gaurav Sharma, Wencheng Wu, and Edul N. Dalal. The CIEDE2000 color-difference formula: Implementation notes, supplementary test data, and mathematical observations. *Color Research & Application*, 30(1):21–30, February 2005. doi:10.1002/col.20070.
- [SH15] Peter Shirley and David Hart. The prismatic color space for rgb computations. 2015.
- [Sir18] Daniele Siragusano. Private Discussion with Shaw, Nick. 2018.
- [Smi78] Alvy Ray Smith. Color gamut transform pairs. In *Proceedings of the 5th Annual Conference on Computer Graphics and Interactive Techniques - SIGGRAPH '78*, 12–19. New York, New York, USA, 1978. ACM Press. doi:10.1145/800248.807361.
- [Smi99] Brian Smits. An RGB-to-Spectrum Conversion for Reflectances. *Journal of Graphics Tools*, 4(4):11–22, January 1999. doi:10.1080/10867651.1999.10487511.
- [SWG00] K E Spaulding, G J Woolfe, and E J Giorgianni. Reference Input/Output Medium Metric RGB Color Encodings (RIMM/ROMM RGB). 2000.
- [Spi15] Nick Spiker. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2015.
- [SS88] E. I. Stearns and R. E. Stearns. An example of a method for correcting radiance data for Bandpass error. *Color Research & Application*, 13(4):257–259, August 1988. doi:10.1002/col.5080130410.
- [SS00] Andrew Stockman and Lindsay T. Sharpe. Cone Fundamentals. <http://www.cvrl.org/cones.htm>, 2000.
- [SBS99] Sabine Susstrunk, Robert Buckley, and Steve Swen. Standard RGB Color Spaces. 1999.
- [SHF00] Sabine E. Susstrunk, Jack M. Holm, and Graham D. Finlayson. Chromatic adaptation performance of different RGB sensors. In Reiner Eschbach and Gabriel G. Marcu, editors, *Photonics West 2001 - Electronic Imaging*, volume 4300, 172–183. December 2000. doi:10.1117/12.410788.
- [Tho12] Larry Thorpe. CANON-LOG TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC. 2012.
- [Tri15] Tashi Trieu. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2015.
- [War16] Greg Ward. Private Discussion with Mansencal, T. 2016.
- [WEydelbergVileshin02] Greg Ward and Elena Eydberg-Vileshin. Picture Perfect RGB Rendering Using Spectral Prefiltering and Sharp Color Primaries. *Eurographics workshop on Rendering*, pages 117–124, 2002. doi:10.2312/EGWR/EGWR02/117-124.
- [WY12] Andrew B. Watson and John I. Yellott. A unified formula for light-adapted pupil size. *Journal of Vision*, 12(10):12, September 2012. doi:10.1167/12.10.12.



- [WR04] Stephen Westland and Caterina Ripamonti. Table 8.2. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 137. John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, Chichester, UK, 1 edition, March 2004. doi:10.1002/0470020326.
- [WRC12a] Stephen Westland, Caterina Ripamonti, and Vien Cheung. Correction for Spectral Bandpass. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 38. 2 edition, 2012.
- [WRC12b] Stephen Westland, Caterina Ripamonti, and Vien Cheung. Extrapolation Methods. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 38. 2 edition, 2012.
- [WRC12c] Stephen Westland, Caterina Ripamonti, and Vien Cheung. Interpolation Methods. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 29–37. 2 edition, 2012.
- [WRC12d] Stephen Westland, Caterina Ripamonti, and Vien Cheung. CMCCAT2000. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 83–86. 2 edition, 2012.
- [WRC12e] Stephen Westland, Caterina Ripamonti, and Vien Cheung. CMCCAT97. In *Computational Colour Science Using MATLAB*, pages 80. 2 edition, 2012.
- [Woo14] Mike Wood. Making the same color twice - A proposed PLASA standard for color communication. 2014.
- [Wys63] Günther Wyszecki. Proposal for a New Color-Difference Formula. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 53(11):1318, November 1963. doi:10.1364/JOSA.53.001318.
- [WS00a] Günther Wyszecki and W S Stiles. Equation I(1.2.1). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 8. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00b] Günther Wyszecki and W S Stiles. Table 2(5.4.1) MacAdam Ellipses (Observer PGN) Observed and Calculated on the Basis of a Normal Distribution of Color Matches about a Color Center (Silberstein and MacAdam, 1945). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 309. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00c] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Integration Replaced by Summation. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 158–163. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00d] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Standard Photometric Observers. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 256–259,395. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00e] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Table 1(3.11) Isotemperature Lines. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 228. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00f] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Table 1(3.3.3). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 138–139. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00g] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Table II(3.7). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 778–779. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00h] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Table I(3.7). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 776–777. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00i] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. Table I(6.5.3) Whiteness Formulae (Whiteness Measure Denoted by W). In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 837–839. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00j] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. The CIE 1964 Standard Observer. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 141. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00k] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. CIE Method of Calculating D-Illuminants. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 145–146. Wiley, 2000.
- [WS00l] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. CIE 1976 ( $L^*u^*v^*$ )-Space and Color-Difference Formula. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 167. Wiley, 2000.

- [WS00m] Günther Wyszecki and W. S. Stiles. DISTRIBUTION TEMPERATURE, COLOR TEMPERATURE, AND CORRELATED COLOR TEMPERATURE. In *Color Science: Concepts and Methods, Quantitative Data and Formulae*, pages 224–229. Wiley, 2000.
- [Yor14] Rory Yorke. Python: Change format of np.array or allow tolerance in in1d function. <http://stackoverflow.com/a/23521245/931625>, 2014.
- [ZL18] Qiyan Zhai and Ming R. Luo. Study of chromatic adaptation via neutral white matches on different viewing media. *Optics Express*, 26(6):7724, March 2018. doi:10.1364/OE.26.007724.
- [AdobeSystems05] Adobe Systems. Adobe RGB (1998) Color Image Encoding. 2005.
- [AdobeSystems13a] Adobe Systems. Adobe DNG Software Development Kit (SDK) - 1.3.0.0 - dng\_sdk\_1\_3/dng\_sdk/source/dng\_temperature.cpp::dng\_temperature::xy\_coord. 2013.
- [AdobeSystems13b] Adobe Systems. Adobe DNG Software Development Kit (SDK) - 1.3.0.0 - dng\_sdk\_1\_3/dng\_sdk/source/dng\_temperature.cpp::dng\_temperature::Set\_xy\_coord. 2013.
- [AdobeSystems13c] Adobe Systems. Cube LUT Specification. 2013.
- [ANSI03] ANSI. Specification of ROMM RGB. 2003.
- [ANSIIESCCommittee18] ANSI and IES Color Committee. *ANSI/IES TM-30-18 - IES Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition*. ANSI/IES, 2018. ISBN 978-0-87995-379-9.
- [AppleInc19] Apple Inc. displayP3. <https://developer.apple.com/documentation/coregraphics/cgcolorspace/1408916-displayp3>, 2019.
- [AppleInc23] Apple Inc. Apple Log Profile White Paper. 2023.
- [ARRI12] ARRI. ALEXA - Log C Curve - Usage in VFX. 2012.
- [AssociationoRIaBusinesses15] Association of Radio Industries and Businesses. Essential Parameter Values for the Extended Image Dynamic Range Television (EIDRTV) System for Programme Production. 2015.
- [ASTMInternational89] ASTM International. ASTM D1535-89 - Standard Practice for Specifying Color by the Munsell System. 1989.
- [ASTMInternational07] ASTM International. ASTM D2244-07 - Standard Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates. 2007. doi:10.1520/D2244-16.
- [ASTMInternational08] ASTM International. ASTM D1535-08e1 - Standard Practice for Specifying Color by the Munsell System. 2008. doi:10.1520/D1535-08E01.
- [ASTMInternational11] ASTM International. ASTM E2022-11 - Standard Practice for Calculation of Weighting Factors for Tristimulus Integration. 2011. doi:10.1520/E2022-11.
- [ASTMInternational15a] ASTM International. ASTM E308-15 - Standard Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System. 2015. doi:10.1520/E0308-15.
- [ASTMInternational15b] ASTM International. ASTM E313-15e1 - Standard Practice for Calculating Yellowness and Whiteness Indices from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates. 2015. doi:10.1520/E0313-20.
- [BabelColor12a] BabelColor. The ColorChecker (since 1976!). [http://www.babelcolor.com/main\\_level/ColorChecker.htm](http://www.babelcolor.com/main_level/ColorChecker.htm) 2012.
- [BabelColor12b] BabelColor. ColorChecker RGB and spectra. 2012.
- [BlackmagicDesign20a] Blackmagic Design. Wide Gamut Intermediate DaVinci Resolve. 2020.
- [BlackmagicDesign20b] Blackmagic Design. DaVinci Wide Gamut - DaVinci Resolve Studio 17 Public Beta 1. November 2020.
- [BlackmagicDesign21] Blackmagic Design. Blackmagic Generation 5 Color Science. 2021.

- [Canon14] Canon. EOS C500 Firmware Update. <https://www.usa.canon.com/internet/portal/us/home/explore/products/showcases/cameras-and-lenses/cinema-eos-firmware/c500>, 2014.
- [Canon16] Canon. Input Transform Version 201612 for EOS C300 Mark II. <https://www.usa.canon.com/internet/portal/us/home/support/details/cameras/cinema-eos/eos-c300-mark-ii>, 2016.
- [Canon20] Canon. Input Transform Version 202007 for EOS C300 Mark II. <https://www.usa.canon.com/internet/portal/us/home/support/details/cameras/cinema-eos/eos-c300-mark-ii>, 2020.
- [CIED1CIED822] CIE Division 1 and CIE Division 8. *CIE 248:2022 The CIE 2016 Colour Appearance Model for Colour Management Systems: CIECAM16*. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, 2022. ISBN 978-3-902842-94-7.
- [CIET13294] CIE TC 1-32. *CIE 109-1994 A Method of Predicting Corresponding Colours under Different Chromatic and Illuminance Adaptations*. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, 1994. ISBN 978-3-900734-51-0.
- [CIET13606] CIE TC 1-36. *CIE 170-1:2006 Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part 1*. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, 2006. ISBN 978-3-901906-46-6.
- [CIET13805a] CIE TC 1-38. 9. INTERPOLATION. In *CIE 167:2005 Recommended Practice for Tabulating Spectral Data for Use in Colour Computations*, pages 14–19. 2005.
- [CIET13805b] CIE TC 1-38. 9.2.4 Method of interpolation for uniformly spaced independent variable. In *CIE 167:2005 Recommended Practice for Tabulating Spectral Data for Use in Colour Computations*, pages 1–27. 2005.
- [CIET13805c] CIE TC 1-38. Table V. Values of the c-coefficients of Equ.s 6 and 7. In *CIE 167:2005 Recommended Practice for Tabulating Spectral Data for Use in Colour Computations*, pages 19. 2005.
- [CIET13805d] CIE TC 1-38. EXTRAPOLATION. In *CIE 167:2005 Recommended Practice for Tabulating Spectral Data for Use in Colour Computations*, pages 19–20. 2005.
- [CIET14804a] CIE TC 1-48. 3.1 Recommendations concerning standard physical data of illuminants. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 12–13. 2004.
- [CIET14804b] CIE TC 1-48. 9.1 Dominant wavelength and purity. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 32–33. 2004.
- [CIET14804c] CIE TC 1-48. Extrapolation. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 24. 2004.
- [CIET14804d] CIE TC 1-48. The evaluation of whiteness. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 24. 2004.
- [CIET14804e] CIE TC 1-48. APPENDIX E. INFORMATION ON THE USE OF PLANCK'S EQUATION FOR STANDARD AIR. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 77–82. 2004.
- [CIET14804f] CIE TC 1-48. *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*. Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, 2004. ISBN 978-3-901906-33-6.
- [CIET14804g] CIE TC 1-48. CIE 1976 uniform chromaticity scale diagram (UCS diagram). In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 24. 2004.
- [CIET14804h] CIE TC 1-48. CIE 1976 uniform colour spaces. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 24. 2004.
- [CIET14804i] CIE TC 1-48. EXPLANATORY COMMENTS - 5. In *CIE 015:2004 Colorimetry, 3rd Edition*, pages 68–68. 2004.
- [CIET19017] CIE TC 1-90. *CIE 2017 colour fidelity index for accurate scientific use*. Number 224 in Technical report / CIE. CIE Central Bureau, Vienna, 2017. ISBN 978-3-902842-61-9.
- [CIE] CIE. CIE Spectral Data.
- [CIE04] CIE. CIE 15:2004 Tables Data. 2004.

- [Colblindora] Colblindor. Deuteranopia - Red-Green Color Blindness. <http://www.color-blindness.com/deuteranopia-red-green-color-blindness/>.
- [Colblindorb] Colblindor. Protanopia - Red-Green Color Blindness. <http://www.color-blindness.com/protanopia-red-green-color-blindness/>.
- [Colblindorc] Colblindor. Tritanopia - Blue-Yellow Color Blindness. <http://www.color-blindness.com/tritanopia-blue-yellow-color-blindness/>.
- [CVRLa] CVRL. Luminous efficiency. <http://www.cvrl.org/lumindex.htm>.
- [CVRLb] CVRL. New CIE XYZ functions transformed from the CIE (2006) LMS functions. <http://cvrl.ioo.ucl.ac.uk/ciexyzpr.htm>.
- [CVRLc] CVRL. Older CIE Standards. <http://cvrl.ioo.ucl.ac.uk/cie.htm>.
- [CVRLd] CVRL. Stiles & Burch individual 10-deg colour matching data. [http://www.cvrl.org/stilesburch10\\_ind.htm](http://www.cvrl.org/stilesburch10_ind.htm).
- [CVRLe] CVRL. Stiles & Burch individual 2-deg colour matching data. [http://www.cvrl.org/stilesburch2\\_ind.htm](http://www.cvrl.org/stilesburch2_ind.htm).
- [CVRLf] CVRL. CIE (2012) 10-deg XYZ "physiologically-relevant" colour matching functions. <http://www.cvrl.org/database/text/cienewxyz/cie2012xyz10.htm>.
- [CVRLg] CVRL. CIE (2012) 2-deg XYZ "physiologically-relevant" colour matching functions. <http://www.cvrl.org/database/text/cienewxyz/cie2012xyz2.htm>.
- [DigitalCInitiatives07] Digital Cinema Initiatives. Digital Cinema System Specification - Version 1.1. 2007.
- [DjangoSFoundation22] Django Software Foundation. Slugify. 2022.
- [Dji17] Dji. White Paper on D-Log and D-Gamut of DJI Cinema Color System. 2017.
- [Dolby16] Dolby. WHAT IS ICTCP? - INTRODUCTION. 2016.
- [EasyRGBa] EasyRGB. CMYK  $\rightarrow$  CMY. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=14#text14>.
- [EasyRGBb] EasyRGB. CMY  $\rightarrow$  CMYK. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=13#text13>.
- [EasyRGBc] EasyRGB. CMY  $\rightarrow$  RGB. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=12#text12>.
- [EasyRGBd] EasyRGB. HSL  $\rightarrow$  RGB. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=19#text19>.
- [EasyRGBe] EasyRGB. HSV  $\rightarrow$  RGB. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=21#text21>.
- [EasyRGBf] EasyRGB. RGB  $\rightarrow$  CMY. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=11#text11>.
- [EasyRGBg] EasyRGB. RGB  $\rightarrow$  HSL. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=18#text18>.
- [EasyRGBh] EasyRGB. RGB  $\rightarrow$  HSV. <http://www.easyrgb.com/index.php?X=MATH&H=20#text20>.
- [EuropeanBUnion75] European Broadcasting Union. EBU Tech 3213 - EBU Standard for Chromaticity Tolerances for Studio Monitors. August 1975.
- [EuropeanCInitiative02] European Color Initiative. ECI RGB v2. 2002.
- [FFmpegDevelopers22a] FFmpeg Developers. FFmpeg::AVColorPrimaries. August 2022.
- [FFmpegDevelopers22b] FFmpeg Developers. FFmpeg::AVColorSpace. August 2022.
- [FFmpegDevelopers22c] FFmpeg Developers. FFmpeg::AVColorTransferCharacteristic. August 2022.
- [FiLMiCInc17] FiLMiC Inc. FiLMiC Pro - User Manual v6 - Revision 1. 2017.
- [Fujifilm22a] Fujifilm. F-Log Data Sheet Ver.1.1. 2022.
- [Fujifilm22b] Fujifilm. F-Log2 Data Sheet Ver.1.0. 2022.
- [GoProDM16] GoPro, Haarm-Pieter Duiker, and Thomas Mansencal. Gopro.py. [https://github.com/hpd/OpenColorIO-Configs/blob/master/aces\\_1.0.3/python/aces\\_ocio/colorspaces/gopro2016](https://github.com/hpd/OpenColorIO-Configs/blob/master/aces_1.0.3/python/aces_ocio/colorspaces/gopro2016).

