



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019

Colorimetry - Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers (ISO/CIE 11664- 1:2019)

I.S. EN ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019

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National Foreword

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO/CIE 11664-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 2019

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English Version

Colorimetry - Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers (ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019)

Colorimétrie - Partie 1: Observateurs CIE de référence
pour la colorimétrie (ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019)

Farbmetrik - Teil 1: CIE farbmétrische
Normalbeobachter (ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 May 2019.

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO/CIE 11664-1:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEI "International Commission on Illumination" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2020.

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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO/CIE
11664-1**

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Colorimetry —

Part 1:

CIE standard colorimetric observers

Colorimétrie —

Partie 1: Observateurs CIE de référence pour la colorimétrie

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the International Commission on Illumination (CIE) in cooperation with Technical Committee ISO/TC 274, *Light and lighting*.

This first edition of ISO/CIE 11664-1 cancels and replaces ISO 11664-1:2007 | CIE S 014-1:2006, of which it constitutes a minor revision, incorporating minor editorial updates.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11664 and ISO/CIE 11664 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Colours with different spectral compositions can look alike. An important function of colorimetry is to determine whether a pair of such metameric colour stimuli will look alike. The use of visual colorimeters for this purpose is handicapped by variations in the colour matches made among observers classified as having normal colour vision. Visual colorimetry also tends to be time-consuming. For these reasons, it has long been the practice in colorimetry to make use of sets of colour-matching functions to calculate tristimulus values for colours: equality of tristimulus values for a pair of colours indicates that the colour appearances of the two colours match, when they are viewed in the same conditions by an observer for whom the colour-matching functions apply. The use of standard sets of colour-matching functions makes the comparison of tristimulus values obtained at different times and locations possible.

Colorimetry —

Part 1: CIE standard colorimetric observers

1 Scope

This document specifies colour-matching functions for use in colorimetry. Two sets of colour-matching functions are specified.

- a) Colour-matching functions for the CIE 1931 standard colorimetric observer.

This set of colour-matching functions is representative of the colour-matching properties of observers with normal colour vision for visual field sizes of angular subtense from about 1° to about 4°, for vision at photopic levels of adaptation.

- b) Colour-matching functions for the CIE 1964 standard colorimetric observer.

This set of colour-matching functions is representative of the colour-matching properties of observers with normal colour vision for visual field sizes of angular subtense greater than about 4°, for vision at sufficiently high photopic levels and with spectral power distributions such that no participation of the rod receptors of the retina is to be expected.

2 Normative references

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

CIE S 017:—,¹⁾*ILV: International Lighting Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in CIE S 017 and the following apply.

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

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 colour stimulus function

$\varphi_{\lambda}(\lambda)$
function describing the spectral distribution of the colour stimulus

Note 1 to entry: The colour stimulus function is generated by the spectral distribution of a radiometric quantity, such as radiance or radiant flux.

Note 2 to entry: For object colours the colour stimulus function, $\varphi_{\lambda}(\lambda)$, is equal to the product of the relative spectral distribution, $S(\lambda)$, and either the spectral reflectance, $\rho(\lambda)$, or the spectral radiance factor, $\beta(\lambda)$, or the spectral transmittance, $\tau(\lambda)$, depending on the application.

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: CIE DIS 017:2016.

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