

# The sRGB Color Space

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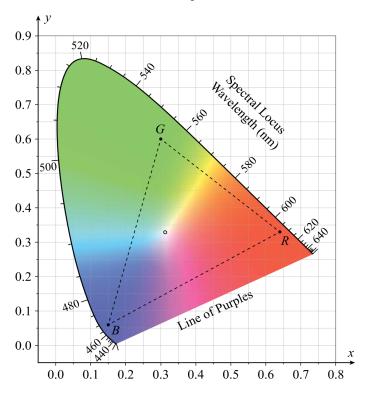
## sRGB Color Space

- The standard RGB color space is defined in terms of the CIE XYZ space
- The primaries are

$$(x_R, y_R) = (0.64, 0.33)$$

$$(x_G, y_G) = (0.30, 0.60)$$

$$(x_B, y_B) = (0.15, 0.06)$$





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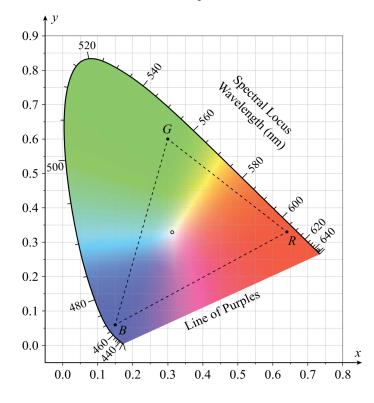
$$(x_B, y_B) = (0.15, 0.06)$$

- You can compute the Y coordinates.....
  - Require that the primaries sum to D65 with  $Y_{D65}=1$
  - Convert to XYZ space and solve for luminance there

$$Y_R = 0.212639$$

$$Y_G = 0.715169$$

$$Y_R = 0.072192$$





#### Conversion from XYZ to sRGB

We want to find a matrix  $M_{sRGB}$  that converts a XYZ color to sRGB Each sRGB primary should convert to its defined XYZ coordinates

That gives us

$$\begin{bmatrix}
X_{R} & Y_{R} & \frac{x_{G}}{y_{G}} & Y_{G} & \frac{x_{B}}{y_{B}} & Y_{B} \\
Y_{R} & Y_{G} & Y_{B} & Y_{B} \\
\frac{z_{R}}{y_{R}} & Y_{R} & \frac{z_{G}}{y_{G}} & \frac{z_{B}}{y_{B}} & Y_{B}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

The columns of the RHS matrix are the sRGB coordinates of the primaries



### Conversion from XYZ to sRGB

We can substitute in the known xyY values for variables in middle matrix e.g.  $(x_g, y_g, Y_g) = (0.3, 0.6, 0.715169)$ 

$$\mathbf{M}_{\text{sRGB}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_R}{y_R} & \frac{x_G}{y_G} & \frac{x_B}{y_B} & Y_B \\ Y_R & Y_G & Y_B \\ \frac{z_R}{y_R} & Y_R & \frac{z_G}{y_G} & \frac{z_B}{y_B} & Y_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can then solve to get  $\mathbf{M}_{sRGB} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.240970 & -1.537383 & -0.498611 \\ -0.969244 & 1.875968 & 0.041555 \\ 0.055630 & -0.203977 & 1.056972 \end{bmatrix}$ 



#### Conversion from sRGB to XYZ

To convert from sRGB to XYZ, we just need to use the inverse of  $M_{sRGB}$ 

$$\mathbf{M}_{sRGB}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.412391 & 0.357584 & 0.180481 \\ 0.212639 & 0.715169 & 0.072192 \\ 0.019331 & 0.119195 & 0.950532 \end{bmatrix}$$



### sRGB: The Big Picture

sRGB is the standard color space used in modern computing

- Given an RGB triple to display, a web browser assumed it is an sRGB value
- Gives displays the opportunity to exhibit color uniformity
- In practice, this is still difficult to do
  - e.g. LCD-LED black isn't the same as OLED black