- [HernandezAndresLR99] Javier Hernández-Andrés, Raymond L. Lee, and Javier Romero. Calculating correlated color temperatures across the entire gamut of daylight and skylight chromaticities. *Applied Optics*, 38(27):5703, September 1999. doi:10.1364/AO.38.005703.
- [HewlettPDCcompany09] Hewlett-Packard Development Company. Understanding the HP DreamColor LP2480zx DCI-P3 Emulation Color Space. 2009.
- [HunterLab08a] HunterLab. Hunter L,a,b Color Scale. 2008.
- [HunterLab08b] HunterLab. Illuminant Factors in Universal Software and EasyMatch Coatings. 2008.
- [HunterLab12] HunterLab. Hunter Rd,a,b Color Scale - History and Application. 2012.
- [HutchColora] HutchColor. BestRGB (4 K).
- [HutchColorb] HutchColor. DonRGB4 (4 K).
- [HutchColorc] HutchColor. MaxRGB (4 K).
- [HutchColord] HutchColor. XtremeRGB (4 K).
- [IESCommitteeTM2714WGroup14] IES Computer Committee and TM-27-14 Working Group. *IES Standard Format for the Electronic Transfer of Spectral Data Electronic Transfer of Spectral Data*. Illuminating Engineering Society, 2014. ISBN 978-0-87995-295-2.
- [ImageEngineering17] Image Engineering. TE226 V2 data sheet. 2017.
- [InternationalCConsortium10] International Color Consortium. Specification ICC.1:2010 (Profile version 4.3.0.0). 2010.
- [InternationalECommission99] International Electrotechnical Commission. IEC 61966-2-1:1999 - Multimedia systems and equipment - Colour measurement and management - Part 2-1: Colour management - Default RGB colour space - sRGB. 1999.
- [InternationalOfStandardization02] International Organization for Standardization. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 7589-2002 - Photography - Illuminants for sensitometry - Specifications for daylight, incandescent tungsten and printer. 2002.
- [InternationalOfStandardization12] International Organization for Standardization. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 17321-1 - Graphic technology and photography - Colour characterisation of digital still cameras (DSCs) - Part 1: Stimuli, metrology and test procedures. 2012.
- [InternationalOfStandardization13] International Organization for Standardization. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 23001-8 - Information technology - MPEG systems technologies - Part 8: Coding-independent code points. 2013.
- [InternationalOfStandardization20] International Organization for Standardization. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 14496-10 - Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 10: Advanced video coding. 2020.
- [InternationalOfStandardization21] International Organization for Standardization. INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 23091-2 - Information technology - Coding- independent code points - Part 2: Video. 2021.
- [InternationalTUnion98a] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.1361 - Worldwide unified colorimetry and related characteristics of future television and imaging systems. 1998.
- [InternationalTUnion98b] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.470-6 - CONVENTIONAL TELEVISION SYSTEMS. 1998.
- [InternationalTUnion11a] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.1886 - Reference electro-optical transfer function for flat panel displays used in HDTV studio production BT Series Broadcasting service. 2011.
- [InternationalTUnion11b] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.601-7 - Studio encoding parameters of digital television for standard 4:3 and wide-screen 16:9 aspect ratios. 2011.

- [InternationalTUnion11c] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-T T.871 - Information technology - Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: JPEG File Interchange Format (JFIF). 2011.
- [InternationalTUnion15a] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.2020 - Parameter values for ultra-high definition television systems for production and international programme exchange. 2015.
- [InternationalTUnion15b] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.709-6 - Parameter values for the HDTV standards for production and international programme exchange BT Series Broadcasting service. 2015.
- [InternationalTUnion15c] International Telecommunication Union. Report ITU-R BT.2246-4 - The present state of ultra-high definition television BT Series Broadcasting service. 2015.
- [InternationalTUnion17] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100-1 - Image parameter values for high dynamic range television for use in production and international programme exchange. 2017.
- [InternationalTUnion18] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100-2 - Image parameter values for high dynamic range television for use in production and international programme exchange. 2018.
- [InternationalTUnion19] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-R BT.2124-0 - Objective metric for the assessment of the potential visibility of colour differences in television. 2019.
- [InternationalTUnion21] International Telecommunication Union. Recommendation ITU-T H.273 - Coding-independent code points for video signal type identification. 2021.
- [Laurent12] Laurent. Reproducibility of python pseudo-random numbers across systems and versions? <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8786084/reproducibility-of-python-pseudo-random-numbers-across-systems-and-versions>, 2012.
- [LeicaCAG22] Leica Camera AG. Leica L-Log Reference Manual. 2022.
- [MartinezVerduPC+07] Francisco Martínez-Verdú, Esther Perales, Elisabet Chorro, Dolores de Fez, Valentín Viqueira, and Eduardo Gilabert. Computation and visualization of the MacAdam limits for any lightness, hue angle, and light source. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 24(6):1501, June 2007. doi:10.1364/JOSAA.24.001501.
- [MunsellCSsciencea] Munsell Color Science. Macbeth Colorchecker.
- [MunsellCSscienceb] Munsell Color Science. Munsell Colours Data. <http://www.cis.rit.edu/research/mcsl2/online/munsell.php>.
- [NationalEMAssociation04] National Electrical Manufacturers Association. Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM) Part 14: Grayscale Standard Display Function. 2004.
- [Nikon18] Nikon. N-Log Specification Document - Version 1.0.0. 2018.
- [Panasonic14] Panasonic. VARICAM V-Log/V-Gamut. 2014.
- [PLASANAmerica15] PLASA North America. ANSI E1.54 - 2015 - PLASA Standard for Color Communication in Entertainment Lighting. 2015.
- [REDDCinema17] RED Digital Cinema. White Paper on REDWideGamutRGB and Log3G10. 2017.
- [RenewableRDCenter03] Renewable Resource Data Center. Reference Solar Spectral Irradiance: ASTM G-173. <http://reddc.nrel.gov/solar/spectra/am1.5/ASTMG173/ASTMG173.html>, 2003.
- [RisingSResearch] Rising Sun Research. cineSpace LUT Library. <https://sourceforge.net/projects/cinespacelutlib/>.
- [Saeedn] Saeedn. Extend a line segment a specific distance. <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7740507/extend-a-line-segment-a-specific-distance>.
- [sastanin] sastanin. How to make scipy.interpolate give an extrapolated result beyond the input range? <http://stackoverflow.com/a/2745496/931625>.



- [SocietyoMPaTEngineers93] Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. *RP 177:1993 - Derivation of Basic Television Color Equations*. Volume RP 177:199. The Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, January 1993. ISBN 978-1-61482-191-5. [doi:10.5594/S9781614821915](https://doi.org/10.5594/S9781614821915).
- [SocietyoMPaTEngineers99] Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. ANSI/SMPTE 240M-1995 - Signal Parameters - 1125-Line High-Definition Production Systems. 1999.
- [SocietyoMPaTEngineers04] Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. *RP 145:2004: SMPTE C Color Monitor Colorimetry*. Volume RP 145:200. The Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, January 2004. ISBN 978-1-61482-164-9. [doi:10.5594/S9781614821649](https://doi.org/10.5594/S9781614821649).
- [SocietyoMPaTEngineers14] Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. SMPTE ST 2084:2014 - Dynamic Range Electro-Optical Transfer Function of Mastering Reference Displays. 2014. [doi:10.5594/SMPTE.ST2084.2014](https://doi.org/10.5594/SMPTE.ST2084.2014).
- [SocietyoMPaTEngineers19] Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers. ST 428-1:2019 - D-Cinema Distribution Master — Image Characteristic. 2019. [doi:10.5594/SMPTE.ST428-1.2019](https://doi.org/10.5594/SMPTE.ST428-1.2019).
- [SonyCorporationa] Sony Corporation. S-Gamut3\_S-Gamut3Cine\_Matrix.xlsx.
- [SonyCorporationb] Sony Corporation. S-Log Whitepaper.
- [SonyCorporationc] Sony Corporation. Technical Summary for S-Gamut3.Cine/S-Log3 and S-Gamut3/S-Log3.
- [SonyCorporation12] Sony Corporation. S-Log2 Technical Paper. 2012.
- [SonyECorporation20a] Sony Electronics Corporation. IDT.Sony.Venice\_SLog3\_SGamut3Cine.clt. 2020.
- [SonyECorporation20b] Sony Electronics Corporation. IDT.Sony.Venice\_SLog3\_SGamut3.clt. 2020.
- [SonyImageworks12] Sony Imageworks. Make.py. <https://github.com/imageworks/OpenColorIO-Configs/blob/master/nuke-default/make.py>, 2012.
- [TheAoMPAaSciences20] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Academy Spectral Similarity Index (SSI): Overview. 2020.
- [TheAoMPAaSciences23] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. IDT.Apple.AppleLog\_BT2020.clt. 2023.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSSubcommittea] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Academy Color Encoding System. <http://www.oscars.org/science-technology/council/projects/aces.html>.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSSubcommitteeb] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. ACESutil.Lin\_to\_Log2\_param.clt. [https://github.com/ampas/aces-dev/blob/518c27f577e99cdecfd2ebcf2a53444b1f9343/transforms/ctl/utilities/ACESutil.Lin\\_to\\_Log2\\_param.clt](https://github.com/ampas/aces-dev/blob/518c27f577e99cdecfd2ebcf2a53444b1f9343/transforms/ctl/utilities/ACESutil.Lin_to_Log2_param.clt).
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSSubcommitteec] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. ACESutil.Log2\_to\_Lin\_param.clt. [https://github.com/ampas/aces-dev/blob/518c27f577e99cdecfd2ebcf2a53444b1f9343/transforms/ctl/utilities/ACESutil.Log2\\_to\\_Lin\\_param.clt](https://github.com/ampas/aces-dev/blob/518c27f577e99cdecfd2ebcf2a53444b1f9343/transforms/ctl/utilities/ACESutil.Log2_to_Lin_param.clt).
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSSubcommittee13] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Specification S-2013-001 - ACESproxy, an Integer Log Encoding of ACES Image Data. 2013.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSSubcommittee14a] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding

- System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Specification S-2014-003 - ACESc, A Logarithmic Encoding of ACES Data for use within Color Grading Systems. 2014.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14b] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Technical Bulletin TB-2014-004 - Informative Notes on SMPTE ST 2065-1 - Academy Color Encoding Specification (ACES). 2014.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee14c] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Technical Bulletin TB-2014-012 - Academy Color Encoding System Version 1.0 Component Names. 2014.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee15] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Procedure P-2013-001 - Recommended Procedures for the Creation and Use of Digital Camera System Input Device Transforms (IDTs). 2015.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee20] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Specification S-2014-006 - Common LUT Format (CLF) - A Common File Format for Look-Up Tables. 2020.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceaTCouncilAcademyCESACESProject16] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project. Specification S-2016-001 - ACEScct, A Quasi-Logarithmic Encoding of ACES Data for use within Color Grading Systems. <http://j.mp/S-2016-001>, 2016.
- [TheAoMPAaSciencesScienceandTCouncilAcademyCESACESPSubcommittee15] The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Science and Technology Council, and Academy Color Encoding System (ACES) Project Subcommittee. Specification S-2014-004 - ACESc - A Working Space for CGI Render and Compositing. 2015.
- [VincentJ17] Vincent J. Is there any numpy group by function? <https://stackoverflow.com/a/43094244>, 2017.
- [W3C22] W3C. CSS Color Module Level 3. 2022.
- [Wikipedia] Wikipedia. Ellipse. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ellipse>.
- [Wikipedia01a] Wikipedia. Approximation. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color\\_temperature#Approximation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_temperature#Approximation), 2001.
- [Wikipedia01b] Wikipedia. Color temperature. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color\\_temperature](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_temperature), 2001.
- [Wikipedia01c] Wikipedia. Luminance. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminance>, 2001.
- [Wikipedia01d] Wikipedia. Rayleigh scattering. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh\\_scattering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh_scattering), 2001.
- [Wikipedia03a] Wikipedia. Lagrange polynomial - Definition. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange\\_polynomial#Definition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lagrange_polynomial#Definition), 2003.
- [Wikipedia03b] Wikipedia. Luminosity function. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminosity\\_function#Details](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminosity_function#Details), 2003.
- [Wikipedia03c] Wikipedia. Mean squared error. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean\\_squared\\_error](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_squared_error), 2003.
- [Wikipedia03d] Wikipedia. Michaelis-Menten kinetics. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michaelis%E2%80%93Menten\\_kinetics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michaelis%E2%80%93Menten_kinetics), 2003.
- [Wikipedia03e] Wikipedia. Rayleigh–Jeans law. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh–Jeans\\_law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayleigh–Jeans_law), 2003.
- [Wikipedia03f] Wikipedia. Vandermonde matrix. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vandermonde\\_matrix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vandermonde_matrix), 2003.



