
LuxPy Documentation

Release 1.9.5

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CONTENTS:

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INSTALLATION

2.1 Install luxpy

1. Install miniconda

- download the installer from: <https://conda.io/miniconda.html> or <https://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/>)
- e.g. https://repo.continuum.io/miniconda/Miniconda3-latest-Windows-x86_64.exe
- Make sure 'conda.exe' can be found on the windows system path, if necessary do a manual add.

2. Create a virtual environment with full anaconda distribution by typing the following at the commandline:

```
>> conda create --name py36 python=3.6 anaconda
```

3. Activate the virtual environment:

```
>> activate py36
```

4. Install pip to virtual environment (just to ensure any packages to be installed with pip to this virt. env. will be installed here and not globally):

```
>> conda install -n py36 pip
```

5a. Install luxpy package from pypi:

```
>> pip install luxpy
```

5b. Install luxpy package from anaconda:

```
>> conda install -c ksmet1977 luxpy
```

Note If any errors show up, try and do a manual install of the dependencies: scipy, numpy, pandas, matplotlib and setuptools, either using e.g. `>> conda install scipy` or `>> pip install scipy`, and try and reinstall luxpy using pip.

2.2 Use of LuxPy package in Spyder IDE

6. Install spyder in py36 environment:

```
>> conda install -n py36 spyder
```

7. Run spyder

```
>> spyder
```

8. To import the luxpy package, on Spyder's commandline for the IPython kernel (or in script) type:

```
import luxpy as lx
```

2.3 Use of LuxPy package in Jupyter notebook

6. Install jupyter in py36 environment:

```
>> conda install -n py36 jupyter
```

7. Start jupyter notebook:

```
>> jupyter notebook
```

8. **Open an existing or new notebook:** e.g. open “luxpy_basic_usage.ipynb” for an overview of how to use the LuxPy package.

9. To import LuxPy package type:

```
import luxpy as lx
```

IMPORTED (REQUIRED) PACKAGES

3.1 Core

- `import os`
- `import warnings`
- `import pathlib`
- `import importlib`
- `from collections import OrderedDict as odict`
- `from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D`
- `import colorsys`
- `import itertools`
- `import copy`
- `import time`
- `import tkinter`
- `import ctypes`
- `import platform`
- `import subprocess`
- `import cProfile`
- `import pstats`
- `import io`

3.2 3e party dependencies (automatic install)

- `import numpy as np`
- `import pandas as pd`
- `import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`
- `import scipy as sp`
- `import imageio`

3.3 3e party dependencies (automatic install on import)

- import pyswarms (when importing particleswarms from math)

3.4 3e party dependencies (requiring manual install)

To control Ocean Optics spectrometers with spectro toolbox:

- import seabreeze (conda install -c poehlmann python-seabreeze)
- pip install pyusb (for use with 'pyseabreeze' backend of python-seabreeze)

LUXPY PACKAGE STRUCTURE

4.1 Utils sub-package

py

- `__init__.py`
- `utilities.py`
- `folder_tree.py`

namespace `luxpy.utils`

`luxpy.utils.np2d(data)`

Make a tuple, list or numpy array at least a 2D numpy array.

Args:

data

tuple, list, ndarray

Returns:

returns

ndarray with `.ndim >= 2`

`luxpy.utils.np3d(data)`

Make a tuple, list or numpy array at least a 3d numpy array.

Args:

data

tuple, list, ndarray

Returns:

returns

ndarray with `.ndim >= 3`

`luxpy.utils.np2dT(data)`

Make a tuple, list or numpy array at least a 2D numpy array and transpose.

Args:

data

tuple, list, ndarray

Returns:

returns

ndarray with .ndim >= 2 and with transposed axes.

`luxpy.utils.np3dT(data)`

Make a tuple, list or numpy array at least a 3d numpy array and transposed first 2 axes.

Args:**data**

tuple, list, ndarray

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with .ndim >= 3 and with first two axes
transposed (axis=3 is kept the same).

`luxpy.utils.put_args_in_db(db, args)`

Takes the args with not-None input values of a function and overwrites the values of the corresponding keys in dict db. | (args are collected with the built-in function locals(), | See example usage below)

Args:**db**

dict

Returns:**returns**

dict with the values of specific keys overwritten by the
not-None values of corresponding args of a function fcn.

Example usage:

```
_db = {'c' : 'c1', 'd' : 10, 'e' : {'e1':'hello', 'e2':1000}}
```

```
def test_put_args_in_db(a, b, db = None, c = None, d = None, e = None):
```

```
    args = locals().copy() # get dict with keyword input arguments to  
                           # function 'test_put_args_in_db'
```

```
    db = put_args_in_db(db, args) # overwrite non-None args in db copy.
```

```
    if db is not None: # unpack db for further use  
        c, d, e = [db[x] for x in sorted(db.keys())]
```

```
    print(' a : {}'.format(a))  
    print(' b : {}'.format(b))  
    print(' db: {}'.format(db))  
    print(' c : {}'.format(c))  
    print(' d : {}'.format(d))  
    print(' e : {}'.format(e))  
    print('_db: {}'.format(_db))
```

`luxpy.utils.vec_to_dict(vec=None, dic={}, vsize=None, keys=None)`

Convert dict to vec and vice versa.

Args:

vec

list or vector array, optional

dic

dict, optional

vsize

list or vector array with size of values of dict, optional

keys

list or vector array with keys in dict (must be provided).

Returns:

returns

x, vsize

x is an array, if vec is None

x is a dict, if vec is not None

`luxpy.utils.getdata(data, kind='np', columns=None, header=None, sep=',', datatype='S', copy=True, verbosity=True)`

Get data from csv-file or convert between pandas dataframe and numpy 2d-array.

Args:

data

- str with path to file containing data
- ndarray with data
- pandas.dataframe with data

kind

str ['np','df'], optional

Determines type(:returns:), np: ndarray, df: pandas.dataframe

columns

None or list[str] of column names for dataframe, optional

header

None, optional

- None: no header in file

- 'infer': infer headers from file

sep

',' or ' ' or other char, optional

Column separator in data file

datatype'

'S',optional

Specifies a type of data.

Is used when creating column headers (:column: is None).

-‘S’: light source spectrum

-‘R’: reflectance spectrum

or other.

copy

True, optional

Return a copy of ndarray if kind == ‘np’, or copy of pd.DataFrame if kind == ‘df’

verbosity

True, False, optional

Print warning when inferring headers from file.

Returns:**returns**

data as ndarray or pandas.dataframe

`luxpy.utils.dictkv(keys=None, values=None, ordered=True)`

Easy input of keys and values into dict.

Args:**keys**

iterable list[str,...] of keys

values

iterable list[...,...] of values

ordered

True, False, optional

True: creates an ordered dict using ‘collections.OrderedDict()’

Returns:**returns**

(ordered) dict

`luxpy.utils.meshblock(x, y)`

Create a meshed block from x and y.

(Similar to meshgrid, but axis = 0 is retained).

To enable fast blockwise calculation.

Args:**x**

ndarray with ndim == 2

y

ndarray with ndim == 2

Returns:

X,Y


```
2 ndarrays with ndim == 3
X.shape = (x.shape[0],y.shape[0],x.shape[1])
Y.shape = (x.shape[0],y.shape[0],y.shape[1])
```

`luxpy.utils.asplit(data)`

Split data on last axis

Args:

data

ndarray

Returns:

returns

ndarray, ndarray, ...
(number of returns is equal data.shape[-1])

`luxpy.utils.ajoin(data)`

Join data on last axis.

Args:

data

tuple (ndarray, ndarray, ...)

Returns:

returns

ndarray (shape[-1] is equal to tuple length)

`luxpy.utils.broadcast_shape(data, target_shape=None, expand_2d_to_3d=None, axis0_repeats=None, axis1_repeats=None)`

Broadcasts shapes of data to a target_shape.

Useful for block/vector calc. when numpy fails to broadcast correctly.

Args:

data

ndarray

target_shape

None or tuple with requested shape, optional
- None: returns unchanged :data:

expand_2d_to_3d

None (do nothing) or ..., optional
If ndim == 2, expand from 2 to 3 dimensions

axis0_repeats

None or number of times to repeat axis=0, optional
- None: keep axis=0 same size

axis1_repeats

None or number of times to repeat axis=1, optional
- None: keep axis=1 same size

Returns:**returns**

reshaped ndarray

`luxpy.utils.todim(x, tshape, add_axis=1, equal_shape=False)`

Expand x to dims that are broadcast-compatible with shape of another array.

Args:**x**

ndarray

tshape

tuple with target shape

add_axis

1, optional

Determines where in x.shape an axis should be added

equal_shape

False or True, optional

True: expand :x: to identical dimensions (specified by :tshape:)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray broadcast-compatible with tshape.

`luxpy.utils.write_to_excel(filename, df, sheet_name='Sheet1', startrow=None, truncate_sheet=False, **to_excel_kwargs)`

Writes a DataFrame to an existing Excel file into a specified sheet. | If [filename] doesn't exist, then this function will create it.

Args:**filename**

File path or existing ExcelWriter
(Example: '/path/to/file.xlsx')

df

dataframe to save to workbook

sheet_name

Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame.
(default: 'Sheet1')

startrow

upper left cell row to dump data frame.
Per default (startrow=None) calculate the last row
in the existing DF and write to the next row...

truncate_sheet

truncate (remove and recreate) [sheet_name]
before writing DataFrame to Excel file

to_excel_kwargs

arguments which will be passed to *DataFrame.to_excel()*
[can be dictionary]

Returns: None

Notes: Copied from <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/20219254/how-to-write-to-an-existing-excel-file-without-overwriting-c>

`luxpy.utils.show_luxpy_tree(omit=['.pyc', '__pycache__', '.txt', '.dat', '.csv', '.npz', '.png', '.jpg', '.md', '.pdf',
'.ini', '.log', '.rar', 'drivers', 'SDK_', 'dll', 'bak'])`

Show luxpy folder tree.

Args:

omit

List of folders and file-extensions to omit.

Returns: None

`luxpy.utils.is_importable(string, try_pip_install=False)`

Check if string is importable/loadable. If it doesn't then try to 'pip install' it using subprocess. Returns None if successful, otherwise throws an error or outputs False.

Args:

string

string with package or module name

try_pip_install

False, optional

True: try pip installing it using subprocess

Returns:

success

True if importable, False if not.

`luxpy.utils.get_function_kwargs(f)`

Get dictionary of a function's keyword arguments and their default values.

Args:

f

function name

Returns:

dict

Dict with the function's keyword arguments and their default values

Is empty if there are no defaults (i.e. `f.__defaults__` or `f.__kwdefaults__` are None).

`luxpy.utils.profile_fcn(fcn, profile=True, sort_stats='tottime', output_file=None)`

Profile or time a function fcn.

Args:

fcn

function to be profiled or timed (using `time.time()` difference)

profile

True, optional

Profile the function, otherwise only time it.

sort_stats

'tottime', optional

Sort profile results according to sort_stats ('tottime', 'cumtime',...)

output_file

None, optional

If not None: output result to output_file.

Return:

ps

Profiler output

`luxpy.utils.unique(array, sort=True)`

Get unique elements from array.

Args:

array

array to get unique elements from.

sort

True, optional

If True: get sorted unique elements.

Returns:

unique_array

ndarray with (sorted) unique elements.

`luxpy.utils.save_pkl(filename, obj)`

Save an object in a pickle file.

Args:

filename

str with filename of pickle file.

obj

python object to save

Returns:

None

`luxpy.utils.load_pkl(filename)`

Load the object in a pickle file.

Args:

filename

str with filename of pickle file.

