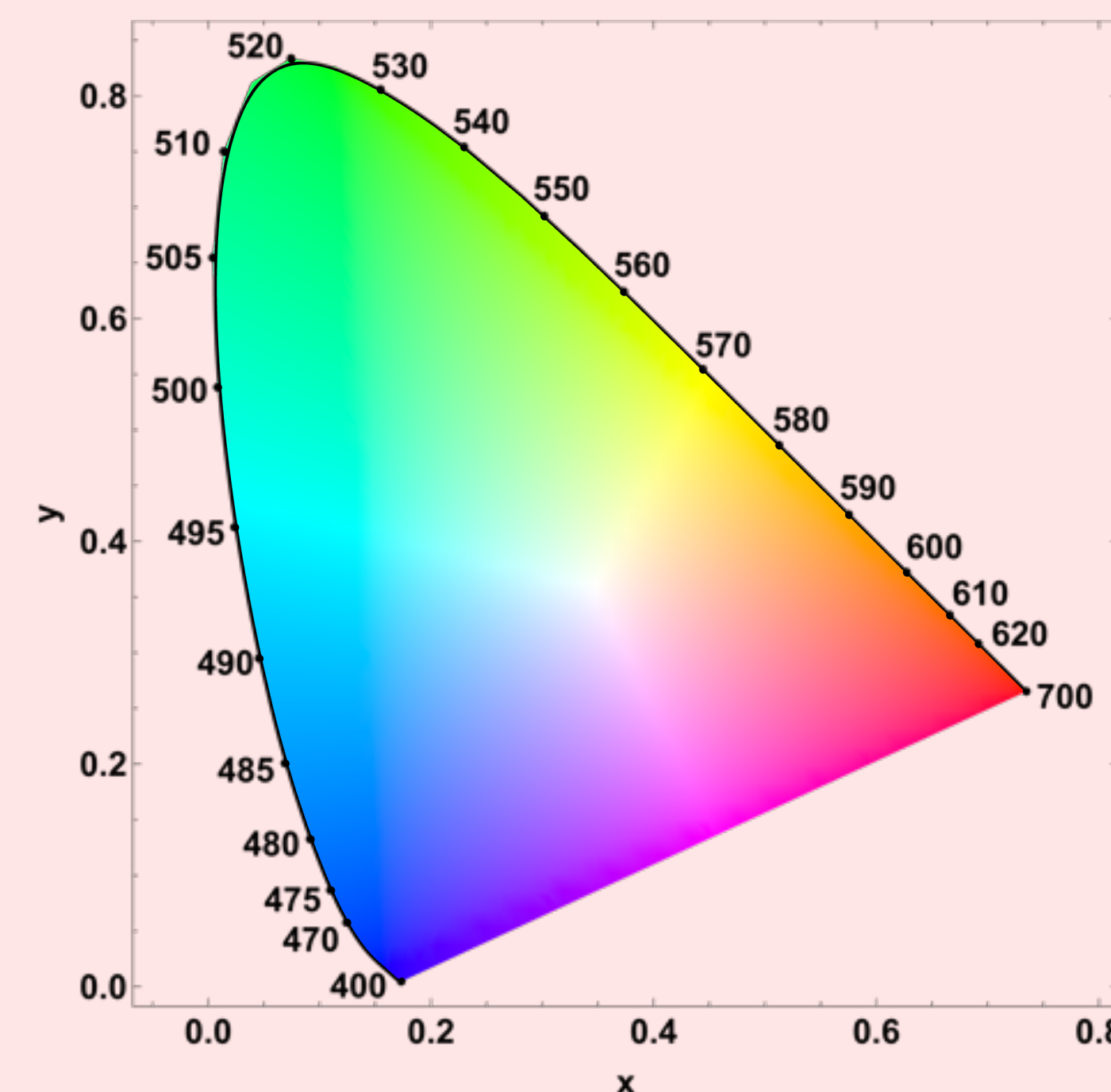


Introduction



- The chromaticity diagram is a representation of colors with the cartesian coordinate plane.

- We can take an emission spectrum and project it onto red, green, and blue basis functions via:

$$X_i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi_i(\omega) S(\omega) d\omega$$

Where ϕ_i define red, green, and blue as functions as described by CIE 1931² and $S(\omega)$ is our spectrum.