- [Wikipedia03g] Wikipedia. HSL and HSV. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL\\_and\\_HSV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HSL_and_HSV), 2003.
- [Wikipedia04a] Wikipedia. Peak signal-to-noise ratio. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peak\\_signal-to-noise\\_ratio](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peak_signal-to-noise_ratio), 2004.
- [Wikipedia04b] Wikipedia. Surfaces. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamut#Surfaces>, 2004.
- [Wikipedia04c] Wikipedia. Whiteness. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whiteness>, 2004.
- [Wikipedia04d] Wikipedia. Wide-gamut RGB color space. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-gamut\\_RGB\\_color\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wide-gamut_RGB_color_space), 2004.
- [Wikipedia04e] Wikipedia. YCbCr. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YCbCr>, 2004.
- [Wikipedia05a] Wikipedia. Lanczos resampling. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanczos\\_resampling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lanczos_resampling), 2005.
- [Wikipedia05b] Wikipedia. Luminous Efficacy. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminous\\_efficacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luminous_efficacy), 2005.
- [Wikipedia05c] Wikipedia. Mesopic weighting function. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopic\\_vision#Mesopic\\_weighting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mesopic_vision#Mesopic_weighting), 2005.
- [Wikipedia05d] Wikipedia. CIE 1931 color space. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE\\_1931\\_color\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1931_color_space), 2005.
- [Wikipedia05e] Wikipedia. ISO 31-11. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO\\_31-11](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_31-11), 2005.
- [Wikipedia06a] Wikipedia. List of common coordinate transformations. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_common\\_coordinate\\_transformations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_common_coordinate_transformations), 2006.
- [Wikipedia06b] Wikipedia. White points of standard illuminants. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard\\_illuminant#White\\_points](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_illuminant#White_points), 2006.
- [Wikipedia07a] Wikipedia. Lightness. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lightness>, 2007.
- [Wikipedia07b] Wikipedia. The reverse transformation. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIELUV#The\\_reverse\\_transformation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIELUV#The_reverse_transformation), 2007.
- [Wikipedia07c] Wikipedia. CAT02. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIECAM02#CAT02>, 2007.
- [Wikipedia07d] Wikipedia. CIECAM02. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIECAM02>, 2007.
- [Wikipedia07e] Wikipedia. CIELUV. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIELUV>, 2007.
- [Wikipedia08a] Wikipedia. Color difference. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color\\_difference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_difference), 2008.
- [Wikipedia08b] Wikipedia. Relation to CIE XYZ. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE\\_1960\\_color\\_space#Relation\\_to\\_CIE\\_XYZ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1960_color_space#Relation_to_CIE_XYZ), 2008.
- [Wikipedia08c] Wikipedia. CIE 1960 color space. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE\\_1960\\_color\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1960_color_space), 2008.
- [Wikipedia08d] Wikipedia. CIE 1964 color space. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE\\_1964\\_color\\_space](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1964_color_space), 2008.
- [Wikipedia15] Wikipedia. HCL color space. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HCL\\_color\\_space](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HCL_color_space), 2015.
- [XRite16] X-Rite. New color specifications for ColorChecker SG and Classic Charts. [http://xritephoto.com/ph\\_product\\_overview.aspx?ID=938&Action=Support&SupportID=5884#](http://xritephoto.com/ph_product_overview.aspx?ID=938&Action=Support&SupportID=5884#), 2016.
- [XRitePantone12] X-Rite and Pantone. Color iQC and Color iMatch Color Calculations Guide. 2012.



## Symbols

- `__add__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 441
- `__add__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic* method), 1221
- `__array__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArray* method), 1220
- `__call__()` (*colour.Extrapolator* method), 129
- `__call__()` (*colour.KernelInterpolator* method), 132
- `__call__()` (*colour.LinearInterpolator* method), 134
- `__call__()` (*colour.NullInterpolator* method), 137
- `__call__()` (*colour.SpragueInterpolator* method), 140
- `__contains__()` (*colour.SpectralShape* method), 277
- `__contains__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 440
- `__contains__()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* method), 467
- `__contains__()` (*colour.continuous.Signal* method), 451
- `__contains__()` (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1259
- `__delattr__()` (*colour.utilities.Structure* method), 1269
- `__delitem__()` (*colour.LUTSequence* method), 598
- `__delitem__()` (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1258
- `__dir__()` (*colour.utilities.Structure* method), 1269
- `__div__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 442
- `__div__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic* method), 1222
- `__eq__()` (*colour.LUTOperatorMatrix* method), 595
- `__eq__()` (*colour.LUTSequence* method), 599
- `__eq__()` (*colour.SpectralShape* method), 278
- `__eq__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 440
- `__eq__()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* method), 468
- `__eq__()` (*colour.continuous.Signal* method), 452
- `__eq__()` (*colour.plotting.ColourSwatch* method), 961
- `__eq__()` (*colour.utilities.Callback* method), 1194
- `__eq__()` (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1259
- `__getattr__()` (*colour.utilities.Structure* method), 1269
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.LUTSequence* method), 598
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 439
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* method), 465
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.continuous.Signal* method), 449
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1258
- `__getitem__()` (*colour.utilities.LazyCanonicalMapping* method), 1261
- `__hash__` (*colour.LUTOperatorMatrix* attribute), 594
- `__hash__` (*colour.LUTSequence* attribute), 599
- `__hash__` (*colour.plotting.ColourSwatch* attribute), 961
- `__hash__` (*colour.utilities.Callback* attribute), 1194
- `__hash__` (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* attribute), 1261
- `__hash__()` (*colour.SpectralShape* method), 276
- `__hash__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 439
- `__hash__()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* method), 465
- `__hash__()` (*colour.continuous.Signal* method), 449
- `__iadd__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 441
- `__iadd__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic* method), 1221
- `__idiv__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 442
- `__idiv__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic* method), 1222
- `__imul__()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 442
- `__imul__()` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic* method), 1222
- `__init__()` (*colour.CAM\_Specification\_ATD95* method), 168
- `__init__()` (*colour.CAM\_Specification\_CAM16* method), 185
- `__init__()` (*colour.CAM\_Specification\_CIECAM02* method), 173
- `__init__()` (*colour.CAM\_Specification\_CIECAM16* method), 173

method), 179  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_Hellwig2022 method), 191  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_Hunt method), 196  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_Kim2009 method), 201  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_LLAB method), 208  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_Nayatani95 method), 212  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_RLAB method), 215  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CAM\_Specification\_ZCAM method), 223  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction method), 479  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.CorrespondingColourDataset method), 478  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.Extrapolator method), 127  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.KernelInterpolator method), 131  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LUT1D method), 578  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LUT3D method), 587  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LUT3x1D method), 582  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LUTOperatorMatrix method), 594  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LUTSequence method), 598  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.LinearInterpolator method), 134  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.MultiSpectralDistributions method), 296  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.NearestNeighbourInterpolator method), 133  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.NullInterpolator method), 136  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.PchipInterpolator method), 138  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.RGB\_Colourspace method), 740  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpectralDistribution method), 281  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714 method), 621  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpectralDistribution\_Sekonic method), 636  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek method), 631  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpectralShape method), 275  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.SpragueInterpolator method), 140  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.adaptation.InductionFactors\_CMCCAT2000 method), 94  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.algebra.sdiv\_mode method), 155  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.algebra.spow\_enable method), 158  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CAM16 method), 187  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CIECAM02 method), 175  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_CIECAM16 method), 181  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_Hellwig2022 method), 193  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_Kim2009 method), 204  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_LLAB method), 210  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.InductionFactors\_ZCAM method), 225  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.appearance.MediaParameters\_Kim2009 method), 204  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.characterisation.ColourChecker method), 269  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.characterisation.RGB\_CameraSensitivities method), 271  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.characterisation.RGB\_DisplayPrimaries method), 272  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.colorimetry.LMS\_ConeFundamentals method), 367  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.colorimetry.RGB\_ColourMatchingFunctions method), 368  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.colorimetry.XYZ\_ColourMatchingFunctions method), 369  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction method), 437  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.continuous.MultiSignals method), 461  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.continuous.Signal method), 447  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.domain\_range\_scale method), 1198  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.geometry.LineSegmentsIntersections\_Specification method), 510  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Any method), 535  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Generator method), 536  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Iterable method), 537  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Iterator method), 537  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Mapping method), 538  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.NewType method), 538  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Protocol method), 539  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.ProtocolExtrapolator method), 562  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.ProtocolInterpolator method), 561  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.ProtocolLUTSequenceItem method), 562  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.Sequence method), 540  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.SupportsIndex method), 541  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.TextIO method), 541  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.hints.TypeVar method), 543  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator method), 604  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.io.ImageAttribute\_Specification method), 569  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.plotting.ColourSwatch method), 971  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.plotting.common.KwargArtist method), 971  
 \_\_init\_\_() (colour.plotting.common.KwargCamera

method), 972

`__init__()` (`colour.plotting.common.KwargRender` method), 974

`__init__()` (`colour.quality.ColourQuality_Specification_ANSI18` method), 1129

`__init__()` (`colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017` method), 1126

`__init__()` (`colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CIE2017-CQS` method), 1134

`__init__()` (`colour.quality.ColourRendering_Specification_CRI` method), 1132

`__init__()` (`colour.recovery.Dataset_Otsu2018` method), 1164

`__init__()` (`colour.recovery.LUT3D_Jakob2019` method), 1148

`__init__()` (`colour.recovery.Tree_Otsu2018` method), 1167

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.CacheRegistry` method), 1200

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.Callback` method), 1194

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1257

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinCallback` method), 1195

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1264

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.Structure` method), 1268

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.caching_enable` method), 1204

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.disable_multiprocessing` method), 1208

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.ndarray_copy_enable` method), 1241

`__init__()` (`colour.utilities.suppress_stdout` method), 1274

`__ipow__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 443

`__ipow__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1223

`__isub__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 441

`__isub__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1222

`__iter__()` (`colour.SpectralShape` method), 277

`__iter__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 440

`__iter__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1259

`__iter__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable` method), 1220

`__itruediv__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 442

`__itruediv__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1223

`__len__()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 598

`__len__()` (`colour.SpectralShape` method), 277

`__len__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 440

`__len__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1259

`__len__()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1266

`__len__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 441

`__len__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1222

`__ne__()` (`colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` method), 595

`__ne__()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 599

`__ne__()` (`colour.SpectralShape` method), 278

`__ne__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 440

`__ne__()` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` method), 468

`__ne__()` (`colour.continuous.Signal` method), 452

`__ne__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1259

`__new__()` (`colour.utilities.Node` static method), 1264

`__pow__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 442

`__pow__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1223

`__repr__()` (`colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` method), 595

`__repr__()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 599

`__repr__()` (`colour.RGB_Colourspace` method), 743

`__repr__()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714` method), 625

`__repr__()` (`colour.SpectralShape` method), 276

`__repr__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 439

`__repr__()` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` method), 464

`__repr__()` (`colour.continuous.Signal` method), 449

`__repr__()` (`colour.plotting.ColourSwatch` method), 961

`__repr__()` (`colour.utilities.Callback` method), 1194

`__repr__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1258

`__setattr__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinCallback` method), 1195

`__setattr__()` (`colour.utilities.Structure` method), 1269

`__getitem__()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 598

`__setitem__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 440

`__setitem__()` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` method), 466

`__setitem__()` (`colour.continuous.Signal` method), 450

`__setitem__()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1258

`__setstate__()` (`colour.utilities.Structure` method), 1269

`__str__()` (`colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` method), 594

`__str__()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 598

- `__str__()` (`colour.RGB_Colourspace` method), 742
  - `__str__()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714` method), 623
  - `__str__()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_Sekonic` method), 637
  - `__str__()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_UPRTek` method), 631
  - `__str__()` (`colour.SpectralShape` method), 276
  - `__str__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 439
  - `__str__()` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` method), 464
  - `__str__()` (`colour.continuous.Signal` method), 448
  - `__str__()` (`colour.utilities.CacheRegistry` method), 1200
  - `__str__()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1266
  - `__sub__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 441
  - `__sub__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1222
  - `__truediv__()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 442
  - `__truediv__()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1223
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.Extrapolator` attribute), 128
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.KernelInterpolator` attribute), 132
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.LUTSequence` attribute), 599
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.LinearInterpolator` attribute), 135
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.NullInterpolator` attribute), 136
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.RGB_Colourspace` attribute), 741
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.SpectralShape` attribute), 279
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.SpragueInterpolator` attribute), 140
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` attribute), 442
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator` attribute), 605
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.plotting.ColourSwatch` attribute), 961
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.CacheRegistry` attribute), 1202
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.Callback` attribute), 1194
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` attribute), 1261
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.ColourRuntimeWarning` attribute), 1280
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.ColourUsageWarning` attribute), 1279
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.ColourWarning` attribute), 1279
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.Lookup` attribute), 1263
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.MixinCallback` attribute), 1197
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields` attribute), 1219
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.Node` attribute), 1265
  - `__weakref__` (`colour.utilities.Structure` attribute), 1269
- ## A
- `absolute_tolerance` (`colour.NullInterpolator` property), 137
  - `AbstractContinuousFunction` (class in `colour.continuous`), 436
  - `AbstractLUTSequenceOperator` (class in `colour.io`), 604
  - `adjust_tristimulus_weighting_factors_ASTME308()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 353
  - `align()` (`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` method), 303
  - `align()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution` method), 289
  - `Any` (class in `colour.hints`), 535
  - `apply()` (`colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator` method), 604
  - `apply()` (`colour.LUT1D` method), 580
  - `apply()` (`colour.LUT3D` method), 591
  - `apply()` (`colour.LUT3x1D` method), 585
  - `apply()` (`colour.LUTOperatorMatrix` method), 596
  - `apply()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 599
  - `apply_matrix_colour_correction()` (in module `colour`), 256
  - `apply_matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004()` (in module `colour.characterisation`), 263
  - `apply_matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015()` (in module `colour.characterisation`), 264
  - `APPLY_MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 256
  - `apply_matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde()` (in module `colour.characterisation`), 265
  - `arithmetic_operation()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 443
  - `arithmetic_operation()` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` method), 469
  - `arithmetic_operation()` (`colour.continuous.Signal` method), 453
  - `arithmetic_operation()` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassArithmetic` method), 1223
  - `ArrayLike` (in module `colour.hints`), 533
  - `artist()` (in module `colour.plotting`), 963
  - `as_3_channels_image()` (in module `colour.io`), 574
  - `as_array()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1225
  - `as_float()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1226
  - `as_float_array()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1227
  - `as_float_scalar()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1228
  - `as_int()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1226
  - `as_int_array()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1227



`as_int_scalar()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1228  
`attest()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1207