Returns:**obj**

loaded python object

```
luxpy.utils.tree(dir_path: pathlib.Path, level: int = - 1, limit_to_directories: bool = False, length_limit: int = 1000, omit=[])
```

Given a directory Path object print a visual tree structure

References:

1. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/9727673/list-directory-tree-structure-in-python>

4.2 Math sub-package

py

- `__init__.py`
- `basics.py`
- `minimizebnd.py`
- `mupolymodel.py`
- `Pyswarms_particleswarm.py`
- `pymoo_nsga_ii.py`

namespace luxpy.math

4.2.1 Module with useful math functions

normalize_3x3_matrix() Normalize 3x3 matrix M to xyz0 -> [1,1,1]**line_intersect()**

Line intersections of series of two line segments a and b.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3252194/numpy-and-line-intersections>
positive_arctan() Calculates the positive angle (0°-360° or 0 - 2*pi rad.) from x and y.**dot23()** Dot product of a 2-d ndarray with a (N x K x L) 3-d ndarray using einsum().**check_symmetric()** Checks if A is symmetric.**check_posdef()** Checks positive definiteness of a matrix via Cholesky.**symmM_to_posdefM()**

Converts a symmetric matrix to a positive definite one.

Two methods are supported:

- * 'make': A Python/Numpy port of Muhammad Asim Mubeen's matlab function Spd_Mat.m
<https://nl.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/45873-positive-definite-matrix>
- * 'nearest': A Python/Numpy port of John D'Errico's 'nearestSPD' MATLAB code.

(<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43238173/python-convert-matrix-to-positive-semi-definite>)

bvgpdf() Evaluate bivariate Gaussian probability density function (BVGPDF) at (x,y) with center mu and inverse covariance matrix, sigmainv.

mahalanobis2() Evaluate the squared mahalanobis distance with center mu and shape and orientation determined by sigmainv.

rms() Calculates root-mean-square along axis.

geomean() Calculates geometric mean along axis.

polyarea()

Calculates area of polygon.

(First coordinate should also be last)

erf(), **erfinv()** erf-function and its inverse, direct import from scipy.special

cart2pol() Converts Cartesian to polar coordinates.

pol2cart() Converts polar to Cartesian coordinates.

cart2spher() Converts Cartesian to spherical coordinates.

spher2cart() Converts spherical to Cartesian coordinates.

magnitude_v() Calculates magnitude of vector.

angle_v1v2() Calculates angle between two vectors.

histogram()

Histogram function that can take as bins either the center

(cfr. matlab hist) or bin-edges.

v_to_cik() Calculate 2x2 '(covariance matrix)⁻¹' elements cik from v-format ellipse descriptor.

cik_to_v() Calculate v-format ellipse descriptor from 2x2 'covariance matrix'⁻¹ cik.

minimizebnd() scipy.minimize() that allows constrained parameters on unconstrained methods(port of Matlab's fminsearchbnd). Starting, lower and upper bounds values can also be provided as a dict.

DEMO Module for Differential Evolutionary Multi-objective Optimization (DEMO).

vec3 Module for spherical vector coordinates.

fmod() Floating point modulus, e.g.: fmod(theta, np.pi * 2) would keep an angle in [0, 2pi]

fit_ellipse() Fit an ellipse to supplied data points.

fit_cov_ellipse() Fit an covariance ellipse to supplied data points.

interp1() Perform a 1-dimensional linear interpolation (wrapper around scipy.interpolate.InterpolatedUnivariateSpline).

ndinterp1() Perform n-dimensional interpolation using Delaunay triangulation.

ndinterp1_scipy() Perform n-dimensional interpolation using Delaunay triangulation (wrapper around scipy.interpolate.LinearNDInterpolator)

box_m() Performs a Box M test on covariance matrices.

pitman_morgan() Pitman-Morgan Test for the difference between correlated variances with paired samples.

mupolymod Module for Multivariate Polynomial Model Optimization (2D, 3D)

NOT IMPORTED in math-namespace (to minimize dependencies)

pyswarms_particleswarm Module with particleswarm() function for global minimization using particle swarms (wrapper around pyswarms.single.GlobalBestPSO))

pymoo_nsga_ii Module with nsga_ii() function for pareto-optimal boundary minimization using Non-Dominated-Sort-Genetic-Algorithm NSGA-II (wrapper around pymoo.NSGAII))

`luxpy.math.normalize_3x3_matrix(M, xyz0=array([[1.0, 1.0, 1.0]]))`
 Normalize 3x3 matrix M to $xyz0 \rightarrow [1,1,1]$

If `M.shape == (1,9)`: M is reshaped to (3,3)

Args:

M

ndarray((3,3) or ndarray((1,9))

xyz0

2darray, optional

Returns:

returns

normalized matrix such that $M*xyz0 = [1,1,1]$

`luxpy.math.symmM_to_posdefM(A=None, atol=1e-09, rtol=1e-09, method='make', forcesymm=True)`
 Convert a symmetric matrix to a positive definite one.

Args:

A

ndarray

atol

float, optional

The absolute tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

rtol

float, optional

The relative tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

method

'make' or 'nearest', optional (see notes for more info)

forcesymm

True or False, optional

If A is not symmetric, force symmetry using:

```
A = numpy.triu(A) + numpy.triu(A).T - numpy.diag(numpy.diag(A))
```

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with positive-definite matrix.

Notes on supported methods: 1. 'make': A Python/Numpy port of Muhammad Asim Mubeen's matlab function `Spd_Mat.m` 2. 'nearest': A Python/Numpy port of John D'Errico's 'nearestSPD' MATLAB code. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43238173/python-convert-matrix-to-positive-semi-definite>>`_

```
luxpy.math.check_symmetric(A, atol=1e-09, rtol=1e-09)
```

Check if A is symmetric.

Args:**A**

ndarray

atol

float, optional

The absolute tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

rtol

float, optional

The relative tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

Returns:**returns**

Bool

True: the array is symmetric within the given tolerance

```
luxpy.math.check_posdef(A, atol=1e-09, rtol=1e-09)
```

Checks positive definiteness of a matrix via Cholesky.

Args:**A**

ndarray

atol

float, optional

The absolute tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

rtol

float, optional

The relative tolerance parameter (see Notes of `numpy.allclose()`)

Returns:**returns**

Bool

True: the array is positive-definite within the given tolerance

```
luxpy.math.positive_arctan(x, y, htype='deg')
```

Calculate positive angle (0°-360° or 0 - 2*pi rad.) from x and y.

Args:**x**

ndarray of x-coordinates

y

ndarray of y-coordinates

htype

'deg' or 'rad', optional

- 'deg': hue angle between 0° and 360°

- 'rad': hue angle between 0 and 2pi radians

Returns:**returns**

ndarray of positive angles.

`luxpy.math.line_intersect(a1, a2, b1, b2)`

Line intersections of series of two line segments a and b.

Args:**a1**

ndarray (.shape = (N,2)) specifying end-point 1 of line a

a2

ndarray (.shape = (N,2)) specifying end-point 2 of line a

b1

ndarray (.shape = (N,2)) specifying end-point 1 of line b

b2

ndarray (.shape = (N,2)) specifying end-point 2 of line b

Note: N is the number of line segments a and b.**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with line-intersections (.shape = (N,2))

References:

1. <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/3252194/numpy-and-line-intersections>

`luxpy.math.histogram(a, bins=10, bin_center=False, range=None, normed=False, weights=None, density=None)`

Histogram function that can take as bins either the center (cfr. matlab hist) or bin-edges.

Args:**bin_center**

False, optional

False: if :bins: int, str or sequence of scalars:

default to numpy.histogram (uses bin edges).

True: if :bins: is a sequence of scalars:

bins (containing centers) are transformed to edges
and `numpy.histogram` is run.
Mimicks matlab hist (uses bin centers).

Note: For other arguments and output, see `numpy.histogram`

Returns:

returns

ndarray with histogram

`luxpy.math.pol2cart(theta, r=None, htype='deg')`

Convert Cartesian to polar coordinates.

Args:

theta

float or ndarray with theta-coordinates

r

None or float or ndarray with r-coordinates, optional

If None, r-coordinates are assumed to be in :theta:.

htype

'deg' or 'rad', optional

Input type of :theta:.

Returns:

returns

(float or ndarray of x, float or ndarray of y) coordinates

`luxpy.math.cart2pol(x, y=None, htype='deg')`

Convert Cartesian to polar coordinates.

Args:

x

float or ndarray with x-coordinates

y

None or float or ndarray with x-coordinates, optional

If None, y-coordinates are assumed to be in :x:.

htype

'deg' or 'rad', optional

Output type of theta.

Returns:

returns

(float or ndarray of theta, float or ndarray of r) values

`luxpy.math.spher2cart(theta, phi, r=1.0, deg=True)`

Convert spherical to cartesian coordinates.

Args:

theta

Float, int or ndarray
Angle with positive z-axis.

phi

Float, int or ndarray
Angle around positive z-axis starting from x-axis.

r

1, optional
Float, int or ndarray
radius

Returns:**x, y, z**

tuple of floats, ints or ndarrays
Cartesian coordinates

`luxpy.math.cart2spher(x, y, z, deg=True)`
Convert cartesian to spherical coordinates.

Args:**x, y, z**

tuple of floats, ints or ndarrays
Cartesian coordinates

Returns:**theta**

Float, int or ndarray
Angle with positive z-axis.

phi

Float, int or ndarray
Angle around positive z-axis starting from x-axis.

r

1, optional
Float, int or ndarray
radius

`luxpy.math.bvgpdf(x, y=None, mu=None, sigmainv=None)`
Evaluate bivariate Gaussian probability density function (BVGPDF)

Args:**x**

scalar or list or ndarray (.ndim = 1 or 2) with
x(y)-coordinates at which to evaluate bivariate Gaussian PD.

y

None or scalar or list or ndarray (.ndim = 1) with
y-coordinates at which to evaluate bivariate Gaussian PD, optional.

If :y: is None, :x: should be a 2d array.

mu

None or ndarray (.ndim = 2) with center coordinates of bivariate Gaussian PD, optional.
None defaults to ndarray([0,0]).

sigmainv

None or ndarray with 'inverse covariance matrix', optional
Determines the shape and orientation of the PD.
None default to numpy.eye(2).

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with magnitude of BVGPDF(x,y)

`luxpy.math.mahalanobis2(x, y=None, z=None, mu=None, sigmainv=None)`

Evaluate the squared mahalanobis distance

Args:**x**

scalar or list or ndarray (.ndim = 1 or 2) with x(y)-coordinates at which to evaluate the mahalanobis distance squared.

y

None or scalar or list or ndarray (.ndim = 1) with y-coordinates at which to evaluate the mahalanobis distance squared, optional.
If :y: is None, :x: should be a 2d array.

z

None or scalar or list or ndarray (.ndim = 1) with z-coordinates at which to evaluate the mahalanobis distance squared, optional.
If :z: is None & :y: is None, then :x: should be a 2d array.

mu

None or ndarray (.ndim = 1) with center coordinates of the mahalanobis ellipse, optional.
None defaults to zeros(2) or zeros(3).

sigmainv

None or ndarray with 'inverse covariance matrix', optional
Determines the shape and orientation of the PD.
None default to np.eye(2) or eye(3).

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with magnitude of mahalanobis2(x,y[,z])

`luxpy.math.dot23(A, B, keepdims=False)`

Dot product of a 2-d ndarray with a (N x K x L) 3-d ndarray using einsum().

Args:**A**

ndarray (.shape = (M,N))

B

ndarray (.shape = (N,K,L))

Returns:

returns

ndarray (.shape = (M,K,L))

`luxpy.math.rms(data, axis=0, keepdims=False)`

Calculate root-mean-square along axis.

Args:

data

list of values or ndarray

axis

0, optional

Axis along which to calculate rms.

keepdims

False or True, optional

Keep original dimensions of array.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with rms values.

`luxpy.math.geomean(data, axis=0, keepdims=False)`

Calculate geometric mean along axis.

Args:

data

list of values or ndarray

axis

0, optional

Axis along which to calculate geomean.

keepdims

False or True, optional

Keep original dimensions of array.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with geomean values.