- We can convert these into coordinates using:

$$x = \frac{X_1}{\|X\|_1}, \quad y = \frac{X_2}{\|X\|_1}$$

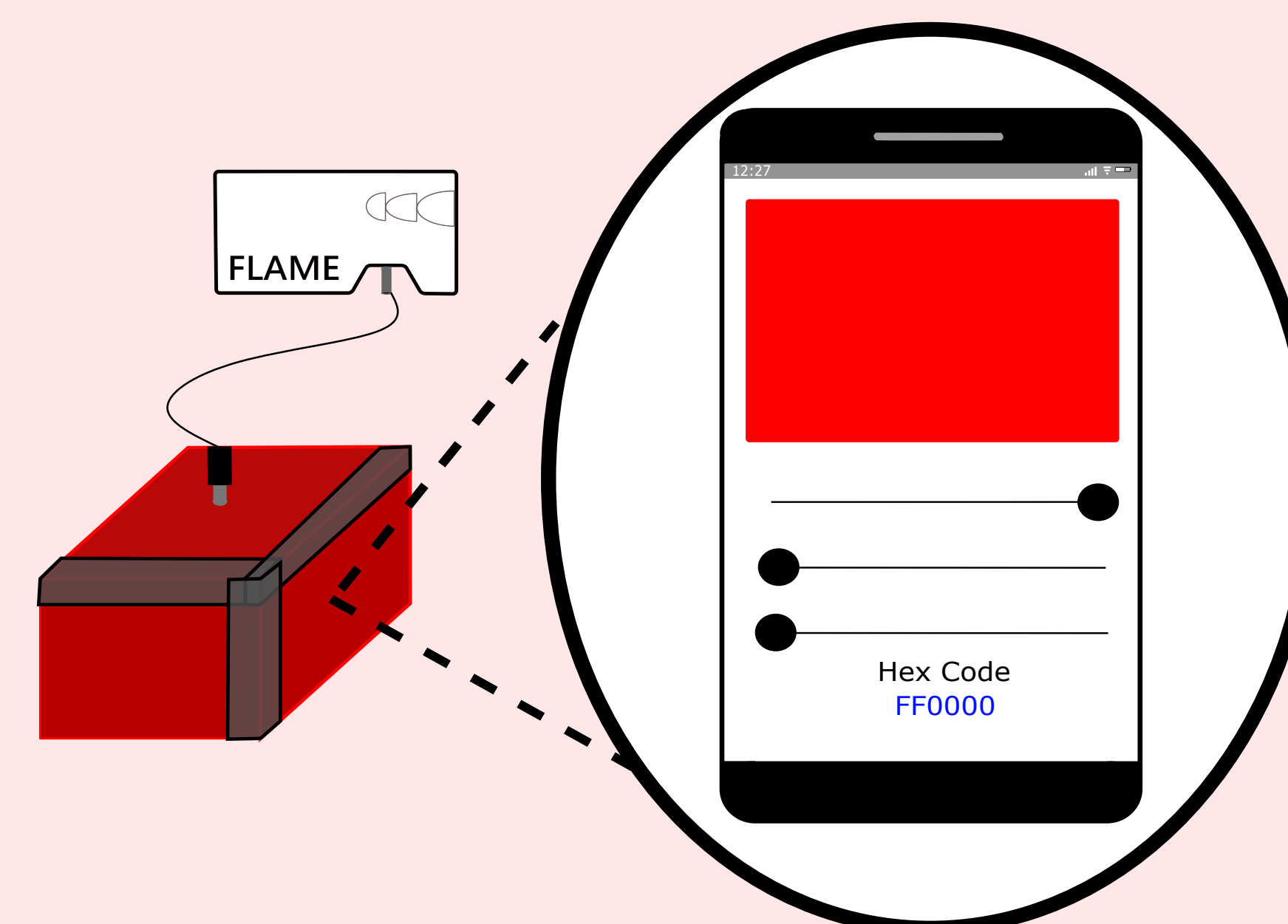
- Lastly we can calculate how close a color is to monochromatic light, or purity as:

$$P(\vec{x}) = \frac{\|\vec{x} - \vec{w}\|_1}{\|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_{\text{mono}}\|_1}.$$

Where x is our color coordinate, w is the white point, and x_{mono} is the monochromatic point.

- Using the red, green, and blue color measurements, we can map out a devices entire range of color outputs.
- This is our other metric of phone preformance, as it describes the amount of colors that can be produced.