## B

`bandpass_correction()` (in module `colour`), 364  
`BANDPASS_CORRECTION_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 365  
`bandpass_correction_Stearns1988()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 365  
`bandwidth_corrected` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714` property), 623  
`bandwidth_FWHM` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714` property), 623  
`batch()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1207  
`best_illuminant()` (in module `colour.characterisation`), 247  
`blackbody_spectral_radiance()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 329  
`boundaries` (`colour.SpectralShape` property), 276  
`BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENT_PRIMARIES_CHROMATICITIES` (in module `colour`), 481  
`BRENEMAN_EXPERIMENTS` (in module `colour`), 479  
`BT2100_HLG_EOTF_INVERSE_METHODS` (in module `colour.models`), 820  
`BT2100_HLG_EOTF_METHODS` (in module `colour.models`), 819  
`BT2100_HLG_OOTF_INVERSE_METHODS` (in module `colour.models`), 832  
`BT2100_HLG_OOTF_METHODS` (in module `colour.models`), 831

## C

`CACHE_REGISTRY` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1204  
`CacheRegistry` (class in `colour.utilities`), 1199  
`caching_enable` (class in `colour.utilities`), 1204  
`Callable` (in module `colour.hints`), 536  
`Callback` (class in `colour.utilities`), 1194  
`callbacks` (`colour.utilities.MixinCallback` property), 1195  
`CAM02LCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02()` (in module `colour`), 678  
`CAM02LCD_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 684  
`CAM02SCD_to_JMh_CIECAM02()` (in module `colour`), 680  
`CAM02SCD_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 686  
`CAM02UCS_to_JMh_CIECAM02()` (in module `colour`), 682  
`CAM02UCS_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 688  
`CAM16_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 183  
`CAM16LCD_to_JMh_CAM16()` (in module `colour`), 690  
`CAM16LCD_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 695  
`CAM16SCD_to_JMh_CAM16()` (in module `colour`), 692  
`CAM16SCD_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 696  
`CAM16UCS_to_JMh_CAM16()` (in module `colour`), 693  
`CAM16UCS_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 698  
`CAM_KWARGS_CIECAM02_sRGB` (in module `colour.appearance`), 175

`CAM_Specification_ATD95` (class in `colour`), 167  
`CAM_Specification_CAM16` (class in `colour`), 184  
`CAM_Specification_CIECAM02` (class in `colour`), 172  
`CAM_Specification_CIECAM16` (class in `colour`), 179  
`CAM_Specification_Hellwig2022` (class in `colour`), 190  
`CAM_Specification_Hunt` (class in `colour`), 196  
`CAM_Specification_Kim2009` (class in `colour`), 201  
`CAM_Specification_LLAB` (class in `colour`), 207  
`CAM_Specification_Nayatani95` (class in `colour`), 212  
`CAM_Specification_RLAB` (class in `colour`), 215  
`CAM_Specification_ZCAM` (class in `colour`), 221  
`camera()` (in module `colour.plotting`), 963  
`camera_RGB_to_ACES2065_1()` (in module `colour`), 243  
`canonical_items()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1261  
`canonical_keys()` (`colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping` method), 1260  
`CanonicalMapping` (class in `colour.utilities`), 1256  
`cartesian_to_cylindrical()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 150  
`cartesian_to_polar()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 149  
`cartesian_to_spherical()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 148  
`cast()` (in module `colour.hints`), 545  
`CAT_BIANCO2010` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 99  
`CAT_BRADFORD` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 96  
`CAT_CAT02` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 105  
`CAT_CAT02_BRILL2008` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 103  
`CAT_CAT16` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 107  
`CAT_CMCCAT2000` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 109  
`CAT_CMCCAT97` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 112  
`CAT_FAIRCHILD` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 114  
`CAT_PC_BIANCO2010` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 101  
`CAT_SHARP` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 116  
`CAT_VON_KRIES` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 118  
`CAT_XYZ_SCALING` (in module `colour.adaptation`), 120  
`CCS_COLOURCHECKERS` (in module `colour`), 268  
`CCS_ILLUMINANT_POINTER_GAMUT` (in module `colour.models`), 928  
`CCS_ILLUMINANTS` (in module `colour`), 376  
`CCS_LIGHT_SOURCES` (in module `colour`), 377  
`CCS_POINTER_GAMUT_BOUNDARY` (in module `colour.models`), 932  
`CCT_to_mired()` (in module `colour.temperature`), 1180  
`CCT_to_uv()` (in module `colour`), 1176  
`CCT_to_uv_Krystek1985()` (in module `colour.temperature`), 1182  
`CCT_TO_UV_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 1177  
`CCT_to_uv_Ohno2013()` (in module `colour.temperature`), 1184

CCT\_to\_uv\_Planck1900() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1188  
 CCT\_to\_uv\_Robertson1968() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1181  
 CCT\_to\_xy() (in module *colour*), 1178  
 CCT\_to\_xy\_CIE\_D() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1193  
 CCT\_to\_xy\_Hernandez1999() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1190  
 CCT\_to\_xy\_Kang2002() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1192  
 CCT\_to\_xy\_McCamy1992() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1189  
 CCT\_TO\_XY\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 1179  
 CCT\_to\_XYZ\_Ohno2013() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1186  
 cctf\_decoding (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 742  
 cctf\_decoding() (in module *colour*), 772  
 cctf\_decoding\_ProPhotoRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 781  
 cctf\_decoding\_RIMMRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 779  
 cctf\_decoding\_ROMMRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 777  
 CCTF\_DECODINGS (in module *colour*), 774  
 cctf\_encoding (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 742  
 cctf\_encoding() (in module *colour*), 770  
 cctf\_encoding\_ProPhotoRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 780  
 cctf\_encoding\_RIMMRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 778  
 cctf\_encoding\_ROMMRGB() (in module *colour.models*), 776  
 CCTF\_ENCODINGS (in module *colour*), 772  
 centroid() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1249  
 children (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1265  
 chromatic\_adaptation() (in module *colour*), 83  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_CIE1994() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 88  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_CMCCAT2000() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 89  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_Fairchild1990() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 87  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_forward\_CMCCAT2000() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 91  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_inverse\_CMCCAT2000() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 92  
 CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 86  
 CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_TRANSFORMS (in module *colour*), 86  
 CHROMATIC\_ADAPTATION\_TRANSFORMS (in module *colour.adaptation*), 96  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_VonKries() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 94  
 chromatic\_adaptation\_Zhai2018() (in module *colour.adaptation*), 124  
 chromatically\_adapt() (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* method), 744  
 chromatically\_adapted\_primaries() (in module *colour*), 735  
 CIECAM02\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 171  
 CIECAM16\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 177  
 ClassVar (in module *colour.hints*), 536  
 clear\_all\_caches() (*colour.utilities.CacheRegistry* method), 1201  
 clear\_cache() (*colour.utilities.CacheRegistry* method), 1201  
 closest() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1243  
 closest\_indexes() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1242  
 CMY\_to\_CMYK() (in module *colour*), 918  
 CMY\_to\_RGB() (in module *colour*), 917  
 CMYK\_to\_CMY() (in module *colour*), 918  
 coefficient\_K\_Br\_Nayatani1997() (in module *colour.appearance*), 228  
 coefficient\_q\_Nayatani1997() (in module *colour.appearance*), 228  
 colorimetric\_purity() (in module *colour*), 382  
 colour\_correction() (in module *colour*), 257  
 colour\_correction\_Cheung2004() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 266  
 colour\_correction\_Finlayson2015() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 267  
 COLOUR\_CORRECTION\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 257  
 colour\_correction\_Vandermonde() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 267  
 colour\_cycle() (in module *colour.plotting*), 963  
 colour\_fidelity\_index() (in module *colour*), 1125  
 colour\_fidelity\_index\_ANSIESTM3018() (in module *colour.quality*), 1130  
 colour\_fidelity\_index\_CIE2017() (in module *colour.quality*), 1127  
 COLOUR\_FIDELITY\_INDEX\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 1125  
 COLOUR\_PRIMARIES\_ITUTH273 (in module *colour*), 921  
 colour\_quality\_scale() (in module *colour*), 1133  
 COLOUR\_QUALITY\_SCALE\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 1133  
 colour\_rendering\_index() (in module *colour*), 1131  
 colour\_style() (in module *colour.plotting*), 962  
 ColourChecker (class in *colour.characterisation*), 269  
 ColourQualitySpecification\_ANSIESTM3018 (class in *colour.quality*), 1128  
 ColourRenderingSpecification\_CIE2017 (class in *colour.quality*), 1126  
 ColourRenderingSpecification\_CQS (class in *colour.quality*), 1134  
 ColourRenderingSpecification\_CRI (class in



- colour.quality*), 1132
- ColourRuntimeWarning (class in *colour.utilities*), 1280
- colourspace\_model\_axis\_reorder() (in module *colour.plotting.models*), 1061
- COLOURSPACE\_MODELS (in module *colour*), 646
- ColourSwatch (class in *colour.plotting*), 961
- ColourUsageWarning (class in *colour.utilities*), 1279
- ColourWarning (class in *colour.utilities*), 1279
- comments (*colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator* property), 604
- complementary\_wavelength() (in module *colour*), 381
- CONSTANT\_AVOGADRO (in module *colour.constants*), 425
- CONSTANT\_BOLTZMANN (in module *colour.constants*), 425
- CONSTANT\_K\_M (in module *colour.constants*), 424
- CONSTANT\_KP\_M (in module *colour.constants*), 425
- CONSTANT\_LIGHT\_SPEED (in module *colour.constants*), 425
- CONSTANT\_PLANCK (in module *colour.constants*), 426
- contrast\_sensitivity\_function() (in module *colour*), 428
- contrast\_sensitivity\_function\_Barten1999() (in module *colour.contrast*), 429
- CONTRAST\_SENSITIVITY\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 429
- convert() (in module *colour*), 525
- convert\_bit\_depth() (in module *colour.io*), 570
- copy() (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 444
- copy() (*colour.LUTSequence* method), 600
- copy() (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* method), 745
- copy() (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1260
- copy\_definition() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1216
- corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction() (in module *colour*), 476
- corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_CIE1994() (in module *colour.corresponding*), 482
- corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_CMCCAT2000() (in module *colour.corresponding*), 483
- corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_Fairchild1990() (in module *colour.corresponding*), 481
- CORRESPONDING\_CHROMATICITIES\_PREDICTION\_MODELS (in module *colour*), 477
- corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction\_VonKries() (in module *colour.corresponding*), 484
- CorrespondingChromaticitiesPrediction (class in *colour*), 478
- CorrespondingColourDataset (class in *colour*), 477
- CSS\_COLOR\_3 (in module *colour.notation*), 948
- CSS\_COLOR\_3\_BASIC (in module *colour.notation*), 946
- CSS\_COLOR\_3\_EXTENDED (in module *colour.notation*), 947
- CV\_range() (in module *colour*), 901
- CVD\_MATRICES\_MACHADO2010 (in module *colour*), 238
- cylindrical\_to\_cartesian() (in module *colour.algebra*), 151
- ## D
- D\_FACTOR\_RLAB (in module *colour.appearance*), 217
- data (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* property), 1258
- data (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1265
- DATA\_POINTER\_GAMUT\_VOLUME (in module *colour.models*), 930
- Dataclass (in module *colour.hints*), 548
- Dataset\_Otsu2018 (class in *colour.recovery*), 1162
- daylight\_locus\_function() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 332
- default (*colour.NullInterpolator* property), 137
- delta\_E() (in module *colour*), 486
- delta\_E\_CAM02LCD() (in module *colour.difference*), 494
- delta\_E\_CAM02SCD() (in module *colour.difference*), 495
- delta\_E\_CAM02UCS() (in module *colour.difference*), 496
- delta\_E\_CAM16LCD() (in module *colour.difference*), 497
- delta\_E\_CAM16SCD() (in module *colour.difference*), 498
- delta\_E\_CAM16UCS() (in module *colour.difference*), 499
- delta\_E\_CIE1976() (in module *colour.difference*), 488
- delta\_E\_CIE1994() (in module *colour.difference*), 489
- delta\_E\_CIE2000() (in module *colour.difference*), 490
- delta\_E\_CMC() (in module *colour.difference*), 492
- delta\_E\_DIN99() (in module *colour.difference*), 500
- delta\_E\_ITP() (in module *colour.difference*), 493
- DELTA\_E\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 487
- describe\_conversion\_path() (in module *colour*), 528
- describe\_environment() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1275
- describe\_video\_signal\_colour\_primaries() (in module *colour.models*), 923
- describe\_video\_signal\_matrix\_coefficients() (in module *colour.models*), 926
- describe\_video\_signal\_transfer\_characteristics() (in module *colour.models*), 925
- Dict (in module *colour.hints*), 536
- DIN99\_to\_Lab() (in module *colour*), 673
- DIN99\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 675
- disable\_multiprocessing (class in *colour.utilities*), 1208
- display\_labels (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* property), 297

- `display_name` (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* property), 296
- `display_name` (*colour.SpectralDistribution* property), 281
- `domain` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* property), 438
- `domain` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 462
- `domain` (*colour.continuous.Signal* property), 447
- `domain_distance()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 443
- `domain_range_scale` (class in *colour*), 1197
- `dominant_wavelength()` (in module *colour*), 380
- `dtype` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* property), 437
- `dtype` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 461
- `dtype` (*colour.continuous.Signal* property), 447
- `DType` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- `DTYPE_FLOAT_DEFAULT` (in module *colour.constants*), 427
- `DTYPE_INT_DEFAULT` (in module *colour.constants*), 427
- `DTypeBoolean` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- `DTypeComplex` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- `DTypeFloat` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- `DTypeInt` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- `DTypeReal` (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- E**
- `eigen_decomposition()` (in module *colour.algebra*), 165
- `ellipse_coefficients_canonical_form()` (in module *colour.geometry*), 504
- `ellipse_coefficients_general_form()` (in module *colour.geometry*), 504
- `ellipse_fitting()` (in module *colour.geometry*), 506
- `ellipse_fitting_Halir1998()` (in module *colour.geometry*), 507
- `ELLIPSE_FITTING_METHODS` (in module *colour.geometry*), 505
- `end` (*colour.SpectralShape* property), 275
- `eotf()` (in module *colour*), 811
- `eotf_BT1886()` (in module *colour.models*), 817
- `eotf_BT2100_HLG()` (in module *colour.models*), 819
- `eotf_BT2100_PQ()` (in module *colour.models*), 821
- `eotf_DCDM()` (in module *colour.models*), 814
- `eotf_DICOMGSDF()` (in module *colour.models*), 816
- `eotf_H273_ST428_1()` (in module *colour.models*), 823
- `eotf_inverse()` (in module *colour*), 812
- `eotf_inverse_BT1886()` (in module *colour.models*), 818
- `eotf_inverse_BT2100_HLG()` (in module *colour.models*), 820
- `eotf_inverse_BT2100_PQ()` (in module *colour.models*), 822
- `eotf_inverse_DCDM()` (in module *colour.models*), 815
- `eotf_inverse_DICOMGSDF()` (in module *colour.models*), 816
- `eotf_inverse_H273_ST428_1()` (in module *colour.models*), 824
- `eotf_inverse_sRGB()` (in module *colour.models*), 828
- `eotf_inverse_ST2084()` (in module *colour.models*), 826
- `EOTF_INVERSES` (in module *colour*), 813
- `eotf_SMPTE240M()` (in module *colour.models*), 824
- `eotf_sRGB()` (in module *colour.models*), 827
- `eotf_ST2084()` (in module *colour.models*), 825
- `EOTFS` (in module *colour*), 812
- `EPSILON` (in module *colour.constants*), 426
- `euclidean_distance()` (in module *colour.algebra*), 161
- `excitation_purity()` (in module *colour*), 382
- `exponent_function_basic()` (in module *colour.models*), 782
- `exponent_function_monitor_curve()` (in module *colour.models*), 784
- `extend_line_segment()` (in module *colour.geometry*), 508
- `extrapolate()` (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* method), 302
- `extrapolate()` (*colour.SpectralDistribution* method), 288
- `Extrapolator` (class in *colour*), 126
- `extrapolator` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* property), 439
- `extrapolator` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 462
- `extrapolator` (*colour.continuous.Signal* property), 448
- `extrapolator_kwargs` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* property), 439
- `extrapolator_kwargs` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 463
- `extrapolator_kwargs` (*colour.continuous.Signal* property), 448
- F**
- `fields` (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassFields* property), 1219
- `fill_nan()` (*colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction* method), 443
- `fill_nan()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* method), 474
- `fill_nan()` (*colour.continuous.Signal* method), 455
- `fill_nan()` (in module *colour.utilities*), 1250
- `filter_cmfs()` (in module *colour.plotting.common*), 980
- `filter_colour_checkers()` (in module *colour.plotting.common*), 981