`luxpy.math.polyarea(x, y)`

Calculates area of polygon.

First coordinate should also be last.

Args:

x
ndarray of x-coordinates of polygon vertices.

y
ndarray of x-coordinates of polygon vertices.

Returns:

returns
float (area or polygon)

`luxpy.math.magnitude_v(v)`
Calculates magnitude of vector.

Args:

v
ndarray with vector

Returns:

magnitude
ndarray

`luxpy.math.angle_v1v2(v1, v2, htype='deg')`
Calculates angle between two vectors.

Args:

v1
ndarray with vector 1

v2
ndarray with vector 2

htype
'deg' or 'rad', optional
Requested angle type.

Returns:

ang
ndarray

`luxpy.math.v_to_cik(v, inverse=False)`
Calculate 2x2 '(covariance matrix)⁻¹' elements cik

Args:

v
(Nx5) np.ndarray
ellipse parameters [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta]

inverse
If True: return inverse of cik.

Returns:**cik**'Nx2x2' (covariance matrix)⁻¹**Notes:**

cik is not actually a covariance matrix,
only for a Gaussian or normal distribution!

`luxpy.math.cik_to_v(cik, xyc=None, inverse=False)`

Calculate v-format ellipse descriptor from 2x2 'covariance matrix'⁻¹ cik

Args:**cik**'Nx2x2' (covariance matrix)⁻¹**inverse**

If True: input is inverse of cik.

Returns:**v**

(Nx5) np.ndarray

ellipse parameters [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta]

Notes:

cik is not actually the inverse covariance matrix,
only for a Gaussian or normal distribution!

`luxpy.math.fmod(x, y)`

Floating point modulus

e.g., `fmod(theta, np.pi * 2)` would keep an angle in $[0, 2\pi]$

Args:**x**

angle to restrict

yend of interval $[0, y]$ to restrict to**Returns:****r** floating point modulus

`luxpy.math.remove_outliers(data, alpha=0.01)`

Remove multivariate outliers from data when outside of alpha-level confidence ellipsoid.

Args:**data**Nx_p ndarray with multivariate data (N samples, p variables)**alpha**

0.01, optional

Significance level of confidence ellipsoid marking the boundary for outliers.

Return:

data

(N... x p) ndarray with multivariate data; outliers removed.

`luxpy.math.fit_ellipse(xy, center_on_mean_xy=False)`

Fit an ellipse to supplied data points.

Args:

xy

coordinates of points to fit (Nx2 array)

center_on_mean_xy

False, optional

Center ellipse on mean of xy

(otherwise it might be offset due to solving

the constrained minimization problem: $a^T S a$, see ref below.)

Returns:

v

vector with ellipse parameters [Rmax,Rmin, xc,yc, theta (rad.)]

Reference: 1. Fitzgibbon, A.W., Pilu, M., and Fischer R.B., Direct least squares fitting of ellipses, Proc. of the 13th International Conference on Pattern Recognition, pp 253–257, Vienna, 1996.

`luxpy.math.fit_cov_ellipse(xy, alpha=0.05, pdf='chi2', SE=False, robust=False, robust_alpha=0.01)`

Fit covariance ellipse to xy data.

Args:

xy

coordinates of points to fit (Nx2 array)

alpha

0.05, optional

alpha significance level

(e.g alpha = 0.05 for 95% confidence ellipse)

pdf

chi2, optional

- 'chi2': Rescale using Chi2-distribution

- 't': Rescale using Student t-distribution

- 'norm': Rescale using normal-distribution

- None: don't rescale using pdf, use alpha as scalefactor (cfr. $\alpha * 1SD$ or $\alpha * 1SE$)

SE

False, optional

If false, fit standard error ellipse at alpha significance level

If true, fit standard deviation ellipse at alpha significance level

robust

False, optional

If True: remove outliers beyond the confidence ellipsoid before calculating the covariances.

robust_alpha

0.01, optional

Significance level of confidence ellipsoid marking the boundary for outliers.

Returns:

v

vector with ellipse parameters [Rmax,Rmin, xc,yc, theta (rad.)]

`luxpy.math.in_hull(p, hull)`

Test if points in *p* are in *hull*

Args:

p

NxK coordinates of N points in K dimensions

hull

Either a `scipy.spatial.Delaunay` object or the MxK array of the coordinates of M points in K dimensions for which Delaunay triangulation will be computed

Returns:

bool

boolean ndarray with True for in-gamut and False for out-of-gamut points

`luxpy.math.interp1_sprague5(x, y, xn, extrap=(nan, nan))`

Perform a 1-dimensional 5th order Sprague interpolation.

Args:

x

ndarray with n-dimensional coordinates.

y

ndarray with values at coordinates in x.

xn

ndarray of new coordinates.

extrap

(`np.nan`, `np.nan`) or string, optional

If tuple: fill with values in tuple (<x[0],>x[-1])

If string: ('zeros', 'linear', 'nearest', 'nearest-up', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'previous', 'next')

for more info on the other options see: `scipy.interpolate.interp1d?`

Returns:

yn

ndarray with values at new coordinates in xn.

`luxpy.math.interp1(X, Y, Xnew, kind='linear', ext='extrapolate', w=None, bbox=[None, None],
check_finite=False)`

Perform a 1-dimensional linear interpolation (wrapper around `scipy.interpolate.InterpolatedUnivariateSpline`).

Args:

X

ndarray with n-dimensional coordinates (last axis represents dimension)

Y

ndarray with values at coordinates in X

Xnew

ndarray of new coordinates (last axis represents dimension)

kind

str or int, optional

if str: kind is 'translated' to an int value for input to

`scipy.interpolate.InterpolatedUnivariateSpline()`

supported options for str: 'linear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'quartic', 'quintic'

other args

see `scipy.interpolate.InterpolatedUnivariateSpline()`

Returns:

Ynew

ndarray with new values at coordinates in Xnew

`luxpy.math.ndinterp1(X, Y, Xnew)`

Perform nd-dimensional linear interpolation using Delaunay triangulation.

Args:

X

ndarray with n-dimensional coordinates (last axis represents dimension).

Y

ndarray with values at coordinates in X.

Xnew

ndarray of new coordinates (last axis represents dimension).

When outside of the convex hull of X, then a best estimate is
given based on the closest vertices.

Returns:

Ynew

ndarray with new values at coordinates in Xnew.

`luxpy.math.ndinterp1_scipy(X, Y, Xnew, fill_value=nan, rescale=False)`

Perform a n-dimensional linear interpolation (wrapper around `scipy.interpolate.LinearNDInterpolator`).

Args:

X

ndarray with n-dimensional coordinates (last axis represents dimension)

Y

ndarray with values at coordinates in X

Xnew

ndarray of new coordinates (last axis represents dimension)

fill_value

float, optional

Value used to fill in for requested points outside of the convex hull of the input points. If not provided, then the default is `nan`.

rescale

bool, optional

Rescale points to unit cube before performing interpolation.

This is useful if some of the input dimensions have incommensurable units and differ by many orders of magnitude.

Returns:**Ynew**

ndarray with new values at coordinates in Xnew

`luxpy.math.box_m(*X, ni=None, verbosity=0, robust=False, robust_alpha=0.01)`

Perform Box's M test ($p \geq 2$) to check equality of covariance matrices or Bartlett's test ($p = 1$) for equality of variances.

Args:**X**

A number (k groups) or list of 2d-ndarrays (rows: samples, cols: variables) with data.
or a number of 2d-ndarrays with covariance matrices (supply ni!)

ni

None, optional

If None: X contains data, else, X contains covariance matrices.

verbosity

0, optional

If 1: print results.

robust

False, optional

If True: remove outliers beyond the confidence ellipsoid before calculating the covariances.

robust_alpha

0.01, optional

Significance level of confidence ellipsoid marking the boundary for outliers.

Returns:**statistic**F or chi2 value (see `len(dfs)`)

pval

p-value

df

degrees of freedom.

if len(dfs) == 2: F-test was used.

if len(dfs) == 1: chi2 approx. was used.

Notes:

1. If $p=1$: Reduces to Bartlett's test for equal variances.
2. If $(n_i > 20).all()$ & $(p < 6)$ & $(k < 6)$: then a more appropriate chi2 test is used in some cases.

`luxpy.math.pitman_morgan(X, Y, verbosity=0)`

Pitman-Morgan Test for the difference between correlated variances with paired samples.

Args:**X,Y**

ndarrays with data.

verbosity

0, optional

If 1: print results.

Returns:**tval**

statistic

pval

p-value

df

degree of freedom.

ratio

variance ratio $\text{var1}/\text{var2}$ (with $\text{var1} > \text{var2}$).

Note:

1. Based on Gardner, R.C. (2001). Psychological Statistics Using SPSS for Windows. New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
2. Python port from matlab code by Janne Kauttonen (<https://nl.mathworks.com/matlabcentral/fileexchange/67910-pitmanmorgantest-x-y>; accessed Sep 26, 2019)

`luxpy.math.stress(DE, DV, axis=0, max_scale=100)`

Calculate STandardize-Residual-Sum-of-Squares (STRESS).

Args:**DE, DV**

ndarrays of data to be compared.

axis

0, optional

axis with samples

max_scale

100, optional

Maximum of scale.

Returns:

stress

ndarray with stress value(s).

Reference: 1. Melgosa, M., García, P. A., Gómez-Robledo, L., Shamey, R., Hinks, D., Cui, G., & Luo, M. R. (2011). Notes on the application of the standardized residual sum of squares index for the assessment of intra- and inter-observer variability in color-difference experiments. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 28(5), 949–953.

`luxpy.math.stress_F_test(stressA, stressB, N, alpha=0.05)`

Perform F-test on significance of difference between STRESS A and STRESS B.

Args:

stressA, stressB

ndarray with stress(es) values for A and B

N

int or ndarray with number of samples used to determine stress values.

alpha

0.05, optional

significance level

Returns:

Fstats

Dictionary with keys:

- 'p': p-values
- 'F': F-values
- 'Fc': critical values
- 'H': string reporting on significance of A compared to B.

`luxpy.math.mean_distance_weighted(x, axis=0, keepdims=False, center_x=False, rtol=0.001, max_iter=100, cnt=0, mu=None, mu0=0)`

Recursively calculate distance weighted mean.

Args:

x

ndarray with data

axis

dimension along which to take mean

keepdims

False, optional

If True: keep dimension of original ndarray

center_x

True, optional
Center data first.

rtol

1e-3, optional
Relative tolerance on recursive mean values. If two sequential mean values differ less than this amount, the recursion stops.

max_iter

100, optional
Maximum amount of recursions. If this number is reached the recursion stops, even when rtol is not yet achieved. (to avoid getting stuck in an infinite loop when the recursion doesn't converge)

cnt,mu,mu0

Needed for passing values across recursions to be able to stop them.
DO NOT CHANGE.

Returns:**mu_dw**

distance weighted mean of the array

```
luxpy.math.minimizebnd(fun, x0, args=(), method='Nelder-Mead', use_bnd=True, bounds=(None, None),  
                      options=None, x0_vsize=None, x0_keys=None, **kwargs)
```

Minimization function that allows for bounds on any type of method in SciPy's minimize function by transforming the parameters values (see Matlab's fminsearchbnd).
Starting values, and lower and upper bounds can also be provided as a dict.

Args:**x0**

parameter starting values
If *x0_keys* is None then *:x0:* is vector else, *:x0:* is dict and *x0_size* should be provided with length/size of values for each of the keys in *:x0:* to convert it to a vector.

use_bnd

True, optional
False: omits bounds and defaults to regular minimize function.

bounds

(lower, upper), optional
Tuple of lists or dicts (*x0_keys* is None) of lower and upper bounds for each of the parameters values.

kwargs

allows input for other type of arguments (e.g. in OutputFcn)

Note: For other input arguments, see `?scipy.optimize.minimize()`

Returns:**res**

dict with minimize() output.