Methods



- Phones are placed inside of the box shown to the left.

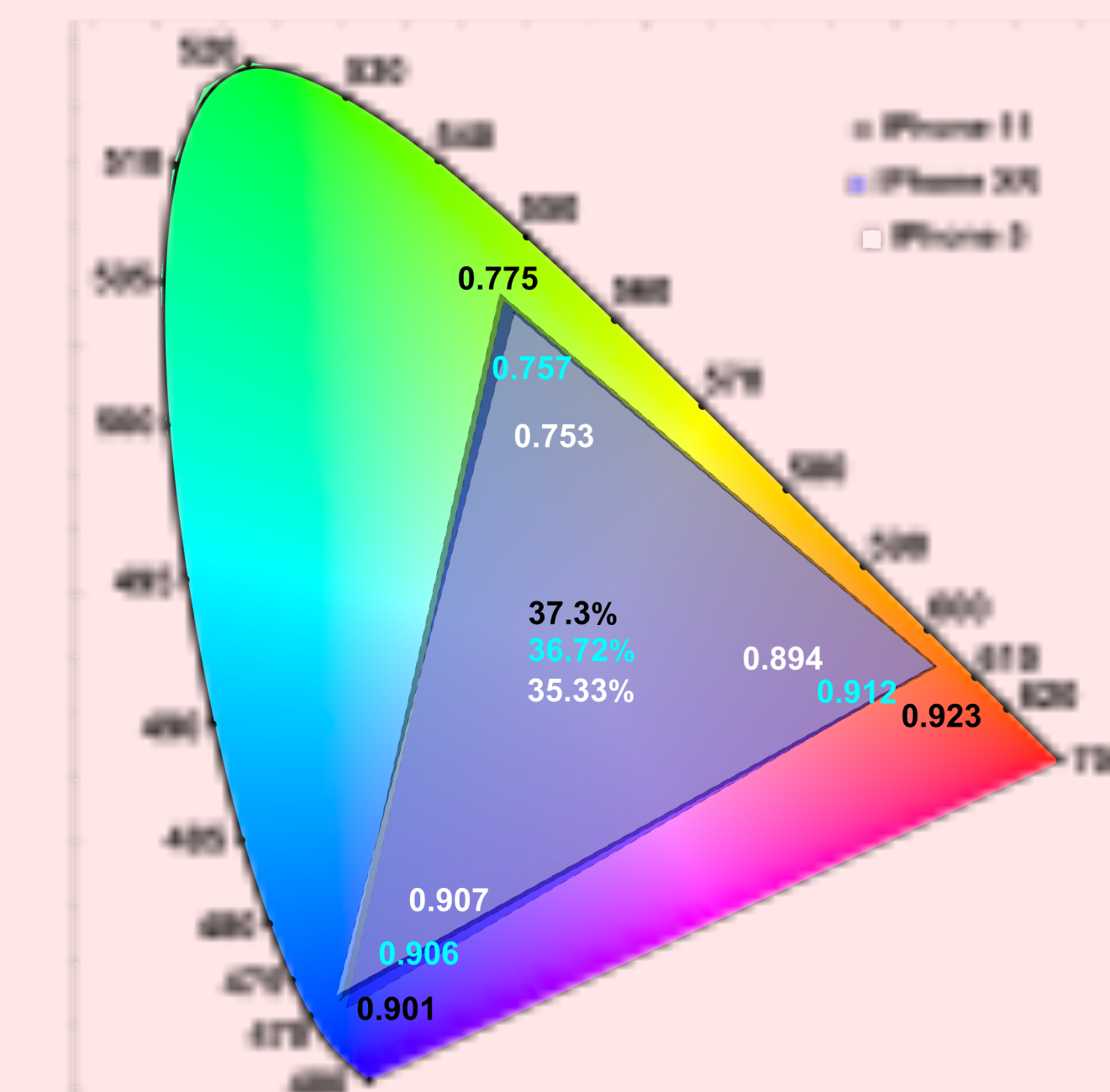
- The Flame spectrometer is inserted through the top of the box.
- OceanView Software was used to record data. Data was imported into mathematica to be processed.

References

- J. Schanda, "Cie colorimetry," in Colorimetry (John Wiley Sons, Ltd, 2007) Chap. 3, pp. 25–78.
- C. Wyman, P.-P. Sloan, and P. Shirley, Journal of Computer Graphics Techniques (JCGT) 2, 1 (2013).