- `filter_illuminants()` (in module `colour.plotting.common`), 981
- `filter_kwargs()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1214
- `filter_mapping()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1215
- `filter_passthrough()` (in module `colour.plotting.common`), 977
- `filter_RGB_colourspaces()` (in module `colour.plotting.common`), 978
- `filter_warnings()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1272
- `find_coefficients_Jakob2019()` (in module `colour.recovery`), 1149
- `first_item()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1216
- `first_key_from_value()` (`colour.utilities.Lookup` method), 1262
- `FLOATING_POINT_NUMBER_PATTERN` (in module `colour.constants`), 426
- `font_scaling()` (in module `colour.plotting.common`), 976
- `format_array_as_row()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1254
- `from_range_1()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1235
- `from_range_10()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1236
- `from_range_100()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1237
- `from_range_degrees()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1238
- `from_range_int()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1239
- `full()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1252
- `full_to_legal()` (in module `colour`), 899
- `function` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` property), 439
- `function` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` property), 463
- `function` (`colour.continuous.Signal` property), 448
- G**
- `gamma_function()` (in module `colour`), 775
- `generate_illuminants_rawtoaces_v1()` (in module `colour.characterisation`), 245
- `generate_pulse_waves()` (in module `colour.volume`), 1289
- `Generator` (class in `colour.hints`), 536
- `get_domain_range_scale()` (in module `colour`), 1198
- `get_sdiv_mode()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 154
- H**
- `handle_numpy_errors()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1205
- `handle_spectral_arguments()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 345
- `has_only_nan()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1244
- `HCL_to_RGB()` (in module `colour`), 915
- `HDR_CIELAB_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 709
- `hdr_CIELab_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 708
- `HDR_IPT_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 711
- `hdr_IPT_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 710
- `header` (`colour.SpectralDistribution_IESTM2714` property), 622
- `Hellwig2022_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 189
- `HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_luminous_Nayatani1997()` (in module `colour`), 227
- `HelmholtzKohlrausch_effect_object_Nayatani1997()` (in module `colour`), 226
- `HEX_to_RGB()` (in module `colour.notation`), 945
- `HKE_NAYATANI1997_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 226
- `HSL_to_RGB()` (in module `colour`), 913
- `HSV_to_RGB()` (in module `colour`), 912
- `hull_section()` (in module `colour.geometry`), 524
- `Hunter_Lab_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 668
- `Hunter_Rdab_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 671
- I**
- `Iab_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour.models`), 649
- `ICaCb_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 700
- `ICtCp_to_RGB()` (in module `colour`), 904
- `ICtCp_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 907
- `id` (`colour.utilities.Node` property), 1265
- `ignore_numpy_errors()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1206
- `ignore_python_warnings()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1207
- `IgPgTg_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 702
- `IHLS_to_RGB()` (in module `colour`), 920
- `ImageAttribute_Specification` (class in `colour.io`), 569
- `in_array()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1245
- `index_along_last_axis()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1252
- `index_stress()` (in module `colour`), 501
- `index_stress_Garcia2007()` (in module `colour.difference`), 502
- `INDEX_STRESS_METHODS` (in module `colour`), 501
- `InductionFactors_CAM16` (class in `colour.appearance`), 187
- `InductionFactors_CIECAM02` (class in `colour.appearance`), 175
- `InductionFactors_CIECAM16` (class in `colour.appearance`), 181
- `InductionFactors_CMCCAT2000` (class in `colour.adaptation`), 94
- `InductionFactors_Hellwig2022` (class in `colour.appearance`), 193
- `InductionFactors_Kim2009` (class in `colour.appearance`), 203
- `InductionFactors_LLAB` (class in `colour.appearance`), 210
- `InductionFactors_ZCAM` (class in `colour.appearance`), 225
- `insert()` (`colour.LUTSequence` method), 599
- `int_digest()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1218
- `INTEGER_THRESHOLD` (in module `colour.constants`), 426

- `intermediate_lightness_function_CIE1976()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 400
  - `intermediate_luminance_function_CIE1976()` (in module `colour.colorimetry`), 407
  - `interpolate()` (`colour.MultiSpectralDistributions` method), 298
  - `interpolate()` (`colour.SpectralDistribution` method), 282
  - `interpolator` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` property), 438
  - `interpolator` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` property), 462
  - `interpolator` (`colour.continuous.Signal` property), 448
  - `interpolator` (`colour.Extrapolator` property), 128
  - `interpolator_kwargs` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` property), 438
  - `interpolator_kwargs` (`colour.continuous.MultiSignals` property), 462
  - `interpolator_kwargs` (`colour.continuous.Signal` property), 448
  - `intersect_line_segments()` (in module `colour.geometry`), 508
  - `interval` (`colour.SpectralShape` property), 276
  - `interval()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1243
  - `invert()` (`colour.LUT1D` method), 579
  - `invert()` (`colour.LUT3D` method), 590
  - `invert()` (`colour.LUT3x1D` method), 584
  - `IPT_hue_angle()` (in module `colour`), 704
  - `IPT_Ragoo2021_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 706
  - `IPT_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 703
  - `is_caching_enabled()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1203
  - `is_ctlrender_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1209
  - `is_domain_explicit()` (`colour.LUT1D` method), 578
  - `is_domain_explicit()` (`colour.LUT3D` method), 588
  - `is_domain_explicit()` (`colour.LUT3x1D` method), 582
  - `is_graphviz_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1209
  - `is_identity()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 165
  - `is_inner()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1266
  - `is_integer()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1213
  - `is_iterable()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1212
  - `is_leaf()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1266
  - `is_matplotlib_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1209
  - `is_ndarray_copy_enabled()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1240
  - `is_networkx_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1210
  - `is_numeric()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1213
  - `is_opencolorio_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1210
  - `is_openimageio_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1210
  - `is_pandas_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1211
  - `is_root()` (`colour.utilities.Node` method), 1266
  - `is_sibling()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1214
  - `is_spow_enabled()` (in module `colour.algebra`), 157
  - `is_testing()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1213
  - `is_tqdm_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1211
  - `is_trimesh_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1211
  - `is_uniform()` (`colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction` method), 444
  - `is_uniform()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1244
  - `is_within_macadam_limits()` (in module `colour`), 1280
  - `is_within_mesh_volume()` (in module `colour`), 1281
  - `is_within_pointer_gamut()` (in module `colour`), 1282
  - `is_within_visible_spectrum()` (in module `colour`), 1288
  - `is_xxhash_installed()` (in module `colour.utilities`), 1212
  - `items` (`colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable` property), 1220
  - `Iterable` (class in `colour.hints`), 537
  - `Iterator` (class in `colour.hints`), 537
  - `IZABZBZ_METHODS` (in module `colour.models`), 723
  - `Izazbz_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour.models`), 724
- ## J
- `Jab_to_JCh()` (in module `colour.models`), 646
  - `JCh_to_Jab()` (in module `colour.models`), 647
  - `JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16LCD()` (in module `colour`), 690
  - `JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16SCD()` (in module `colour`), 691
  - `JMh_CAM16_to_CAM16UCS()` (in module `colour`), 692
  - `JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02LCD()` (in module `colour`), 677
  - `JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02SCD()` (in module `colour`), 679
  - `JMh_CIECAM02_to_CAM02UCS()` (in module `colour`), 681
  - `JND_CIE1976` (in module `colour.difference`), 488
  - `Jzazbz_to_XYZ()` (in module `colour`), 722
- ## K
- `kernel` (`colour.KernelInterpolator` property), 131
  - `kernel_cardinal_spline()` (in module `colour`), 145
  - `kernel_kwargs` (`colour.KernelInterpolator` property), 132
  - `kernel_lanczos()` (in module `colour`), 144
  - `kernel_linear()` (in module `colour`), 143
  - `kernel_nearest_neighbour()` (in module `colour`), 143



- [kernel\\_sinc\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 144  
[KernelInterpolator](#) (class in *colour*), 129  
[keys](#) (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable* property), 1219  
[keys\\_from\\_value\(\)](#) (*colour.utilities.Lookup* method), 1262  
[keyword\\_to\\_RGB\\_CSSColor3\(\)](#) (in module *colour.notation*), 948  
[Kim2009\\_to\\_XYZ\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 199  
[KwargArtist](#) (class in *colour.plotting.common*), 971  
[KwargCamera](#) (class in *colour.plotting.common*), 972  
[KwargRender](#) (class in *colour.plotting.common*), 973
- ## L
- [Lab\\_to\\_DIN99\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 672  
[Lab\\_to\\_LCHab\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 652  
[Lab\\_to\\_XYZ\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 651  
[label\\_rectangles\(\)](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 964  
[labels](#) (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 463  
[LABELS\\_CHROMATICITY\\_DIAGRAM\\_DEFAULT](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 1004  
[LABELS\\_PLANCKIAN\\_LOCUS\\_DEFAULT](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 1095  
[lagrange\\_coefficients\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 141  
[lagrange\\_coefficients\\_ASTME2022\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 355  
[LazyCanonicalMapping](#) (class in *colour.utilities*), 1261  
[LCHab\\_to\\_Lab\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 653  
[LCHuv\\_to\\_Luv\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 657  
[least\\_square\\_mapping\\_MoorePenrose\(\)](#) (in module *colour.algebra*), 153  
[leaves](#) (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1265  
[left](#) (*colour.Extrapolator* property), 128  
[legal\\_to\\_full\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 900  
[lerp\(\)](#) (in module *colour.algebra*), 163  
[lightness\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 396  
[lightness\\_Abebe2017\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 403  
[lightness\\_CIE1976\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 399  
[lightness\\_Fairchild2010\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 401  
[lightness\\_Fairchild2011\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 402  
[lightness\\_Glasser1958\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 398  
[LIGHTNESS\\_METHODS](#) (in module *colour*), 397  
[lightness\\_Wyszecki1963\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 398  
[linear\\_conversion\(\)](#) (in module *colour.algebra*), 162  
[linear\\_function\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 776  
[linear\\_table\(\)](#) (*colour.LUT1D* static method), 579  
[linear\\_table\(\)](#) (*colour.LUT3D* static method), 588  
[linear\\_table\(\)](#) (*colour.LUT3x1D* static method), 583  
[LinearInterpolator](#) (class in *colour*), 133  
[lines\\_daylight\\_locus\(\)](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 1094  
[lines\\_planckian\\_locus\(\)](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 1096  
[lines\\_pointer\\_gamut\(\)](#) (in module *colour.plotting.models*), 1062  
[lines\\_spectral\\_locus\(\)](#) (in module *colour.plotting*), 1005  
[LineSegmentsIntersections\\_Specification](#) (class in *colour.geometry*), 510  
[linstep\\_function\(\)](#) (in module *colour.algebra*), 163  
[List](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 537  
[Literal](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 537  
[LiteralCCTFDecoding](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralCCTFEncoding](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralChromaticAdaptationTransform](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 563  
[LiteralColourspaceModel](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 563  
[LiteralEOTF](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralEOTFInverse](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralFontScaling](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralLogDecoding](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralLogEncoding](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 563  
[LiteralLUTReadMethod](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralLUTWriteMethod](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralOETF](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralOETFInverse](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 564  
[LiteralOOTF](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralOOTFInverse](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 565  
[LiteralRGBColourspace](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 563  
[LiteralWarning](#) (in module *colour.hints*), 563  
[LMS\\_10\\_degree\\_cmfs\\_to\\_XYZ\\_10\\_degree\\_cmfs\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 375  
[LMS\\_2\\_degree\\_cmfs\\_to\\_XYZ\\_2\\_degree\\_cmfs\(\)](#) (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 374  
[LMS\\_ConeFundamentals](#) (class in *colour.colorimetry*), 366  
[LMS\\_to\\_Yrg\(\)](#) (in module *colour.models*), 719  
[LOG3G10\\_DECODING\\_METHODS](#) (in module *colour.models*), 867  
[LOG3G10\\_ENCODING\\_METHODS](#) (in module *colour.models*), 866  
[log\\_decoding\(\)](#) (in module *colour*), 837  
[log\\_decoding\\_ACEScc\(\)](#) (in module *colour.models*), 841  
[log\\_decoding\\_ACEScct\(\)](#) (in module *colour.models*), 843  
[log\\_decoding\\_ACESproxy\(\)](#) (in module