Additionally, function value, fval, of solution is also in :res:,

as well as a vector or dict (if x0 was dict)

with final solutions (res['x'])

4.2.2 vec3/

py

- __init__.py
- vec3.py

namespace luxpy.math

4.2.3 DEMO/

py

- __init__.py
- DEMO.py
- demo_opt.py

namespace luxpy.math

4.3 Spectrum sub-package

py

- __init__.py
- spdx_ietm2714.py
- **basics/**
 - __init__.py
 - cmf.py
 - spectral.py
 - spectral_databases.py

namespace luxpy

4.3.1 spectrum: sub-package supporting basic spectral calculations

spectrum/cmf.py

luxpy._CMF

Dict with keys 'types' and x

x are dicts with keys 'bar', 'K', 'M'

- * luxpy._CMF['types'] = ['1931_2', '1964_10', '2006_2', '2006_10', '2015_2', '2015_10', '1931_2_judd1951', '1931_2_juddvos1978', '1951_20_scotopic']
- * luxpy._CMF[x]['bar'] = numpy array with CMFs for type x between 360 nm and 830 nm (has shape: (4,471))
- * luxpy._CMF[x]['K'] = Constant converting Watt to lumen for CMF type x.
- * luxpy._CMF[x]['M'] = XYZ to LMS conversion matrix for CMF type x.
Matrix is numpy array with shape: (3,3)
- * luxpy._CMF[x]['N'] = XYZ to RGB conversion matrix for CMF type x.
Matrix is numpy array with shape: (3,3)

Notes:

1. **All functions have been expanded (when necessary) using zeros to a full 360-830 range.** This way those wavelengths do not contribute in the calculation, AND are not extrapolated using the closest known value, as per CIE recommendation.
2. **There is no XYZ to LMS conversion matrices defined for the 1931 2° Judd corrected (1951) cmf sets.** The Hunt-Pointer-Estevéz conversion matrix of the 1931 2° is therefore used as an approximation!
3. **The XYZ to LMS conversion matrix M for the Judd-Vos XYZ CMFs is the one that converts to the 1979 Smith-Pokorny cone fundamentals.**
4. **The XYZ to LMS conversion matrix for the 1964 10° XYZ CMFs is set to the one of the CIE 2006 10° cone fundamentals, as no matrix has been officially defined for this CMF set.**
4. **The K lm to Watt conversion factors for the Judd and Judd-Vos cmf sets have been set to 683.002 lm/W (same as for standard 1931 2°).**
5. **The 1951 scotopic V' function has been replicated in the 3 xbar, ybar, zbar columns to obtain a data format similar to the photopic color matching functions.** This way V' can be called in exactly the same way as other V functions can be called from the X,Y,Z cmf sets. The K value has been set to 1700.06 lm/W and the conversion matrix has been filled with NaN's.
6. The '2015_x' (with x = 2 or 10) are the same XYZ-CMFs as stored in '2006_x'.
7. **_CMF[x]['M'] for x equal to '2006_2' (= '2015_2') or '2006_10' (= '2015_10') is NOT normalized to illuminant E!** These are the original matrices as defined by [1] & [2].

8. **_CMF[x][‘N’]** stores known or calculated conversion matrices from xyz to rgb. If not available, N has been filled with NaNs.

spectrum/spectral.py

_WL3 Default wavelength specification in vector-3 format: `numpy.array([start, end, spacing])`

_INTERP_TYPES Dict with interpolation types associated with various types of spectral data according to CIE recommendation:

_S_INTERP_TYPE Interpolation type for light source spectral data

_R_INTERP_TYPE Interpolation type for reflective/transmissive spectral data

_C_INTERP_TYPE Interpolation type for CMF and cone-fundamental spectral data

getwlr() Get/construct a wavelength range from a (start, stop, spacing) 3-vector.

getwld() Get wavelength spacing of `numpy.ndarray` with wavelengths.

spd_normalize() Spectrum normalization (supports: area, max, lambda, radiometric, photometric and quantal energy units).

cie_interp() Interpolate / extrapolate spectral data following standard [CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.]

spd()

All-in-one function that can:

1. Read spectral data from data file or take input directly as `pandas.dataframe` or `ndarray`.
2. Convert spd-like data from `ndarray` to `pandas.dataframe` and back.
3. Interpolate spectral data.
4. Normalize spectral data.

xyzbar() Get color matching functions.

vlbar() Get V_{λ} function.

vlbar_cie_mesopic() Get CIE mesopic luminous efficiency function V_{mesm} according to CIE191:2010

get_cie_mesopic_adaptation() Get the mesopic adaptation state according to CIE191:2010

spd_to_xyz() Calculates xyz tristimulus values from spectral data.

spd_to_ler() Calculates Luminous efficacy of radiation (LER) from spectral data.

spd_to_power() Calculate power of spectral data in radiometric, photometric or quantal energy units.

detect_peakwl() Detect peak wavelengths and fwhm of peaks in spectrum `spd`.

spectrum/spectral_databases.py

_S_PATH Path to light source spectra data.

_R_PATH Path to with spectral reflectance data

_IESTM3015 Database with spectral reflectances related to and light source spectra contained excel calculator of IES TM30-15 publication.

_IESTM3018 Database with spectral reflectances related to and light source spectra contained excel calculator of IES TM30-18 publication.

_IESTM3015_S Database with only light source spectra contained in the IES TM30-15 excel calculator.

_IESTM3018_S Database with only light source spectra contained in the IES TM30-18 excel calculator.

_CIE_ILLUMINANTS

Database with CIE illuminants:

- * 'E', 'D65', 'A', 'C',

- * 'F1', 'F2', 'F3', 'F4', 'F5', 'F6', 'F7', 'F8', 'F9', 'F10', 'F11', 'F12'

_CIE_E, _CIE_D65, _CIE_A, _CIE_C, _CIE_F4 Some CIE illuminants for easy use.

_CRI_RFL

Database with spectral reflectance functions for various color rendition calculators:

- * CIE 13.3-1995 (8, 14 munsell samples)

- * CIE 224:2015 (99 set)

- * CRI2012 (HL17 & HL1000 spectrally uniform and 210 real samples)

- * IES TM30 (99, 4880 sepctrally uniform samples)

- * MCRI (10 familiar object set)

- * CQS (v7.5 and v9.0 sets)

_MUNSELL Database (dict) with 1269 Munsell spectral reflectance functions and Value (V), Chroma (C), hue (h) and (ab) specifications.

_RFL

Database (dict) with RFLs, including:

- * all those in **_CRI_RFL**,

- * the 1269 Matt Munsell samples (see also **_MUNSELL**),

- * the 24 Macbeth ColorChecker samples,

- * the 215 samples proposed by Opstelten, J.J. , 1983, The establishment of a representative set of test colours

for the specification of the colour rendering properties of light sources, CIE-20th session, Amsterdam.

- * the 114120 RFLs from capbone.com/spectral-reflectance-database/

spectrum/illuminants.py

_BB Dict with constants for blackbody radiator calculation constant are (c1, c2, n, na, c, h, k).

_S012_DAYLIGHTPHASE ndarray with CIE S0,S1, S2 curves for daylight phase calculation (linearly interpolated to 1 nm).

_CRI_REF_TYPES Dict with blackbody to daylight transition (mixing) ranges for various types of reference illuminants used in color rendering index calculations.

blackbody() Calculate blackbody radiator spectrum.

_DAYLIGHT_LOCI_PARAMETERS dict with parameters for daylight loci for various CMF sets; used by daylightlocus().

_DAYLIGHT_M12_COEFFS dict with coefficients in weights M1 & M2 for daylight phases for various CMF sets.

get_daylightloci_parameters() Get parameters for the daylight loci functions xD(1000/CCT) and yD(xD); used by daylightlocus().

get_daylightphase_Mi_coeffs() Get coefficients of Mi weights of daylight phase for specific cieobs following Judd et al. (1964).

_get_daylightphase_Mi_values() Get daylight phase coefficients M1, M2 following Judd et al. (1964).

_get_daylightphase_Mi() Get daylight phase coefficients M1, M2 following Judd et al. (1964)

daylightlocus() Calculates daylight chromaticity from cct.

daylightphase() Calculate daylight phase spectrum.

cri_ref()

Calculates a reference illuminant spectrum based on cct for color rendering index calculations.

(CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018., cie224:2017, CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use. (2017), ISBN 978-3-902842-61-9., IES-TM-30-15: Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

spd_to_indoor() Convert spd to indoor variant by multiplying it with the CIE spectral transmission for glass.

spectrum/spdx_iestm2714.py

_SPDX_TEMPLATE template dictionary for SPDX data.

read_spdx() Read xml file or convert xml string with spdx data to dictionary.

write_spdx() Convert spdx dictionary to xml string (and write to .spdx file)

References

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.
 2. CIE, and CIE (2006). Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part I.(Vienna: CIE).
 3. cie224:2017, CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use. (2017), ISBN 978-3-902842-61-9.
 4. IES-TM-30-15: Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.
 5. Judd, D. B., MacAdam, D. L., Wyszecki, G., Budde, H. W., Condit, H. R., Henderson, S. T., & Simonds, J. L. (1964). Spectral Distribution of Typical Daylight as a Function of Correlated Color Temperature. J. Opt. Soc. Am., 54(8), 1031–1040. <https://doi.org/10.1364/JOSA.54.001031>
 6. <http://www.ies.org/iestm2714>
-

`luxpy.spectrum.getwlr(wl3=None)`

Get/construct a wavelength range from a 3-vector (start, stop, spacing).

Args:

wl3

list[start, stop, spacing], optional
(defaults to luxpy._WL3)

Returns:

returns

ndarray (.shape = (n,)) with n wavelengths ranging from
start to stop, with wavelength interval equal to spacing.

`luxpy.spectrum.getwld(wl)`

Get wavelength spacing.

Args:

wl

ndarray with wavelengths

Returns:

returns

- float: for equal wavelength spacings
- ndarray (.shape = (n,)): for unequal wavelength spacings

`luxpy.spectrum.spd_normalize(data, norm_type=None, norm_f=1, wl=True, cieobs='1931_2')`

Normalize a spectral power distribution (SPD).

Args:

data

ndarray

norm_type

None, optional

- 'lambda': make lambda in norm_f equal to 1
- 'area': area-normalization times norm_f
- 'max': max-normalization times norm_f
- 'ru': to :norm_f: radiometric units
- 'pu': to :norm_f: photometric units
- 'pusa': to :norm_f: photometric units (with Km corrected to standard air, cfr. CIE TN003-2015)
- 'qu': to :norm_f: quantal energy units

norm_f

1, optional

Normalization factor that determines the size of normalization for 'max' and 'area' or which wavelength is normalized to 1 for 'lambda' option.

wl

True or False, optional

If True, the first column of data contains wavelengths.

cieobs

_CIEOBS or str, optional

Type of cmf set to use for normalization using photometric units (norm_type == 'pu')

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with normalized data.

`luxpy.spectrum.cie_interp(data, wl_new, kind=None, sprague5_allowed=False, negative_values_allowed=False, extrap_values='ext', extrap_kind='linear', extrap_log=False)`

Interpolate / extrapolate spectral data following standard CIE15-2018.

The kind of interpolation depends on the spectrum type defined in :kind:.

Args:**data**

ndarray with spectral data

(.shape = (number of spectra + 1, number of original wavelengths))

wl_new

ndarray with new wavelengths

kind

None, optional

- If :kind: is None, return original data.
- If :kind: is a spectrum type (see _INTERP_TYPES), the correct interpolation type is automatically chosen

(The use of the slow(er) 'sprague5' can be toggled on using :sprague5_allowed:).