Results

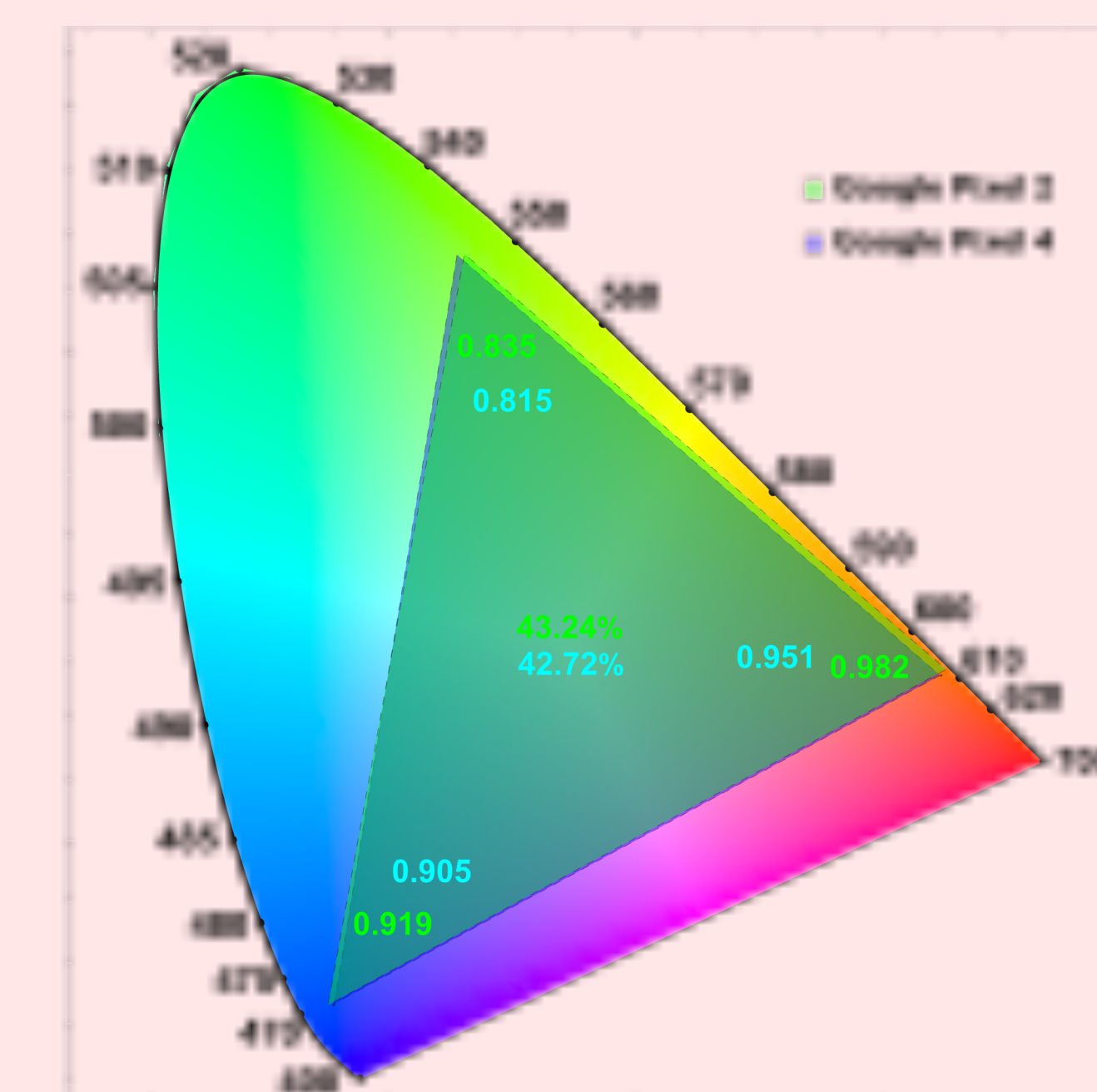
iPhones



- iPhone devices have overlapping gamut coverages with slight variation.

- Google Pixel devices also have overlapping gamut coverages with similar purities.

Google Pixels



- There is little improvement among both brands of smartphone.

Conclusion

- There are no significant changes between the iPhone screens in the 7 years between the iPhone 5 and iPhone 11.
- With no implication of change, there is no incentive to upgrade phones for better visual quality