<i>colour.models</i> ), 844		<i>colour.models</i> ), 845	
log_decoding_AppleLogProfile() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 846		log_encoding_ARRILogC3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 847	
log_decoding_ARRILogC3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 848		log_encoding_CanonLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 853	
log_decoding_CanonLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 854		log_encoding_CanonLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 849	
log_decoding_CanonLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 850		log_encoding_CanonLog3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 851	
log_decoding_CanonLog3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 852		log_encoding_Cineon() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 855	
log_decoding_Cineon() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 856		log_encoding_ERIMMRGB() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 856	
log_decoding_ERIMMRGB() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 857		log_encoding_FLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 858	
log_decoding_FLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 859		log_encoding_FLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 860	
log_decoding_FLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 861		log_encoding_LLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 862	
log_decoding_LLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 863		log_encoding_Log2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 864	
log_decoding_Log2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 865		log_encoding_Log3G10() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 866	
log_decoding_Log3G10() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 867		log_encoding_Log3G12() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 868	
log_decoding_Log3G12() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 869		log_encoding_NLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 870	
log_decoding_NLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 871		log_encoding_Panalog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 872	
log_decoding_Panalog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 872		log_encoding_PivotedLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 873	
log_decoding_PivotedLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 874		log_encoding_Protune() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 875	
log_decoding_Protune() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 876		log_encoding_REDLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 876	
log_decoding_REDLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 877		log_encoding_REDLogFilm() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 878	
log_decoding_REDLogFilm() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 879		log_encoding_SLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 879	
log_decoding_SLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 880		log_encoding_SLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 881	
log_decoding_SLog2() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 882		log_encoding_SLog3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 883	
log_decoding_SLog3() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 884		log_encoding_ViperLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 887	
log_decoding_ViperLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 888		log_encoding_VLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 885	
log_decoding_VLog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 886		LOG_ENCODINGS (in module <i>colour</i> ), 836	
LOG_ENCODINGS (in module <i>colour</i> ), 838		logarithmic_function_basic() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 785	
log_encoding() (in module <i>colour</i> ), 835		logarithmic_function_camera() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 787	
log_encoding_ACEScc() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 840		logarithmic_function_quasilog() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 786	
log_encoding_ACEScct() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 842		Lookup (class in <i>colour.utilities</i> ), 1262	
log_encoding_ACESproxy() (in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 843		lower_items() ( <i>colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping</i> method), 1260	
log_encoding_AppleLogProfile() (in module		lower_keys() ( <i>colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping</i>	

- method*), 1260
- `luminance()` (in module *colour*), 404
- `luminance_ASTMD1535()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 408
- `luminance_CIE1976()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 407
- `luminance_Fairchild2010()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 409
- `luminance_Fairchild2011()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 410
- `LUMINANCE_METHODS` (in module *colour*), 405
- `luminance_Newhall1943()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 406
- `luminous_efficacy()` (in module *colour*), 383
- `luminous_efficiency()` (in module *colour*), 384
- `luminous_flux()` (in module *colour*), 384
- `LUT1D` (class in *colour*), 577
- `LUT3D` (class in *colour*), 586
- `LUT3D_Jakob2019` (class in *colour.recovery*), 1146
- `LUT3x1D` (class in *colour*), 581
- `LUT_to_LUT()` (in module *colour.io*), 605
- `LUTOperatorMatrix` (class in *colour*), 592
- `LUTSequence` (class in *colour*), 596
- `Luv_to_LCHuv()` (in module *colour*), 656
- `Luv_to_uv()` (in module *colour*), 658
- `Luv_to_XYZ()` (in module *colour*), 655
- `Luv_uv_to_xy()` (in module *colour*), 659
- ## M
- `manhattan_distance()` (in module *colour.algebra*), 162
- `Mapping` (class in *colour.hints*), 538
- `mapping` (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714* property), 621
- `MAPPING_PLANE_TO_AXIS` (in module *colour.geometry*), 514
- `matrix` (*colour.LUTOperatorMatrix* property), 594
- `matrix_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009()` (in module *colour*), 236
- `matrix_augmented_Cheung2004()` (in module *colour.characterisation*), 260
- `matrix_chromatic_adaptation_VonKries()` (in module *colour.adaptation*), 123
- `MATRIX_COEFFICIENTS_ITUTH273` (in module *colour*), 922
- `matrix_colour_correction()` (in module *colour*), 254
- `matrix_colour_correction_Cheung2004()` (in module *colour.characterisation*), 261
- `matrix_colour_correction_Finlayson2015()` (in module *colour.characterisation*), 262
- `MATRIX_COLOUR_CORRECTION_METHODS` (in module *colour*), 253
- `matrix_colour_correction_Vandermonde()` (in module *colour.characterisation*), 263
- `matrix_cvd_Machado2009()` (in module *colour*), 237
- `matrix_dot()` (in module *colour.algebra*), 160
- `matrix_idt()` (in module *colour*), 241
- `matrix_RGB_to_RGB()` (in module *colour*), 730
- `matrix_RGB_to_XYZ` (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 741
- `matrix_XYZ_to_RGB` (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 741
- `matrix_YCbCr()` (in module *colour*), 891
- `maximum_angular_size_Barten1999()` (in module *colour.contrast*), 435
- `MEDIA_PARAMETERS_KIM2009` (in module *colour*), 202
- `MediaParameters_Kim2009` (class in *colour.appearance*), 204
- `message_box()` (in module *colour.utilities*), 1270
- `metadata` (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek* property), 631
- `method` (*colour.Extrapolator* property), 128
- `METHODS_CHROMATICITY_DIAGRAM` (in module *colour.plotting*), 1002
- `metric_mse()` (in module *colour.utilities*), 1255
- `metric_psnr()` (in module *colour.utilities*), 1255
- `mired_to_CCT()` (in module *colour.temperature*), 1180
- `MixinCallback` (class in *colour.utilities*), 1195
- `MixinDataclassArithmetic` (class in *colour.utilities*), 1221
- `MixinDataclassArray` (class in *colour.utilities*), 1220
- `MixinDataclassFields` (class in *colour.utilities*), 1219
- `MixinDataclassIterable` (class in *colour.utilities*), 1219
- `ModuleType` (in module *colour.hints*), 535
- `MSDS_ACES_RICD` (in module *colour.characterisation*), 240
- `MSDS_BASIS_FUNCTIONS_sRGB_MALLETT2019` (in module *colour.recovery*), 1153
- `MSDS_CAMERA_SENSITIVITIES` (in module *colour*), 271
- `MSDS_CMFS` (in module *colour*), 370
- `msds_cmfs_anomalous_trichromacy_Machado2009()` (in module *colour*), 235
- `MSDS_CMFS_LMS` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 370
- `MSDS_CMFS_RGB` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 371
- `MSDS_CMFS_STANDARD_OBSERVER` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 371
- `msds_constant()` (in module *colour*), 323
- `MSDS_DISPLAY_PRIMARIES` (in module *colour*), 273
- `msds_ones()` (in module *colour*), 323
- `msds_to_XYZ()` (in module *colour*), 339
- `msds_to_XYZ_ASTME308()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 348
- `msds_to_XYZ_integration()` (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 360
- `MSDS_TO_XYZ_METHODS` (in module *colour*), 343
- `msds_zeros()` (in module *colour*), 324
- `multi_signals_unpack_data()` (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* static

*method*), 471  
 multiline\_repr() (in module colour.utilities), 1278  
 multiline\_str() (in module colour.utilities), 1277  
 multiprocessing\_pool() (in module colour.utilities), 1208  
 MultiSignals (class in colour.continuous), 457  
 MultiSpectralDistributions (class in colour), 293  
 munsell\_colour\_to\_xyY() (in module colour), 934  
 MUNSELL\_COLOURS (in module colour), 936  
 munsell\_value() (in module colour), 937  
 munsell\_value\_ASTMD1535() (in module colour.notation), 944  
 munsell\_value\_Ladd1955() (in module colour.notation), 942  
 munsell\_value\_McCamy1987() (in module colour.notation), 943  
 MUNSELL\_VALUE\_METHODS (in module colour), 938  
 munsell\_value\_Moon1943() (in module colour.notation), 940  
 munsell\_value\_Munsell1933() (in module colour.notation), 939  
 munsell\_value\_Priest1920() (in module colour.notation), 939  
 munsell\_value\_Saunderson1944() (in module colour.notation), 941

## N

name (colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction property), 437  
 name (colour.io.AbstractLUTSequenceOperator property), 604  
 name (colour.RGB\_Colourspace property), 740  
 name (colour.utilities.Node property), 1264  
 NDArray (in module colour.hints), 533  
 ndarray\_copy() (in module colour.utilities), 1241  
 ndarray\_copy\_enable (class in colour.utilities), 1241  
 ndarray\_write() (in module colour.utilities), 1250  
 NDArrayBoolean (in module colour.hints), 557  
 NDArrayComplex (in module colour.hints), 554  
 NDArrayFloat (in module colour.hints), 550  
 NDArrayInt (in module colour.hints), 548  
 NDArrayReal (in module colour.hints), 552  
 NDArrayStr (in module colour.hints), 559  
 NearestNeighbourInterpolator (class in colour), 132  
 NewType (class in colour.hints), 538  
 Node (class in colour.utilities), 1263  
 normalise() (colour.MultiSpectralDistributions method), 307  
 normalise() (colour.SpectralDistribution method), 293  
 normalise\_illuminant() (in module colour.characterisation), 247  
 normalise\_maximum() (in module colour.algebra), 159  
 normalise\_vector() (in module colour.algebra), 159

normalised\_primary\_matrix() (in module colour), 734  
 NullInterpolator (class in colour), 135  
 numpy\_print\_options() (in module colour.utilities), 1274

## O

oetf() (in module colour), 788  
 oetf\_ARIBSTDB67() (in module colour.models), 792  
 oetf\_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5() (in module colour.models), 793  
 oetf\_BT2020() (in module colour.models), 796  
 oetf\_BT2100\_HLG() (in module colour.models), 798  
 oetf\_BT2100\_PQ() (in module colour.models), 800  
 oetf\_BT601() (in module colour.models), 801  
 oetf\_BT709() (in module colour.models), 803  
 oetf\_DaVinciIntermediate() (in module colour.models), 795  
 oetf\_H273\_IEC61966\_2() (in module colour.models), 808  
 oetf\_H273\_Log() (in module colour.models), 804  
 oetf\_H273\_LogSqrt() (in module colour.models), 806  
 oetf\_inverse() (in module colour), 789  
 oetf\_inverse\_ARIBSTDB67() (in module colour.models), 792  
 oetf\_inverse\_BlackmagicFilmGeneration5() (in module colour.models), 794  
 oetf\_inverse\_BT2020() (in module colour.models), 797  
 oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG() (in module colour.models), 799  
 oetf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ() (in module colour.models), 800  
 oetf\_inverse\_BT601() (in module colour.models), 802  
 oetf\_inverse\_BT709() (in module colour.models), 803  
 oetf\_inverse\_DaVinciIntermediate() (in module colour.models), 796  
 oetf\_inverse\_H273\_IEC61966\_2() (in module colour.models), 809  
 oetf\_inverse\_H273\_Log() (in module colour.models), 805  
 oetf\_inverse\_H273\_LogSqrt() (in module colour.models), 807  
 OETF\_INVERSES (in module colour), 790  
 oetf\_SMPTE240M() (in module colour.models), 810  
 OETFs (in module colour), 789  
 offset (colour.LUTOperatorMatrix property), 594  
 offset\_YCbCr() (in module colour), 892  
 Oklab\_to\_XYZ() (in module colour), 712  
 ones() (in module colour.utilities), 1251  
 ootf() (in module colour), 829  
 ootf\_BT2100\_HLG() (in module colour.models), 831  
 ootf\_BT2100\_PQ() (in module colour.models), 833  
 ootf\_inverse() (in module colour), 830



ootf\_inverse\_BT2100\_HLG() (in module *colour.models*), 832

ootf\_inverse\_BT2100\_PQ() (in module *colour.models*), 834

OOTF\_INVERSES (in module *colour*), 830

OOTFS (in module *colour*), 830

optical\_MTF\_Barten1999() (in module *colour.contrast*), 432

OPTIMAL\_COLOUR\_STIMULI\_ILLUMINANTS (in module *colour*), 1281

optimisation\_factory\_Jzazbz() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 251

optimisation\_factory\_Oklab\_15() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 251

optimisation\_factory\_rawtoaces\_v1() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 250

Optional (in module *colour.hints*), 539

optional() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1217

orient() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1249

OSA\_UCS\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 714

overload() (in module *colour.hints*), 545

override\_style() (in module *colour.plotting*), 962

## P

padding\_kwargs (*colour.KernelInterpolator* property), 132

parent (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1264

path (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714* property), 622

PCA\_Jiang2013() (in module *colour.recovery*), 1174

PchipInterpolator (class in *colour*), 138

planck\_law() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 330

plot\_automatic\_colour\_conversion\_graph() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1123

plot\_blackbody\_colours() (in module *colour.plotting*), 995

plot\_blackbody\_spectral\_radiance() (in module *colour.plotting*), 994

plot\_chromaticity\_diagram() (in module *colour.plotting.diagrams*), 1021

plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1006

plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1960UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1007

plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1009

plot\_chromaticity\_diagram\_colours() (in module *colour.plotting.diagrams*), 1019

plot\_colour\_qualityBars() (in module *colour.plotting.quality*), 1083

plot\_constant\_hue\_loci() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1057

plot\_corresponding\_chromaticities\_prediction() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1000

plot\_cvd\_simulation\_Machado2009() (in module *colour.plotting*), 996

plot\_daylight\_locus() (in module *colour.plotting.temperature*), 1103

plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram() (in module *colour.plotting.models*), 1071

plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1050

plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1960UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1051

plot\_ellipses\_MacAdam1942\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1053

plot\_hull\_section\_colours() (in module *colour.plotting.section*), 1090

plot\_hull\_section\_contour() (in module *colour.plotting.section*), 1092

plot\_image() (in module *colour.plotting*), 969

plot\_multi\_cctfs() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1056

plot\_multi\_cmfs() (in module *colour.plotting*), 986

plot\_multi\_colour\_checkers() (in module *colour.plotting*), 999

plot\_multi\_colour\_swatches() (in module *colour.plotting*), 966

plot\_multi\_functions() (in module *colour.plotting*), 968

plot\_multi\_illuminant\_sds() (in module *colour.plotting*), 988

plot\_multi\_lightness\_functions() (in module *colour.plotting*), 991

plot\_multi\_luminance\_functions() (in module *colour.plotting*), 993

plot\_multi\_munsell\_value\_functions() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1073

plot\_multi\_sds() (in module *colour.plotting*), 983

plot\_multi\_sds\_colour\_quality\_scales\_bars() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1081

plot\_multi\_sds\_colour\_rendering\_indexes\_bars() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1078

plot\_planckian\_locus() (in module *colour.plotting.temperature*), 1104

plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram() (in module *colour.plotting.temperature*), 1106

plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1097

plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1960UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1098

plot\_planckian\_locus\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1101

plot\_pointer\_gamut() (in module *colour.plotting.models*), 1062

plot\_RGB\_chromaticities\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram() (in module *colour.plotting.models*), 1067

plot\_RGB\_chromaticities\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1931() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1038

plot\_RGB\_chromaticities\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1960UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1042

plot\_RGB\_chromaticities\_in\_chromaticity\_diagram\_CIE1976UCS() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1046