- Or :kind: can be any interpolation type supported by `scipy.interpolate.interp1d` (or `luxpy.math.interp1` if nan's are present!!) or can be 'sprague5' (uses `luxpy.math.interp1_sprague5`).

sprague5_allowed

False, optional

If True: When kind is a spectral data type from `_INTERP_TYPES['cubic']`, then a cubic spline interpolation will be used in case of unequal wavelength spacings, otherwise a 5th order Sprague will be used.

If False: always use 'cubic', don't use 'sprague5'.

This is the default, as differences are minimal and use of the 'sprague5' function is a lot slower!

negative_values_allowed

False, optional

If False: negative values are clipped to zero.

extrap_values

'ext', optional

If 'ext': extrapolate using 'linear' ('cie167:2005'), 'quadratic' ('cie15:2018') 'nearest' ('cie15:2004') recommended or other (e.g. 'cubic') methods.

If None: use CIE15:2004 recommended 'nearest value' approach when extrapolating.

If float or list or ndarray, use those values to fill extrapolated value(s).

extrap_kind

'linear', optional

Extrapolation method used when :extrap_values: is set to 'ext'.

Options: 'linear' ('cie167:2005'), 'quadratic' ('cie15:2018'), 'nearest' ('cie15:2004'), 'cubic'

CIE15:2018 states that based on a 2017 paper by Wang that 'quadratic' is 'better'.

However, no significant difference was found between 'quadratic' and 'linear' methods.

Also see note 1 below, for why the CIE67:2005 recommended 'linear' extrapolation is set as the default.

extrap_log

False, optional

If True: extrap the log of the spectral values

(not CIE recommended but in most cases seems to give a more realistic estimate, but can sometimes seriously fail, especially for the 'quadratic' extrapolation case (see note 1)!!!)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray of interpolated spectral data.

(.shape = (number of spectra + 1, number of wavelength in wl_new))

Notes:

1. Type of extrapolation: ‘quadratic’ vs ‘linear’; impact of extrapolating log spectral values:
Using a ‘linear’ or ‘quadratic’ extrapolation, as mentioned in CIE167:2005 and CIE15:2018, resp., can lead to extreme large values when setting :extrap_log: (not CIE recommended) to True.
A quick test with the IES TM30 spectra (400 nm - 700 nm, 5 nm spacing) shows that ‘linear’ is better than ‘quadratic’ in terms of mean, median and max DEu’v’ with the original spectra (380 nm - 780 nm, 5 nm spacing). This confirms the recommendation from CIE167:2005 to use ‘linear’ extrapolation. Setting :extrap_log: to True reduces the median, but inflates the mean due to some extremely large DEu’v’ values. However, the increase in mean and max DEu’v’ is much larger for the ‘quadratic’ case, suggesting that ‘linear’ extrapolation is likely a more suitable recommendation. When using a 1 nm spacing ‘linear’ is more similar to ‘quadratic’ when :extrap_log: is False, otherwise ‘linear’ remains the ‘best’. Hence the choice to use the CIE167:2005 recommended linear extrapolation as default!

```
luxpy.spectrum.spd(data=None, interpolation=None, kind='np', wl=None, columns=None, sep=',',
                  header=None, datatype='S', norm_type=None, norm_f=None)
```

All-in-one function that can:

1. Read spectral data from data file or take input directly as pandas.dataframe or ndarray.
2. Convert spd-like data from ndarray to pandas.dataframe and back.
3. Interpolate spectral data.
4. Normalize spectral data.

Args:

data

- str with path to file containing spectral data
 - ndarray with spectral data
 - pandas.dataframe with spectral data
- (.shape = (number of spectra + 1, number of original wavelengths))

interpolation

- None, optional
- None: don’t interpolate
 - str with interpolation type or spectrum type

kind

- str ['np','df'], optional
- Determines type(:returns:), np: ndarray, df: pandas.dataframe

wl

- None, optional
- New wavelength range for interpolation.
- Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy.WL3.

columns

- None or list[str] of column names for dataframe, optional

header

None or 'infer', optional
- None: no header in file
- 'infer': infer headers from file

sep

',' or ' ' or other char, optional
Column separator in case :data: specifies a data file.

datatype

'S' (light source) or 'R' (reflectance) or other, optional
Specifies a type of spectral data.
Is used when creating column headers when :column: is None.

norm_type

None, optional
- 'lambda': make lambda in norm_f equal to 1
- 'area': area-normalization times norm_f
- 'max': max-normalization times norm_f
- 'ru': to :norm_f: radiometric units
- 'pu': to :norm_f: photometric units
- 'pusa': to :norm_f: photometric units (with Km corrected
to standard air, cfr. CIE TN003-2015)
- 'qu': to :norm_f: quantal energy units

norm_f

1, optional
Normalization factor that determines the size of normalization for 'max' and 'area' or which wavelength is normalized to 1 for 'lambda' option.

Returns:

returns

ndarray or pandas.dataframe
with interpolated and/or normalized spectral data.

`luxpy.spectrum.xyzbar(cieobs='1931_2', scr='dict', wl_new=None, kind='np')`

Get color matching functions.

Args:

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
Sets the type of color matching functions to load.

scr

'dict' or 'file', optional
Determines whether to load cmfs from file (./data/cmfs/) or from dict defined in .cmf.py

wl

None, optional
New wavelength range for interpolation.
Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy._WL3.

kind

str ['np','df'], optional

Determines type(:returns:), np: ndarray, df: pandas.dataframe

Returns:**returns**

ndarray or pandas.dataframe with CMFs

References:

1. CIE15:2018, "Colorimetry," CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

```
luxpy.spectrum.vlbar(cieobs='1931_2', scr='dict', wl_new=None, kind='np', out=1)
```

Get Vlamba functions.

Args:**cieobs**

str, optional

Sets the type of Vlamba function to obtain.

scr

'dict' or array, optional

- 'dict': get from ybar from _CMF

- 'array': ndarray in :cieobs:

Determines whether to load cmfs from file (./data/cmfs/)

or from dict defined in .cmf.py

Vlamba is obtained by collecting Ybar.

wl

None, optional

New wavelength range for interpolation.

Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy._WL3.

kind

str ['np','df'], optional

Determines type(:returns:), np: ndarray, df: pandas.dataframe

out

1 or 2, optional

1: returns Vlamba

2: returns (Vlamba, Km)

Returns:**returns**

dataframe or ndarray with Vlamba of type :cieobs:

References:

1. CIE15:2018, "Colorimetry," CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

```
luxpy.spectrum.vlbar_cie_mesopic(m=[1], wl_new=None, kind='np', out=1, Lp=None, Ls=None, SP=None)
```

Get CIE mesopic luminous efficiency function Vmesm according to CIE191:2010

Args:**m**

float or list or ndarray with mesopic adaptation coefficients

wl

None, optional
New wavelength range for interpolation.
Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy._WL3.

out

1 or 2, optional
1: returns Vmesm
2: returns (Vmes, Kmesm)

Lp

None, optional
float or ndarray with photopic adaptation luminance
If not None: use this (and SP or Ls) to calculate the
mesopic adaptation coefficient

Ls

None, optional
float or ndarray with scotopic adaptation luminance
If None: SP must be supplied.

SP

None, optional
S/P ratio
If None: Ls must be supplied.

Returns:

Vmes

ndarray with mesopic luminous efficiency function
for adaptation coefficient(s) m

Kmes

ndarray with luminous efficacies of 555 nm monochromatic light
for for adaptation coefficient(s) m

Reference: 1. [CIE 191:2010 Recommended System for Mesopic Photometry Based on Visual Performance](#).
(ISBN 978-3-901906-88-6),

luxpy.spectrum.get_cie_mesopic_adaptation(Lp, Ls=None, SP=None)

Get the mesopic adaptation state according to CIE191:2010

Args:

Lp

float or ndarray with photopic adaptation luminance

Ls

None, optional
float or ndarray with scotopic adaptation luminance
If None: SP must be supplied.

SP

None, optional

S/P ratio

If None: Ls must be supplied.

Returns:

Lmes

mesopic adaptation luminance

m

mesopic adaptation coefficient

Reference: 1. CIE 191:2010 Recommended System for Mesopic Photometry Based on Visual Performance. (ISBN 978-3-901906-88-6),

```
luxpy.spectrum.spd_to_xyz(data, relative=True, rfl=None, cieobs='1931_2', K=None, out=None,
                           cie_std_dev_obs=None)
```

Calculates xyz tristimulus values from spectral data.

Args:

data

ndarray or pandas.dataframe with spectral data

(.shape = (number of spectra + 1, number of wavelengths))

Note that :data: is never interpolated, only CMFs and RFLs.

This way interpolation errors due to peaky spectra are avoided.

Conform CIE15-2018.

relative

True or False, optional

Calculate relative XYZ (Yw = 100) or absolute XYZ (Y = Luminance)

rfl

ndarray with spectral reflectance functions.

Will be interpolated if wavelengths do not match those of :data:

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional

Determines the color matching functions to be used in the calculation of XYZ.

K

None, optional

e.g. K = 683 lm/W for '1931_2' (relative == False)

or K = 100/sum(spdl) (relative == True)

out

None or 1 or 2, optional

Determines number and shape of output. (see :returns:)

cie_std_dev_obs

None or str, optional

- None: don't use CIE Standard Deviate Observer function.

- 'f1': use F1 function.

Returns:

returns

If rfl is None:

If out is None: ndarray of xyz values

(.shape = (data.shape[0],3))

If out == 1: ndarray of xyz values

(.shape = (data.shape[0],3))

If out == 2: (ndarray of xyz, ndarray of xyzw) values

Note that xyz == xyzw, with (.shape = (data.shape[0],3))

If rfl is not None:

If out is None: ndarray of xyz values

(.shape = (rfl.shape[0],data.shape[0],3))

If out == 1: ndarray of xyz values

(.shape = (rfl.shape[0]+1,data.shape[0],3))

The xyzw values of the light source spd are the first set of values of the first dimension. The following values along this dimension are the sample (rfl) xyz values.

If out == 2: (ndarray of xyz, ndarray of xyzw) values

with xyz.shape = (rfl.shape[0],data.shape[0],3)

and with xyzw.shape = (data.shape[0],3)

References:

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

`luxpy.spectrum.spd_to_ler(data, cieobs='1931_2', K=None)`

Calculates Luminous efficacy of radiation (LER) from spectral data.

Args:

data

ndarray or pandas.dataframe with spectral data

(.shape = (number of spectra + 1, number of wavelengths))

Note that :data: is never interpolated, only CMFs and RFLs.

This way interpolation errors due to peaky spectra are avoided.

Conform CIE15-2018.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

Determines the color matching function set used in the calculation of LER. For cieobs = '1931_2' the ybar CMF curve equals the CIE 1924 Vlambda curve.

K

None, optional

e.g. K = 683 lm/W for '1931_2'

Returns:

ler

ndarray of LER values.

References:

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

`luxpy.spectrum.spd_to_power(data, ptype='ru', cieobs='1931_2')`

Calculate power of spectral data in radiometric, photometric or quantal energy units.

Args:

data

ndarray with spectral data

ptype

‘ru’ or str, optional

str: - ‘ru’: in radiometric units

- ‘pu’: in photometric units

- ‘pusa’: in photometric units with Km corrected
to standard air (cfr. CIE TN003-2015)

- ‘qu’: in quantal energy units

cieobs

_CIEOBS or str, optional

Type of cmf set to use for photometric units.

Returns:

returns:

ndarray with normalized spectral data (SI units)

`luxpy.spectrum.detect_peakwl(spd, n=1, verbosity=1, **kwargs)`

Detect primary peak wavelengths and fwhm in spectrum spd.

Args:

spd

ndarray with spectral data (2xN).

First row should be wavelengths.

n

1, optional

The number of peaks to try to detect in spd.

verbosity

Make a plot of the detected peaks, their fwhm, etc.

kwargs

Additional input arguments for `scipy.signal.find_peaks`.