plot\_RGB\_colourspace\_section() (in module *colour.plotting*), 1087

[plot\\_RGB\\_colourspace\\_gamuts\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1109  
[plot\\_RGB\\_colourspace\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.models](#)), 1063  
[plot\\_RGB\\_colourspace\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1931\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1026  
[plot\\_RGB\\_colourspace\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1960UCS\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1030  
[plot\\_RGB\\_colourspace\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1976UCS\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1034  
[plot\\_RGB\\_scatter\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1110  
[plot\\_sds\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.diagrams](#)), 1023  
[plot\\_sds\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1931\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1010  
[plot\\_sds\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1960UCS\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1013  
[plot\\_sds\\_in\\_chromaticity\\_diagram\\_CIE1976UCS\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1015  
[plot\\_single\\_cctf\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1055  
[plot\\_single\\_cmfs\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 985  
[plot\\_single\\_colour\\_checker\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 998  
[plot\\_single\\_colour\\_swatch\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 965  
[plot\\_single\\_function\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 967  
[plot\\_single\\_illuminant\\_sd\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 987  
[plot\\_single\\_lightness\\_function\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 990  
[plot\\_single\\_luminance\\_function\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 992  
[plot\\_single\\_munsell\\_value\\_function\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1072  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 982  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_quality\\_scaleBars\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1080  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_rendering\\_indexBars\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1077  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_rendition\\_report\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1112  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_rendition\\_report\\_full\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.tm3018](#)), 1117  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_rendition\\_report\\_intermediate\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.tm3018](#)), 1120  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_colour\\_rendition\\_report\\_simple\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.tm3018](#)), 1121  
[plot\\_single\\_sd\\_rayleigh\\_scattering\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1074  
[plot\\_spectral\\_locus\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting.diagrams](#)), 1018  
[plot\\_the\\_blue\\_sky\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1076  
[plot\\_visible\\_spectrum\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 989  
[plot\\_visible\\_spectrum\\_section\(\)](#) (in module [colour.plotting](#)), 1085  
[point\\_at\\_angle\\_on\\_ellipse\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 505  
[polar\\_to\\_cartesian\(\)](#) (in module [colour.algebra](#)), 150  
[polynomial\\_expansion\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 253  
[polynomial\\_expansion\\_Finlayson2015\(\)](#) (in module [colour.characterisation](#)), 260  
[POLYNOMIAL\\_EXPANSION\\_METHODS](#) (in module [colour](#)), 252  
[polynomial\\_expansion\\_Vandermonde\(\)](#) (in module [colour.characterisation](#)), 261  
[power\\_function\\_Huang2015\(\)](#) (in module [colour.difference](#)), 503  
[primaries](#) ([colour.RGB\\_Colourspace](#) property), 741  
[primaries\\_whitepoint\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 735  
[primitive\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 511  
[primitive\\_cube\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 515  
[primitive\\_grid\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 514  
[PRIMITIVE\\_METHODS](#) (in module [colour](#)), 511  
[primitive\\_vertices\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 517  
[primitive\\_vertices\\_cube\\_mpl\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 522  
[primitive\\_vertices\\_grid\\_mpl\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 521  
[PRIMITIVE\\_VERTICES\\_METHODS](#) (in module [colour](#)), 517  
[primitive\\_vertices\\_quad\\_mpl\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 520  
[primitive\\_vertices\\_sphere\(\)](#) (in module [colour.geometry](#)), 523  
[print\\_numpy\\_errors\(\)](#) (in module [colour.utilities](#)), 1206  
[Prismatic\\_to\\_RGB\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 910  
[process\\_image\\_OpenColorIO\(\)](#) (in module [colour.io](#)), 575  
[ProLab\\_to\\_XYZ\(\)](#) (in module [colour](#)), 716  
[Protocol](#) (class in [colour.hints](#)), 539  
[ProtocolExtrapolator](#) (class in [colour.hints](#)), 562  
[ProtocolInterpolator](#) (class in [colour.hints](#)), 561  
[ProtocolLUTSequenceItem](#) (class in [colour.hints](#)), 562  
[pupil\\_diameter\\_Barten1999\(\)](#) (in module [colour.contrast](#)), 433  
[raise\\_numpy\\_errors\(\)](#) (in module [colour.utilities](#)), 1206  
[random\\_triplet\\_generator\(\)](#) (in module [colour.algebra](#)), 152  
[range](#) ([colour.continuous.AbstractContinuousFunction](#) property), 438  
[range](#) ([colour.continuous.MultiSignals](#) property), 462

- range (*colour.continuous.Signal* property), 447
- range() (*colour.SpectralShape* method), 278
- rayleigh\_jeans\_law() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 331
- rayleigh\_optical\_depth() (in module *colour.phenomena*), 960
- rayleigh\_scattering() (in module *colour*), 949
- reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten() (in module *colour.biochemistry*), 230
- reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Abebe2017() (in module *colour.biochemistry*), 233
- REACTION\_RATE\_MICHAELISMEN\_TEN\_METHODS (in module *colour.biochemistry*), 230
- reaction\_rate\_MichaelisMenten\_Michaelis1913() (in module *colour.biochemistry*), 232
- read() (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714* method), 627
- read() (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_Sekonic* method), 638
- read() (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_UPRTek* method), 633
- read\_image() (in module *colour*), 566
- read\_image\_Imageio() (in module *colour.io*), 573
- READ\_IMAGE\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 566
- read\_image\_OpenImageIO() (in module *colour.io*), 570
- read\_LUT() (in module *colour*), 600
- read\_LUT\_Cinespace() (in module *colour.io*), 606
- read\_LUT\_IridasCube() (in module *colour.io*), 608
- read\_LUT\_SonySPI1D() (in module *colour.io*), 611
- read\_LUT\_SonySPI3D() (in module *colour.io*), 613
- read\_sds\_from\_csv\_file() (in module *colour*), 615
- read\_sds\_from\_xrite\_file() (in module *colour*), 640
- read\_spectral\_data\_from\_csv\_file() (in module *colour*), 617
- read\_training\_data\_rawtoaces\_v1() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 245
- Real (in module *colour.hints*), 547
- reflection\_geometry (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714* property), 622
- RegexFlag (in module *colour.hints*), 546
- register\_cache() (*colour.utilities.CacheRegistry* method), 1200
- register\_callback() (*colour.utilities.MixinCallback* method), 1196
- registry (*colour.utilities.CacheRegistry* property), 1200
- relative\_tolerance (*colour.NullInterpolator* property), 137
- render() (*colour.utilities.Node* method), 1267
- render() (in module *colour.plotting*), 963
- required() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1212
- reshape\_msds() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 310
- reshape\_sd() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 309
- retinal\_illuminance\_Barten1999() (in module *colour.contrast*), 434
- RGB\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_LMS\_10\_degree\_cmfs() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 374
- RGB\_10\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_10\_degree\_cmfs() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 373
- RGB\_2\_degree\_cmfs\_to\_XYZ\_2\_degree\_cmfs() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 372
- RGB\_CameraSensitivities (class in *colour.characterisation*), 270
- RGB\_ColourMatchingFunctions (class in *colour.colorimetry*), 367
- RGB\_Colourspace (class in *colour*), 737
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACES2065\_1 (in module *colour.models*), 748
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCC (in module *colour.models*), 748
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCCT (in module *colour.models*), 748
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESCG (in module *colour.models*), 749
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ACESPROXY (in module *colour.models*), 749
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ADOBE\_RGB1998 (in module *colour.models*), 750
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ADOBE\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 750
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_APPLE\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 751
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ARRI\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_3 (in module *colour.models*), 750
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_ARRI\_WIDE\_GAMUT\_4 (in module *colour.models*), 751
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BEST\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 751
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BETA\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 752
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BLACKMAGIC\_WIDE\_GAMUT (in module *colour.models*), 752
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT2020 (in module *colour.models*), 753
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT470\_525 (in module *colour.models*), 752
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT470\_625 (in module *colour.models*), 753
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_BT709 (in module *colour.models*), 753
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_CIE\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 754
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_CINEMA\_GAMUT (in module *colour.models*), 754
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_COLOR\_MATCH\_RGB (in module *colour.models*), 754
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DAVINCI\_WIDE\_GAMUT (in module *colour.models*), 755
- RGB\_COLOURSPACE\_DCDM\_XYZ (in module *colour.models*), 755

RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 755	RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_4	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 763
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DCI_P3_P	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 756	RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_WIDE_GAMUT_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 763
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DISPLAY_P3	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 756	RGB_COLOURSPACE_RIMM_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 764
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DJI_D_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 756	RGB_COLOURSPACE_ROMM_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 764
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DON_RGB_4	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 757	RGB_COLOURSPACE_RUSSELL_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 766
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 763	RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 767
RGB_COLOURSPACE_DRAGON_COLOR_2	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 764	RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 767
RGB_COLOURSPACE_EBU_3213_E	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 757	RGB_COLOURSPACE_S_GAMUT3_CINE	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 768
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ECI_RGB_V2	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 757	RGB_COLOURSPACE_SHARP_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 766
RGB_COLOURSPACE_EKTA_SPACE_PS_5	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 758	RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_240M	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 766
RGB_COLOURSPACE_ERIMM_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 765	RGB_COLOURSPACE_SMPTE_C	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 767
RGB_COLOURSPACE_F_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 758	RGB_COLOURSPACE_sRGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 769
RGB_COLOURSPACE_FILMLIGHT_E_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 758	RGB_COLOURSPACE_V_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 769
RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_22_UNSPECIFIED	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 759	RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 768
RGB_COLOURSPACE_H273_GENERIC_FILM	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 759	RGB_COLOURSPACE_VENICE_S_GAMUT3_CINE	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 768
RGB_colourspace_limits()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 1283	RGB_colourspace_visible_spectrum_coverage_MonteCarlo()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 1285
RGB_COLOURSPACE_MAX_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 760	RGB_colourspace_volume_coverage_MonteCarlo()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 1287
RGB_COLOURSPACE_N_GAMUT	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 760	RGB_colourspace_volume_MonteCarlo()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 1286
RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1953	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 760	RGB_COLOURSPACE_XTREME_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 769
RGB_COLOURSPACE_NTSC1987	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 761	RGB_COLOURSPACES	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 746
RGB_COLOURSPACE_P3_D65	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 761	RGB_DisplayPrimaries	(class in <i>colour.characterisation</i> ), 272
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PAL_SECAM	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 761	RGB_luminance()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 736
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PLASA_ANSI_E154	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 765	RGB_luminance_equation()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 737
RGB_colourspace_pointer_gamut_coverage_MonteCarlo()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 1284	RGB_to_CMY()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 916
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROPHOTO_RGB	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 765	RGB_to_HCL()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 914
RGB_COLOURSPACE_PROTUNE_NATIVE	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 759	RGB_to_HEX()	(in module <i>colour.notation</i> ), 945
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 762	RGB_to_HSL()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 913
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_2	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 762	RGB_to_HSV()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 911
RGB_COLOURSPACE_RED_COLOR_3	(in module <i>colour.models</i> ), 762	RGB_to_ICtCp()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 903
		RGB_to_IHLS()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 919
		RGB_to_msds_camera_sensitivities_Jiang2013()	(in module <i>colour.recovery</i> ), 1172
		RGB_to_Prismatic()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 909
		RGB_to_RGB()	(in module <i>colour</i> ), 728
		RGB_to_sd_camera_sensitivity_Jiang2013()	(in module <i>colour.recovery</i> ), 1170
		RGB_to_sd_Mallett2019()	(in module <i>colour</i> )



*colour.recovery*), 1150  
 RGB\_to\_sd\_Smits1999() (in module *colour.recovery*), 1168  
 RGB\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 726  
 RGB\_to\_YCbCr() (in module *colour*), 892  
 RGB\_to\_YcBcCrC() (in module *colour*), 896  
 RGB\_to\_YCoCg() (in module *colour*), 901  
 right (*colour.Extrapolator* property), 128  
 root (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1265  
 row\_as\_diagonal() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1248  
 runtime\_checkable() (in module *colour.hints*), 546

## S

scattering\_cross\_section() (in module *colour*), 959  
 sd\_blackbody() (in module *colour*), 318  
 sd\_CIE\_illuminant\_D\_series() (in module *colour*), 316  
 sd\_CIE\_standard\_illuminant\_A() (in module *colour*), 314  
 sd\_constant() (in module *colour*), 321  
 sd\_gaussian() (in module *colour*), 325  
 sd\_gaussian\_fwhm() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 333  
 SD\_GAUSSIAN\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 325  
 sd\_gaussian\_normal() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 332  
 sd\_Jakob2019() (in module *colour.recovery*), 1148  
 sd\_mesopic\_luminous\_efficiency\_function() (in module *colour*), 385  
 sd\_multi\_leds() (in module *colour*), 327  
 SD\_MULTI\_LEDS\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 327  
 sd\_multi\_leds\_Ohno2005() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 335  
 sd\_ones() (in module *colour*), 321  
 sd\_rayleigh\_jeans() (in module *colour*), 320  
 sd\_rayleigh\_scattering() (in module *colour*), 950  
 sd\_single\_led() (in module *colour*), 326  
 SD\_SINGLE\_LED\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 326  
 sd\_single\_led\_Ohno2005() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 334  
 sd\_to\_ACES2065\_1() (in module *colour*), 239  
 sd\_to\_aces\_relative\_exposure\_values() (in module *colour*), 238  
 sd\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 336  
 sd\_to\_XYZ\_ASTME308() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 346  
 sd\_to\_XYZ\_integration() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 358  
 SD\_TO\_XYZ\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 339  
 sd\_to\_XYZ\_tristimulus\_weighting\_factors\_ASTME308() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 352  
 sd\_zeros() (in module *colour*), 322  
 sdiv() (in module *colour.algebra*), 156  
 sdiv\_mode (class in *colour.algebra*), 155  
 sds\_and\_msds\_to\_msds() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 312  
 sds\_and\_msds\_to\_sds() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 311  
 SDS\_BASIS\_FUNCTIONS\_CIE\_ILLUMINANT\_D\_SERIES (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 379  
 SDS\_COLOURCHECKERS (in module *colour*), 269  
 SDS\_FILTERS (in module *colour*), 273  
 SDS\_ILLUMINANTS (in module *colour*), 377  
 SDS\_LEFS (in module *colour*), 393  
 SDS\_LEFS\_PHOTOPIC (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 394  
 SDS\_LEFS\_SCOTOPIC (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 394  
 SDS\_LENSES (in module *colour*), 274  
 SDS\_LIGHT\_SOURCES (in module *colour*), 378  
 SDS\_SMITS1999 (in module *colour.recovery*), 1169  
 Self (in module *colour.hints*), 546  
 Sequence (class in *colour.hints*), 540  
 sequence (*colour.LUTSequence* property), 598  
 set\_caching\_enable() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1204  
 set\_default\_float\_dtype() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1229  
 set\_default\_int\_dtype() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1229  
 set\_domain\_range\_scale() (in module *colour*), 1199  
 set\_ndarray\_copy\_enable() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1241  
 set\_sdiv\_mode() (in module *colour.algebra*), 155  
 set\_spow\_enable() (in module *colour.algebra*), 157  
 shape (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* property), 297  
 shape (*colour.SpectralDistribution* property), 282  
 show\_warning() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1271  
 siblings (*colour.utilities.Node* property), 1265  
 sigma\_Barten1999() (in module *colour.contrast*), 433  
 Signal (class in *colour.continuous*), 444  
 signal\_type (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 463  
 signal\_unpack\_data() (*colour.continuous.Signal* static method), 454  
 signals (*colour.continuous.MultiSignals* property), 463  
 slugified\_items() (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1260  
 slugified\_keys() (*colour.utilities.CanonicalMapping* method), 1260  
 slugify() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1217  
 smooth() (in module *colour.algebra*), 164  
 smoothstep\_function() (in module *colour.algebra*), 164  
 solid\_RoschMacAdam() (in module *colour.volume*), 1293  
 spectral\_primary\_decomposition\_Mallett2019() (in module *colour.recovery*), 1156