Returns:

prop

list of dictionaries with keys:

- ‘peaks_idx’: index of detected peaks

- ‘peaks’: peak wavelength values (nm)

- ‘heights’: height of peaks

- ‘fwhms’: full-width-half-maxima of peaks

- ‘fwhms_mid’: wavelength at the middle of the fwhm-range of the peaks (if this is different from the values in ‘peaks’, then there is some non-symmetry in the peaks)

- ‘fwhms_mid_heights’: height at the middle of the peak

`luxpy.spectrum.cri_ref(ccts, wl3=None, ref_type='ciera', mix_range=None, cieobs=None, norm_type=None, norm_f=None, force_daylight_below4000K=False, n=None, daylight_locus=None)`

Calculates a reference illuminant spectrum based on cct for color rendering index calculations .

Args:

ccts

list of int/floats or ndarray with ccts.

wl3

None, optional

New wavelength range for interpolation.

Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy._WL3.

ref_type

str or list[str], optional

Specifies the type of reference spectrum to be calculated.

Defaults to luxpy._CRI_REF_TYPE.

If :ref_type: is list of strings, then for each cct in :ccts:

a different reference illuminant can be specified.

If :ref_type: == 'spd', then :ccts: is assumed to be an ndarray
of reference illuminant spectra.

mix_range

None or ndarray, optional

Determines the cct range between which the reference illuminant is
a weighed mean of a Planckian and Daylight Phase spectrum.

Weighthing is done as described in IES TM30:

$$SPD_{reference} = (T_e - T)/(T_e - T_b) * Planckian + (T - T_b)/(T_e - T_b) * daylight$$

with T_b and T_e are resp. the starting and end CCTs of the
mixing range and whereby the Planckian and Daylight SPDs
have been normalized for equal luminous flux.

If None: use the default specified for :ref_type:.

Can be a ndarray with shape[0] > 1, in which different mixing
ranges will be used for cct in :ccts:.

cieobs

None, optional

Required for the normalization of the Planckian and Daylight SPDs
when calculating a 'mixed' reference illuminant.

Required when calculating daylightphase (adjust locus parameters to cieobs)

If None: _CIEOBS will be used.

norm_type

None, optional

- 'lambda': make lambda in norm_f equal to 1
- 'area': area-normalization times norm_f
- 'max': max-normalization times norm_f
- 'ru': to :norm_f: radiometric units
- 'pu': to :norm_f: photometric units
- 'pusa': to :norm_f: photometric units (with Km corrected
to standard air, cfr. CIE TN003-2015)
- 'qu': to :norm_f: quantal energy units

norm_f

1, optional

Normalization factor that determines the size of normalization
for 'max' and 'area'

or which wavelength is normalized to 1 for ‘lambda’ option.

force_daylight_below4000K

False or True, optional

Daylight locus approximation is not defined below 4000 K, but by setting this to True, the calculation can be forced to calculate it anyway.

n

None, optional

Refractive index (for use in calculation of blackbody radiators).

If None: use the one stored in `_BB['n']`

daylight_locus

None, optional

dict with `xD(T)` and `yD(xD)` parameters to calculate daylight locus for specified cieobs.

If None: use pre-calculated values.

If ‘calc’: calculate them on the fly.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with reference illuminant spectra.

(:returns:[0] contains wavelengths)

Note: Future versions will have the ability to take a dict as input for `ref_type`. This way other reference illuminants can be specified than the ones in `_CRI_REF_TYPES`.

`luxpy.spectrum.blackbody(cct, wl3=None, n=None, relative=True)`

Calculate blackbody radiator spectrum for correlated color temperature (cct).

Args:

cct

int or float

(for list of cct values, use `cri_ref()` with `ref_type = ‘BB’`)

wl3

None, optional

New wavelength range for interpolation.

Defaults to wavelengths specified by `luxpy._WL3`.

n

None, optional

Refractive index.

If None: use the one stored in `_BB['n']`

relative

False, optional

True: return relative spectrum normalized to 560 nm

False: return absolute spectral radiance (Planck’s law; $W/(sr.m^2.nm)$)

Returns:

returns

ndarray with blackbody radiator spectrum

(:returns:[0] contains wavelengths)

References:

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

`luxpy.spectrum.spd_to_indoor(spd)`

Convert spd to indoor variant by multiplying it with the CIE spectral transmission for glass.

`luxpy.spectrum.daylightlocus(cct, force_daylight_below4000K=False, cieobs=None, daylight_locus=None)`

Calculates daylight chromaticity (xD,yD) from correlated color temperature (cct).

Args:

cct

int or float or list of int/floats or ndarray

force_daylight_below4000K

False or True, optional

Daylight locus approximation is not defined below 4000 K, but by setting this to True, the calculation can be forced to calculate it anyway.

cieobs

CMF set corresponding to xD, yD output.

If None: use default CIE15-20xx locus for ‘1931_2’

Else: use the locus specified in :daylight_locus:

daylight_locus

None, optional

dict with xD(T) and yD(xD) parameters to calculate daylight locus for specified cieobs.

If None: use pre-calculated values.

If ‘calc’: calculate them on the fly.

Returns:

(xD, yD)

(ndarray of x-coordinates, ndarray of y-coordinates)

References:

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

`luxpy.spectrum.daylightphase(cct, wl3=None, nominal_cct=False, force_daylight_below4000K=False, verbosity=None, n=None, cieobs=None, daylight_locus=None, daylight_Mi_coeffs=None)`

Calculate daylight phase spectrum for correlated color temperature (cct).

Args:

cct

int or float

(for list of cct values, use cri_ref() with ref_type = ‘DL’)

wl3

None, optional

New wavelength range for interpolation.

Defaults to wavelengths specified by luxpy._WL3.

nominal_cct

False, optional

If cct is nominal (e.g. when calculating D65): multiply cct first by 1.4388/1.4380 to account for change in ‘c2’ in definition of Planckian.

cieobs

None or str or ndarray, optional

CMF set to use when calculating coefficients for daylight locus and for M1, M2 weights.

If None: use standard coefficients for CIE 1931 2° CMFs (for Si at 10 nm).

Else: calculate coefficients following Appendix C of CIE15-2004 and Judd (1964).

force_daylight_below4000K

False or True, optional

Daylight locus approximation is not defined below 4000 K, but by setting this to True, the calculation can be forced to calculate it anyway.

verbosity

None, optional

If None: do not print warning when CCT < 4000 K.

n

None, optional

Refractive index (for use in calculation of blackbody radiators).

If None: use the one stored in `_BB['n']`

daylight_locus

None, optional

dict with `xD(T)` and `yD(xD)` parameters to calculate daylight locus for specified cieobs.

If None: use pre-calculated values.

If ‘calc’: calculate them on the fly.

daylight_Mi_coeffs

None, optional

dict with coefficients for M1 & M2 weights for specified cieobs.

If None: use pre-calculated values.

If ‘calc’: calculate them on the fly.

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with daylight phase spectrum

(:returns:[0] contains wavelengths)

References:

1. CIE15:2018, “Colorimetry,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.
2. Judd, MacAdam, Wyszecki, Budde, Condit, Henderson, & Simonds (1964). Spectral Distribution of Typical Daylight as a Function of Correlated Color Temperature. J. Opt. Soc. Am., 54(8), 1031–1040.

`luxpy.spectrum.get_daylightloci_parameters(ccts=None, cieobs=None, wl3=[300, 830, 10], verbosity=0)`
Get parameters for the daylight loci functions `xD(1000/CCT)` and `yD(xD)`.

Args:**ccts**

None, optional

ndarray with CCTs, if None: `ccts = np.arange(4000,25000,250)`

cieobs

None or list of str or list of ndarrays, optional

CMF sets to determine parameters for.

If None: get for all CMFs sets in `_CMF` (except scotopic and deviate observer)

wl3

[300,830,10], optional

Wavelength range and spacing of daylight phases to be determined from '1931_2'. The default setting results in parameters very close to that in CIE15-2004/2018.

verbosity

0, optional

print parameters and make plots.

Returns:**dayloci**

dict with parameters for each cieobs

If cieobs contains ndarrays, then keys in dict will be labeled 'cmf_0', 'cmf_1', ...

`luxpy.spectrum.get_daylightphase_Mi_coeffs(cieobs=None, wl3=None, S012_daylightphase=None)`

Get coefficients of Mi weights of daylight phase for specific cieobs

Args:**cieobs**

None or str or ndarray or list of str or list of ndarrays, optional

CMF set to get coefficients for.

If None: get coeffs for all CMFs in `_CMF`

wl3

None, optional

Wavelength range to interpolate S012_daylightphase to.

S012_daylightphase

None, optional

Daylight phase component functions.

If None: use `_S012_DAYLIGHTPHASE`

Returns:**Mcoeffs**

Dictionary with i,j,k,i1,j1,k1,i2,j2,k2 for each cieobs in :cieobs:

If cieobs contains ndarrays, then keys in dict will be

labeled 'cmf_0', 'cmf_1', ...

`luxpy.spectrum.read_spdx(spdx)`

Read xml file or convert xml string with spdx data to dictionary.

Args:**spdx**

xml string or file with spdx data.

Returns:**spdx_dict**

spdx data in a dictionary.

`luxpy.spectrum.write_spdx(spdx_dict, filename=None)`

Convert spdx dictionary to xml string (and write to .spdx file).

Args:

spdx_dict

dictionary with spdx keys (see _SPDX for keys).

filename

None, optional

string with filename to write xml data to.

Returns:

spdx_xml

string with xml data in spdx dictionary.

4.3.2 SPD class

py

- SPD.py

namespace luxpy

class luxpy.spectrum.SPD.SPD(*spd=None, wl=None, ax0iswl=True, dtype='S', wl_new=None, interp_method='auto', negative_values_allowed=False, extrap_values='ext', norm_type=None, norm_f=1, header=None, sep=','*)

read_csv_(*file, header=None, sep=','*)

Reads spectral data from file.

Args:

file

filename

header

None or 'infer', optional

If 'infer': headers will be inferred from file itself.

If None: no headers are expected from file.

sep

',' , optional

Column separator.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with spectral data (first row are wavelengths)

Note: Spectral data in file should be organized in columns with the first column containing the wavelengths.

plot(*ylabel='Spectrum', wavelength_bar=True, *args, **kwargs*)

Make a plot of the spectral data in SPD instance.

Returns:

returns

handle to current axes.

mean()

Take mean of all spectra in SPD instance.

sum()

Sum all spectra in SPD instance.

dot(*S*)

Take dot product with instance of SPD.

add(*S*)

Add instance of SPD.

sub(*S*)

Subtract instance of SPD.

mul(*S*)

Multiply by instance of SPD.

div(*S*)

Divide by instance of SPD.

pow(*n*)

Raise SPD instance to power *n*.

get_()

Get spd as ndarray in instance of SPD.

setwlv(*spd*)

Store spd ndarray in fields wl and values of instance of SPD.

getwld_()

Get wavelength spacing of SPD instance.

Returns:

returns

float: for equal wavelength spacings

ndarray (.shape = (n,)): for unequal wavelength spacings

normalize(*norm_type=None, norm_f=1, cieobs='1931_2'*)

Normalize spectral power distributions in SPD instance.

Args:

norm_type

None, optional

- 'lambda': make lambda in norm_f equal to 1
- 'area': area-normalization times norm_f
- 'max': max-normalization times norm_f
- 'ru': to :norm_f: radiometric units
- 'pu': to :norm_f: photometric units
- 'pusa': to :norm_f: photometric units (with Km corrected to standard air, cfr. CIE TN003-2015)
- 'qu': to :norm_f: quantal energy units

norm_f

1, optional

Determines size of normalization for ‘max’ and ‘area’ or which wavelength is normalized to 1 for ‘lambda’ option.

cieobs

_CIEOBS or str, optional

Type of cmf set to use for normalization using photometric units (norm_type == ‘pu’)

cie_interp(wl_new, kind='auto', sprague5_allowed=False, negative_values_allowed=False, extrap_values='ext', extrap_kind='linear', extrap_log=False)

Interpolate / extrapolate spectral data following standard CIE15-2018.

The interpolation type depends on the spectrum type defined in :kind:.

Args:

wl_new

ndarray with new wavelengths

kind

‘auto’, optional

If :kind: is None, return original data.

If :kind: is a spectrum type (see _INTERP_TYPES), the correct interpolation type if automatically chosen.

(The use of the slow(er) ‘sprague5’ can be toggled on using :sprague5_allowed:).

If kind = ‘auto’: use self.dtype

Or :kind: can be any interpolation type supported by

scipy.interpolate.interp1d (luxpy.math.interp1 if nan’s are present!!)

or can be ‘sprague5’ (uses luxpy.math.interp1_sprague5).

sprague5_allowed

False, optional

If True: When kind is a spectral data type from _INTERP_TYPES[‘cubic’], then a cubic spline interpolation will be used in case of

unequal wavelength spacings, otherwise a 5th order Sprague will be used.

If False: always use ‘cubic’, don’t use ‘sprague5’.

This is the default, as differences are minimal and use of the ‘sprague5’ function is a lot slower!

negative_values_allowed

False, optional

If False: negative values are clipped to zero

extrap_values

‘ext’, optional

If ‘ext’: extrapolate using ‘linear’ (‘cie167:2005’ r), ‘quadratic’ (‘cie15:2018’)

‘nearest’ (‘cie15:2004’) recommended or other (e.g. ‘cubic’) methods.

If None: use CIE15:2004 recommended ‘nearest value’ approach when extrapolating.

If float or list or ndarray, use those values to fill extrapolated value(s).

extrap_kind

'linear', optional

Extrapolation method used when :extrap_values: is set to 'ext'.

Options: 'linear' ('cie167:2005'), 'quadratic' ('cie15:2018'),
'nearest' ('cie15:2004'), 'cubic'

CIE15:2018 states that based on a 2017 paper by Wang that 'quadratic' is 'better'.

However, no significant difference was found between 'quadratic' and 'linear' methods.

Also see note 1 below, for why the CIE67:2005 recommended 'linear' extrapolation is set as the default.

extrap_log

False, optional

If True: extrap the log of the spectral values

(not CIE recommended but in most cases seems to give a more realistic estimate, but can sometimes seriously fail, especially for the 'quadratic' extrapolation case (see note 1)!!!)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray of interpolated spectral data.

(.shape = (number of spectra+1, number of wavelength in wl_new))

Notes:

1. Type of extrapolation: 'quadratic' vs 'linear'; impact of extrapolating log spectral values:
Using a 'linear' or 'quadratic' extrapolation, as mentioned in CIE167:2005 and CIE15:2018, resp., can lead to extreme large values when setting :extrap_log: (not CIE recommended) to True.
A quick test with the IES TM30 spectra (400 nm - 700 nm, 5 nm spacing) shows that 'linear' is better than 'quadratic' in terms of mean, median and max DEu'v' with the original spectra (380 nm - 780 nm, 5 nm spacing). This confirms the recommendation from CIE167:2005 to use 'linear' extrapolation. Setting :extrap_log: to True reduces the median, but inflates the mean due to some extremely large DEu'v' values. However, the increase in mean and max DEu'v' is much larger for the 'quadratic' case, suggesting that 'linear' extrapolation is likely a more suitable recommendation. When using a 1 nm spacing 'linear' is more similar to 'quadratic' when :extrap_log: is False, otherwise 'linear' remains the 'best'. Hence the choice to use the CIE167:2005 recommended linear extrapolation as default!

to_xyz(relative=True, rfl=None, cieobs='1931_2', out=None)

Calculates xyz tristimulus values from spectral data and return as instance of XYZ.

Args:**relative**

True or False, optional

Calculate relative XYZ (Yw = 100) or absolute XYZ (Y = Luminance)

rfl

ndarray with spectral reflectance functions.
 Will be interpolated if wavelengths don't match those of :data:

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
 Determines the color matching functions to be used in the calculation of XYZ.

out

None or 1 or 2, optional
 Determines number and shape of output. (see :returns:)

Returns:**returns**

luxpy.XYZ instance with ndarray .value field:

If rfl is None:

If out is None: ndarray of xyz values
 (.shape = (data.shape[0],3))
 If out == 1: ndarray of xyz values
 (.shape = (data.shape[0],3))
 If out == 2: (ndarray of xyz , ndarray of xyzw) values
 Note that xyz == xyzw, with (.shape=(data.shape[0],3))

If rfl is not None:

If out is None: ndarray of xyz values
 (.shape = (rfl.shape[0],data.shape[0],3))
 If out == 1: ndarray of xyz values
 (.shape = (rfl.shape[0]+1,data.shape[0],3))
 The xyzw values of the light source spd are the first
 set of values of the first dimension.
 The following values along this dimension are the
 sample (rfl) xyz values.
 If out == 2: (ndarray of xyz, ndarray of xyzw) values
 with xyz.shape = (rfl.shape[0],data.shape[0],3)
 and with xyzw.shape = (data.shape[0],3)

References:

1. CIE15:2018, "Colorimetry," CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.

4.4 Color sub-package

py

- __init__.py

namespace luxpy

4.4.1 utils/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `plotters.py`

namespace luxpy

Module with functions related to plotting of color data

get_cmap() Get an ndarray of rgb values representing a linearly sampled matplotlib colormap

get_subplot_layout() Calculate layout of multiple subplots.

plot_color_data() Plot color data (local helper function)

plotDL() Plot daylight locus.

plotBB() Plot blackbody locus.

plotSL()

Plot spectrum locus.

(plotBB() and plotDL() are also called, but can be turned off).

plotcerulean()

Plot cerulean (yellow (577 nm) - blue (472 nm)) line

(Kuehni, CRA, 2014: Table II: spectral lights)

Kuehni, R. G. (2014). Unique hues and their stimuli—state of the art. *Color Research & Application*, 39(3), 279–287.

plotUH()

Plot unique hue lines from color space center point xyz0.

(Kuehni, CRA, 2014: uY,uB,uG: Table II: spectral lights;

uR: Table IV: Xiao data)

Kuehni, R. G. (2014). Unique hues and their stimuli—state of the art. *Color Research & Application*, 39(3), 279–287.

plotcircle() Plot one or more concentric circles.

plotellipse() Plot one or more ellipses.

plot_chromaticity_diagram_colors() Plot the chromaticity diagram colors.

plot_spectrum_colors() Plot spd with spectrum colors.

plot_rfl_color_patches() Create (and plot) an image with colored patches representing a set of reflectance spectra illuminated by a specified illuminant.

plot_rgb_color_patches() Create (and plot) an image with patches with specified rgb values.

`luxpy.color.utils.get_cmap(N, cmap_name='jet')`

Get an ndarray of rgba values representing a linearly sampled matplotlib colormap.

Args:

N

Number of rgba values in returned cmap.

cmap_name

'jet', optional
Matplotlib color map name to sample from.

Returns:**cmap**

ndarray with rgba values.

`luxpy.color.utils.get_subplot_layout(N, min_1xncols=3)`

Calculate layout of multiple subplots.

Args:**N**

Number of plots.

min_1xncols

Minimum number of columns before splitting over multiple rows.

Returns:**nrows, ncols**

`luxpy.color.utils.plotSL(cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv', DL=False, BBL=True, D65=False, EEW=False, cctlabels=False, axh=None, show=True, cspace_pars={}, formatstr='k-', diagram_colors=False, diagram_samples=100, diagram_opacity=1.0, diagram_lightness=0.25, **kwargs)`

Plot spectrum locus for cieobs in cspace.

Args:**DL**

True or False, optional
True plots Daylight Locus as well.

BBL

True or False, optional
True plots BlackBody Locus as well.

D65

False or True, optional
True plots D65 chromaticity as well.

EEW

False or True, optional
True plots Equi-Energy-White chromaticity as well.

cctlabels

False or True, optional
Add cct text labels at various points along the blackbody locus.

axh

None or axes handle, optional
Determines axes to plot data in.
None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional
Invoke `matplotlib.pyplot.show()` right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional
Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.
Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

formatstr

'k-' or str, optional
Format str for plotting (see ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional
Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:
(for use with luxpy.colortf())

diagram_colors

False, optional
True: plot colored chromaticity diagram.

diagram_samples

256, optional
Sampling resolution of color space.

diagram_opacity

1.0, optional
Sets opacity of chromaticity diagram

diagram_lightness

0.25, optional
Sets lightness of chromaticity diagram

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:**returns**

None (:show: == True)
or
handle to current axes (:show: == False)

```
luxpy.color.utils.plotDL(ccts=None, cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv', axh=None, show=True,  
                        force_daylight_below4000K=False, cspace_pars={}, formatstr='k-', **kwargs)
```

Plot daylight locus.

Args:**ccts**

None or list[float], optional
None defaults to [4000 K to 1e11 K] in 100 steps on a log10 scale.

force_daylight_below4000K

False or True, optional
 CIE daylight phases are not defined below 4000 K.
 If True plot anyway.

axh

None or axes handle, optional
 Determines axes to plot data in.
 None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional
 Invoke matplotlib.pyplot.show() right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
 Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional
 Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.
 Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

formatstr

'k-' or str, optional
 Format str for plotting (see ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional
 Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:
 (for use with luxpy.colortf())

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:**returns**

None (:show: == True)
 or
 handle to current axes (:show: == False)

luxpy.color.utils.**plotBB**(ccts=None, cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv', axh=None, cctlabels=True, show=True, cspace_pars={}, formatstr='k-', **kwargs)

Plot blackbody locus.

Args:**ccts**

None or list[float], optional
 None defaults to [1000 to 1e19 K].
 Range:
 [1000,1500,2000,2500,3000,3500,4000,5000,6000,8000,10000]
 + [15000 K to 1e11 K] in 100 steps on a log10 scale

cctlabels

True or False, optional

Add cct text labels at various points along the blackbody locus.

axh

None or axes handle, optional

Determines axes to plot data in.

None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional

Invoke matplotlib.pyplot.show() right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional

Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional

Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.

Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

formatstr

'k-' or str, optional

Format str for plotting (see ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional

Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:

(for use with luxpy.colortf())

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:

returns

None (:show: == True)

or

handle to current axes (:show: == False)

`luxpy.color.utils.plot_color_data(x, y, z=None, axh=None, show=True, cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv',
formatstr='k-', legend_loc=None, **kwargs)`

Plot color data from x,y [,z].

Args:

x

float or ndarray with x-coordinate data

y

float or ndarray with y-coordinate data

z

None or float or ndarray with Z-coordinate data, optional

If None: make 2d plot.

axh

None or axes handle, optional
 Determines axes to plot data in.
 None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional
 Invoke matplotlib.pyplot.show() right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
 Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str or None, optional
 Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.
 Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:
 If None: don't do any formatting of x,y [z] axes.

formatstr

'k-' or str, optional
 Format str for plotting (see ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:**returns**

None (:show: == True)
 or
 handle to current axes (:show: == False)

`luxpy.color.utils.plotceruleanline(cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv', axh=None, formatstr='ko-',
 cspace_pars={})`
 Plot cerulean (yellow (577 nm) - blue (472 nm)) line

Kuehni, CRA, 2014:

Table II: spectral lights.

Args:**axh**

None or axes handle, optional
 Determines axes to plot data in.
 None: make new figure.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
 Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional
Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.
Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

formatstr

'k-' or str, optional
Format str for plotting (see ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional
Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:
(for use with luxpy.colortf())

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:**returns**

handle to cerulean line

References: 1. Kuehni, R. G. (2014). Unique hues and their stimuli—state of the art. *Color Research & Application*, 39(3), 279–287. (see Table II, IV)

`luxpy.color.utils.plotUH(xyz0=None, uhues=[0, 1, 2, 3], cieobs='1931_2', cspace='Yuv', axh=None, formatstr=['yo-', 'bo-', 'ro-', 'go-'], excludefromlegend='', cspace_pars={})`
Plot unique hue lines from color space center point xyz0.