[spectral\\_quantity \(colour.SpectralDistribution\\_IESTM2714 property\), 622](#)  
[SPECTRAL\\_SHAPE\\_ASTME308 \(in module colour\), 309](#)  
[SPECTRAL\\_SHAPE\\_DEFAULT \(in module colour\), 309](#)  
[SPECTRAL\\_SHAPE\\_sRGB\\_MALLETT2019 \(in module colour.recovery\), 1156](#)  
[spectral\\_similarity\\_index\(\) \(in module colour\), 1135](#)  
[spectral\\_uniformity\(\) \(in module colour\), 394](#)  
[SpectralDistribution \(class in colour\), 279](#)  
[SpectralDistribution\\_IESTM2714 \(class in colour\), 619](#)  
[SpectralDistribution\\_Sekonic \(class in colour\), 635](#)  
[SpectralDistribution\\_UPRTek \(class in colour\), 629](#)  
[SpectralShape \(class in colour\), 274](#)  
[spherical\\_to\\_cartesian\(\) \(in module colour.algebra\), 149](#)  
[spow\(\) \(in module colour.algebra\), 158](#)  
[spow\\_enable \(class in colour.algebra\), 158](#)  
[SPRAGUE\\_C\\_COEFFICIENTS \(colour.SpragueInterpolator attribute\), 139](#)  
[SpragueInterpolator \(class in colour\), 139](#)  
[sRGB\\_to\\_XYZ\(\) \(in module colour\), 733](#)  
[start \(colour.SpectralShape property\), 275](#)  
[Structure \(class in colour.utilities\), 1268](#)  
[substrate\\_concentration\\_MichaelisMenten\(\) \(in module colour.biochemistry\), 231](#)  
[substrate\\_concentration\\_MichaelisMenten\\_Abebe2015 \(in module colour.biochemistry\), 234](#)  
[SUBSTRATE\\_CONCENTRATION\\_MICHAELISMENENTEN\\_METHODS \(in module colour.biochemistry\), 231](#)  
[substrate\\_concentration\\_MichaelisMenten\\_MichaelisMenten \(in module colour.biochemistry\), 232](#)  
[SupportsIndex \(class in colour.hints\), 540](#)  
[suppress\\_stdout \(class in colour.utilities\), 1274](#)  
[suppress\\_warnings\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1273](#)

## T

[table\\_interpolation\(\) \(in module colour\), 141](#)  
[TABLE\\_INTERPOLATION\\_METHODS \(in module colour\), 141](#)  
[table\\_interpolation\\_tetrahedral\(\) \(in module colour.algebra\), 147](#)  
[table\\_interpolation\\_trilinear\(\) \(in module colour.algebra\), 146](#)  
[TextIO \(class in colour.hints\), 541](#)  
[to\\_dataframe\(\) \(colour.continuous.MultiSignals method\), 475](#)  
[to\\_domain\\_1\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1230](#)  
[to\\_domain\\_10\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1231](#)  
[to\\_domain\\_100\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1232](#)  
[to\\_domain\\_degrees\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1233](#)  
[to\\_domain\\_int\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1234](#)

[to\\_series\(\) \(colour.continuous.Signal method\), 456](#)  
[TOLERANCE\\_ABSOLUTE\\_DEFAULT \(in module colour.constants\), 427](#)  
[TOLERANCE\\_ABSOLUTE\\_TESTS \(in module colour.constants\), 427](#)  
[TOLERANCE\\_RELATIVE\\_DEFAULT \(in module colour.constants\), 427](#)  
[TOLERANCE\\_RELATIVE\\_TESTS \(in module colour.constants\), 427](#)  
[training\\_data\\_sds\\_to\\_RGB\(\) \(in module colour.characterisation\), 248](#)  
[training\\_data\\_sds\\_to\\_XYZ\(\) \(in module colour.characterisation\), 249](#)  
[TRANSFER\\_CHARACTERISTICS\\_ITUTH273 \(in module colour\), 922](#)  
[transmission\\_geometry \(colour.SpectralDistribution\\_IESTM2714 property\), 622](#)  
[Tree\\_Otsu2018 \(class in colour.recovery\), 1164](#)  
[trim\(\) \(colour.MultiSpectralDistributions method\), 305](#)  
[trim\(\) \(colour.SpectralDistribution method\), 291](#)  
[tristimulus\\_weighting\\_factors\\_ASTME2022\(\) \(in module colour.colorimetry\), 356](#)  
[tsplit\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1247](#)  
[tstack\(\) \(in module colour.utilities\), 1246](#)  
[Tuple \(in module colour.hints\), 542](#)  
[TVS\\_ILLUMINANTS \(in module colour\), 378](#)  
[TVS\\_ILLUMINANTS\\_HUNTERLAB \(in module colour\), 379](#)  
[Type \(in module colour.hints\), 542](#)  
[TYPE\\_CHECKING \(in module colour.hints\), 540](#)  
[TypedDict\(\) \(in module colour.hints\), 543](#)  
[TypeVar \(class in colour.hints\), 543](#)

## U

[UCS\\_to\\_uv\(\) \(in module colour\), 662](#)  
[UCS\\_to\\_XYZ\(\) \(in module colour\), 662](#)  
[UCS\\_uv\\_to\\_xy\(\) \(in module colour\), 664](#)  
[uniform\\_axes3d\(\) \(in module colour.plotting\), 964](#)  
[Union \(in module colour.hints\), 544](#)  
[unregister\\_cache\(\) \(colour.utilities.CacheRegistry method\), 1201](#)  
[unregister\\_callback\(\) \(colour.utilities.MixinCallback method\), 1196](#)  
[use\\_derived\\_matrix\\_RGB\\_to\\_XYZ \(colour.RGB\\_Colourspace property\), 742](#)  
[use\\_derived\\_matrix\\_XYZ\\_to\\_RGB \(colour.RGB\\_Colourspace property\), 742](#)  
[use\\_derived\\_transformation\\_matrices\(\) \(colour.RGB\\_Colourspace method\), 744](#)  
[uv\\_to\\_CCT\(\) \(in module colour\), 1175](#)

- uv\_to\_CCT\_Krystek1985() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1182
- UV\_TO\_CCT\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 1176
- uv\_to\_CCT\_Ohno2013() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1183
- uv\_to\_CCT\_Planck1900() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1187
- uv\_to\_CCT\_Robertson1968() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1180
- uv\_to\_Luv() (in module *colour*), 659
- uv\_to\_UCS() (in module *colour*), 663
- UVW\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 666
- ## V
- validate\_method() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1216
- values (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* property), 297
- values (*colour.SpectralDistribution* property), 282
- values (*colour.utilities.MixinDataclassIterable* property), 1219
- vector\_dot() (in module *colour.algebra*), 160
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CAM16 (in module *colour*), 186
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CIECAM02 (in module *colour*), 174
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CIECAM16 (in module *colour*), 180
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CMCCAT2000 (in module *colour*), 86
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_CMCCAT2000 (in module *colour.adaptation*), 91
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_HELLWIG2022 (in module *colour*), 193
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_HUNT (in module *colour*), 197
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_KIM2009 (in module *colour*), 203
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_LLAB (in module *colour*), 209
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_RLAB (in module *colour*), 216
- VIEWING\_CONDITIONS\_ZCAM (in module *colour*), 224
- ## W
- walk() (*colour.utilities.Node* method), 1267
- warn\_numpy\_errors() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1207
- warning() (in module *colour.utilities*), 1271
- wavelength\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 344
- wavelengths (*colour.MultiSpectralDistributions* property), 297
- wavelengths (*colour.SpectralDistribution* property), 282
- wavelengths (*colour.SpectralShape* property), 276
- WEIGHTS\_YCBCR (in module *colour*), 889
- white\_balance\_multipliers() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 246
- whiteness() (in module *colour*), 411
- whiteness\_ASTME313() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 416
- whiteness\_Berger1959() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 413
- whiteness\_CIE2004() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 418
- whiteness\_Ganz1979() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 417
- WHITENESS\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 412
- whiteness\_Stensby1968() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 415
- whiteness-Taube1960() (in module *colour.colorimetry*), 414
- whitepoint (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 741
- whitepoint\_name (*colour.RGB\_Colourspace* property), 741
- whitepoint\_preserving\_matrix() (in module *colour.characterisation*), 250
- window (*colour.KernelInterpolator* property), 131
- write() (*colour.SpectralDistribution\_IESTM2714* method), 628
- write\_image() (in module *colour*), 567
- write\_image\_Imageio() (in module *colour.io*), 573
- WRITE\_IMAGE\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 567
- write\_image\_OpenImageIO() (in module *colour.io*), 571
- write\_LUT() (in module *colour*), 602
- write\_LUT\_Cinespace() (in module *colour.io*), 607
- write\_LUT\_IridasCube() (in module *colour.io*), 610
- write\_LUT\_SonySPI1D() (in module *colour.io*), 612
- write\_LUT\_SonySPI3D() (in module *colour.io*), 614
- write\_sds\_to\_csv\_file() (in module *colour*), 618
- ## X
- x (*colour.KernelInterpolator* property), 131
- x (*colour.LinearInterpolator* property), 134
- x (*colour.NullInterpolator* property), 136
- x (*colour.SpragueInterpolator* property), 140
- xy\_to\_CCT() (in module *colour*), 1177
- xy\_to\_CCT\_CIE\_D() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1193
- xy\_to\_CCT\_Hernandez1999() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1190
- xy\_to\_CCT\_Kang2002() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1191
- xy\_to\_CCT\_McCamy1992() (in module *colour.temperature*), 1188
- XY\_TO\_CCT\_METHODS (in module *colour*), 1178
- xy\_to\_Luv\_uv() (in module *colour*), 660
- xy\_to\_UCS\_uv() (in module *colour*), 664
- xy\_to\_xyY() (in module *colour*), 645
- xy\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 643
- xyY\_to\_munsell\_colour() (in module *colour*), 935
- xyY\_to\_xy() (in module *colour*), 644
- xyY\_to\_XYZ() (in module *colour*), 642
- XYZ\_ColourMatchingFunctions (class in *colour.colorimetry*), 369
- XYZ\_outer\_surface() (in module *colour.volume*), 1292

XYZ\_to\_ATD95() (in module colour), 166  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM02LCD() (in module colour), 683  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM02SCD() (in module colour), 685  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM02UCS() (in module colour), 687  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM16() (in module colour), 182  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM16LCD() (in module colour), 694  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM16SCD() (in module colour), 695  
 XYZ\_to\_CAM16UCS() (in module colour), 697  
 XYZ\_to\_CCT\_Ohno2013() (in module colour:temperature), 1185  
 XYZ\_to\_CIECAM02() (in module colour), 170  
 XYZ\_to\_CIECAM16() (in module colour), 176  
 XYZ\_to\_DIN99() (in module colour), 674  
 XYZ\_to\_hdr\_CIELab() (in module colour), 707  
 XYZ\_to\_hdr\_IPT() (in module colour), 709  
 XYZ\_to\_Hellwig2022() (in module colour), 188  
 XYZ\_to\_Hunt() (in module colour), 194  
 XYZ\_to\_Hunter\_Lab() (in module colour), 667  
 XYZ\_to\_Hunter\_Rdab() (in module colour), 670  
 XYZ\_to\_Iab() (in module colour:models), 648  
 XYZ\_to\_ICaCb() (in module colour), 699  
 XYZ\_to\_IcTcP() (in module colour), 906  
 XYZ\_to\_IgPgTg() (in module colour), 701  
 XYZ\_to\_IPT() (in module colour), 703  
 XYZ\_to\_IPT\_Ragoo2021() (in module colour), 705  
 XYZ\_to\_Izazbz() (in module colour:models), 723  
 XYZ\_to\_Jzazbz() (in module colour), 721  
 XYZ\_to\_K\_ab\_HunterLab1966() (in module colour), 669  
 XYZ\_to\_Kim2009() (in module colour), 198  
 XYZ\_to\_Lab() (in module colour), 651  
 XYZ\_to\_LLAB() (in module colour), 205  
 XYZ\_to\_Luv() (in module colour), 654  
 XYZ\_to\_Nayatani95() (in module colour), 211  
 XYZ\_to\_Oklab() (in module colour), 712  
 XYZ\_to\_OSA\_UCS() (in module colour), 713  
 XYZ\_to\_ProLab() (in module colour), 715  
 XYZ\_to\_RGB() (in module colour), 725  
 XYZ\_to\_RLAB() (in module colour), 214  
 XYZ\_to\_sd() (in module colour), 1136  
 XYZ\_to\_sd\_Jakob2019() (in module colour:recovery), 1144  
 XYZ\_to\_sd\_Meng2015() (in module colour:recovery), 1158  
 XYZ\_TO\_SD\_METHODS (in module colour), 1143  
 XYZ\_to\_sd\_Otsu2018() (in module colour:recovery), 1160  
 XYZ\_to\_sRGB() (in module colour), 732  
 XYZ\_to\_UCS() (in module colour), 661  
 XYZ\_to\_UVW() (in module colour), 665  
 XYZ\_to\_xy() (in module colour), 643  
 XYZ\_to\_xyY() (in module colour), 641  
 XYZ\_to\_Yrg() (in module colour), 717  
 XYZ\_to\_ZCAM() (in module colour), 217

## Y

y (colour.KernelInterpolator property), 131  
 y (colour.LinearInterpolator property), 134

y (colour.NullInterpolator property), 136  
 y (colour.PchipInterpolator property), 138  
 y (colour.SpragueInterpolator property), 140  
 YCbCr\_to\_RGB() (in module colour), 895  
 YcCbCrc\_to\_RGB() (in module colour), 897  
 YCoCg\_to\_RGB() (in module colour), 902  
 yellowness() (in module colour), 419  
 yellowness\_ASTMD1925() (in module colour:colorimetry), 421  
 yellowness\_ASTME313() (in module colour:colorimetry), 423  
 yellowness\_ASTME313\_alternative() (in module colour:colorimetry), 422  
 YELLOWNESS\_COEFFICIENTS\_ASTME313 (in module colour:colorimetry), 423  
 YELLOWNESS\_METHODS (in module colour), 420  
 Yrg\_to\_LMS() (in module colour:models), 720  
 Yrg\_to\_XYZ() (in module colour), 718

## Z

ZCAM\_to\_XYZ() (in module colour), 219  
 zeros() (in module colour:utilities), 1251