Kuehni, CRA, 2014:

uY,uB,uG: Table II: spectral lights;
uR: Table IV: Xiao data.

Args:**xyz0**

None, optional
Center of color space (unique hue lines are expected to cross here)
None defaults to equi-energy-white.

uhues

[0,1,2,3], optional
Unique hue lines to plot [0:'yellow',1:'blue',2:'red',3:'green']

axh

None or axes handle, optional
Determines axes to plot data in.
None: make new figure.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional

Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.

Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

formatstr

[‘yo-.’,’bo-.’,’ro-.’,’go-.’] or list[str], optional

Format str for plotting the different unique lines

(see also ?matplotlib.pyplot.plot)

excludefromlegend

‘’ or str, optional

To exclude certain hues from axes legend.

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional

Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:

(for use with luxpy.colortf())

Returns:

returns

list[handles] to unique hue lines

References: 1. Kuehni, R. G. (2014). Unique hues and their stimuli—state of the art. *Color Research & Application*, 39(3), 279–287. (see Table II, IV)

```
luxpy.color.utils.plotcircle(center=array([[0.0, 0.0]]), radii=array([0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50]),
                             angles=array([0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140,
                             150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300,
                             310, 320, 330, 340]), color='k', linestyle='--', out=None, axh=None,
                             **kwargs)
```

Plot one or more concentric circles.

Args:

center

np.array([[0.,0.]]) or ndarray with center coordinates, optional

radii

np.arange(0,60,10) or ndarray with radii of circle(s), optional

angles

np.arange(0,350,10) or ndarray with angles (°), optional

color

‘k’, optional

Color for plotting.

linestyle

‘--’, optional

Linestyle of circles.

out

None, optional

If None: plot circles, return (x,y) otherwise.

```
luxpy.color.utils.plotellipse(v, cspace_in='Yxy', cspace_out=None, nsamples=100, show=True,
                              axh=None, line_color='darkgray', line_style=':', line_width=1,
                              line_marker='', line_markersize=4, plot_center=False, center_marker='o',
                              center_color='darkgray', center_markersize=4, show_grid=False, llabel='',
                              label_fontname='Times New Roman', label_fontsize=12, out=None)
```

Plot ellipse(s) given in v-format [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta].

Args:

v

(Nx5) ndarray
ellipse parameters [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta]

cspace_in

'Yxy', optional
Color space of v.
If None: no color space assumed. Axis labels assumed ('x','y').

cspace_out

None, optional
Color space to plot ellipse(s) in.
If None: plot in cspace_in.

nsamples

100 or int, optional
Number of points (samples) in ellipse boundary

show

True or boolean, optional
Plot ellipse(s) (True) or not (False)

axh

None, optional
Ax-handle to plot ellipse(s) in.
If None: create new figure with axes.

line_color

'darkgray', optional
Color to plot ellipse(s) in.

line_style

':', optional
Linestyle of ellipse(s).

line_width

1, optional
Width of ellipse boundary line.

line_marker

'none', optional
Marker for ellipse boundary.

line_markersize

4, optional
Size of markers in ellipse boundary.

plot_center

False, optional
Plot center of ellipse: yes (True) or no (False)

center_color

'darkgray', optional
Color to plot ellipse center in.

center_marker

'o', optional
Marker for ellipse center.

center_markersize

4, optional
Size of marker of ellipse center.

show_grid

False, optional
Show grid (True) or not (False)

llabel

None, optional
Legend label for ellipse boundary.

label_fontname

'Times New Roman', optional
Sets font type of axis labels.

label_fontsize

12, optional
Sets font size of axis labels.

out

None, optional
Output of function
If None: returns None. Can be used to output axh of newly created figure axes or to return Yxys an ndarray with coordinates of ellipse boundaries in cspace_out (shape = (nsamples,3,N))

Returns:

returns None, or whatever set by :out:.

```
luxpy.color.utils.plot_chromaticity_diagram_colors(diagram_samples=256, diagram_opacity=1.0,  
diagram_lightness=0.25, cieobs='1931_2',  
cspace='Yxy', cspace_pars={}, show=True,  
axh=None, show_grid=False,  
label_fontname='Times New Roman',  
label_fontsize=12, **kwargs)
```

Plot the chromaticity diagram colors.

Args:

diagram_samples

256, optional
Sampling resolution of color space.

diagram_opacity

1.0, optional
Sets opacity of chromaticity diagram

diagram_lightness

0.25, optional
Sets lightness of chromaticity diagram

axh

None or axes handle, optional
Determines axes to plot data in.
None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional
Invoke matplotlib.pyplot.show() right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

cspace

luxpy._CSPACE or str, optional
Determines color space / chromaticity diagram to plot data in.
Note that data is expected to be in specified :cspace:

cspace_pars

{ } or dict, optional
Dict with parameters required by color space specified in :cspace:
(for use with luxpy.colortf())

show_grid

False, optional
Show grid (True) or not (False)

label_fontname

'Times New Roman', optional
Sets font type of axis labels.

label_fontsize

12, optional
Sets font size of axis labels.

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:

```
luxpy.color.utils.plot_spectrum_colors(spd=None, spdmax=None, wavelength_height=- 0.05,  
                                       wavelength_opacity=1.0, wavelength_lightness=1.0,  
                                       cieobs='1931_2', show=True, axh=None, show_grid=False,  
                                       ylabel='Spectral intensity (a.u.)', xlim=None, **kwargs)
```

Plot the spectrum colors.

Args:

spd

None, optional
Spectrum

spdmax

None, optional
max ylim is set at 1.05 or (1+abs(wavelength_height)*spdmax)

wavelength_opacity

1.0, optional
Sets opacity of wavelength rectangle.

wavelength_lightness

1.0, optional
Sets lightness of wavelength rectangle.

wavelength_height

-0.05 or 'spd', optional
Determine wavelength bar height
if not 'spd': x% of spd.max()

axh

None or axes handle, optional
Determines axes to plot data in.
None: make new figure.

show

True or False, optional
Invoke matplotlib.pyplot.show() right after plotting

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS or str, optional
Determines CMF set to calculate spectrum locus or other.

show_grid

False, optional
Show grid (True) or not (False)

ylabel

'Spectral intensity (a.u.)' or str, optional
Set y-axis label.

xlim

None, optional
list or ndarray with xlimits.

kwargs

additional keyword arguments for use with matplotlib.pyplot.

Returns:

```
luxpy.color.utils.plot_rfl_color_patches(rfl, spd=None, cieobs='1931_2', patch_shape=(100, 100),  
                                         patch_layout=None, ax=None, show=True)
```

Create (and plot) an image with colored patches representing a set of reflectance spectra illuminated by a specified illuminant.

Args:**rfl**

ndarray with reflectance spectra

spd

None, optional

ndarray with illuminant spectral power distribution

If None: `_CIE_D65` is used.

cieobs

'1931_2', optional

CIE standard observer to use when converting rfl to xyz.

patch_shape

(100,100), optional

shape of each of the patches in the image

patch_layout

None, optional

If None: layout is calculated automatically to give a 'good' aspect ratio

ax

None, optional

Axes to plot the image in. If None: a new axes is created.

show

True, optional

If True: plot image in axes and return axes handle; else: return ndarray with image.

Return:

ax or :image: | Axes is returned if show == True, else: ndarray with rgb image is returned.

```
luxpy.color.utils.plot_rgb_color_patches(rgb, patch_shape=(100, 100), patch_layout=None, ax=None,  
                                         show=True)
```

Create (and plot) an image with patches with specified rgb values.

Args:**rgb**

ndarray with rgb values for each of the patches

patch_shape

(100,100), optional

shape of each of the patches in the image

patch_layout

None, optional

If None: layout is calculated automatically to give a ‘good’ aspect ratio

ax

None, optional

Axes to plot the image in. If None: a new axes is created.

show

True, optional

If True: plot image in axes and return axes handle; else: return ndarray with image.

Return:

ax or **:image**: | Axes is returned if show == True, else: ndarray with rgb image is returned.

```
luxpy.color.utils.plot_cmfs(cmfs, cmf_symbols=['x', 'y', 'z'], cmf_label="", ylabel='Sensitivity',
                             wavelength_bar=True, colors=['r', 'g', 'b'], axh=None, legend=True, **kwargs)
```

Plot CMFs.

Args:

cmfs

ndarray with a set of CMFs.

cmf_symbols

['x','y','z'], optional

Symbols of the CMFs

If not a list but a string, the same label will be used for all CMF
and the same color will be used ('k' if colors is a list)

cmf_label

‘’, optional

Additional label that will be added in front of the cmf symbols.

ylabel

‘Sensitivity’, optional

label for y-axis.

wavelength_bar

True, optional

Add a colored wavelength bar with spectral colors.

colors

['r','g','b'], optional

Color for plotting each of the individual CMF.

axh

None, optional

Axes to plot the image in. If None: a new axes is created.

kwargs

additional kwargs for plt.plot().

Returns:

axh

figure axes handle.

4.4.2 ctf/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `colortransformations.py`
- `colortf.py`

namespace luxpy

Module with functions related to basic colorimetry

Note

Note that colorimetric data is always located in the last axis of the data arrays. (See also xyz specification in `__doc__` string of `luxpy.spd_to_xyz()`)

colortransforms.py

`_CSPACE_AXES` dict with list[str,str,str] containing axis labels of defined cspaces

`_IPT_M` Conversion matrix for IPT color space

`:_COLORTF_DEFAULT_WHITE_POINT` : default white point for colortf (set at Illuminant E)

Supported chromaticity / colorspace functions:

- * `xyz_to_Yxy()`, `Yxy_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (Y,x,y);
- * `xyz_to_Yuv()`, `Yuv_to_Yxy()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> CIE 1976 (Y,u',v');
- * `xyz_to_Yuv76()`, `Yuv76_to_Yxy()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> CIE 1976 (Y,u',v');
- * `xyz_to_Yuv60()`, `Yuv60_to_Yxy()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> CIE 1960 (Y,u,v);
- * `xyz_to_xyz()`, `lms_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (X,Y,Z); for use with `colortf()`
- * `xyz_to_lms()`, `lms_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (L,M,S) cone fundamental responses
- * `xyz_to_lab()`, `lab_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> CIE 1976 (L*a*b*)
- * `xyz_to_luv()`, `luv_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> CIE 1976 (L*u*v*)
- * `xyz_to_Vrb_mb()`, `Vrb_mb_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (V,r,b); [Macleod & Boyton, 1979]
- * `xyz_to_ipt()`, `ipt_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (I,P,T); (Ebner et al, 1998)
- * `xyz_to_Ydlep()`, `Ydlep_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> (Y,dl, ep);
Y, dominant wavelength (dl) and excitation purity (ep)
- * `xyz_to_srgb()`, `srgb_to_xyz()`: (X,Y,Z) <-> sRGB; (IEC:61966 sRGB)

References

1. CIE15:2018, "Colorimetry," CIE, Vienna, Austria, 2018.
2. Ebner F, and Fairchild MD (1998). Development and testing of a color space (IPT) with improved hue uniformity. In IS&T 6th Color Imaging Conference, (Scottsdale, Arizona, USA), pp. 8–13.
3. MacLeod DI, and Boynton RM (1979). Chromaticity diagram showing cone excitation by stimuli of equal luminance. J. Opt. Soc. Am. 69, 1183–1186.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Yxy(xyz, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE Yxy chromaticity values.

Args:

`xyz`

ndarray with tristimulus values

Returns:

Yxy

ndarray with Yxy chromaticity values
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Yxy_to_xyz(Yxy, **kwargs)`
Convert CIE Yxy chromaticity values to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

Yxy

ndarray with Yxy chromaticity values
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Yuv(xyz, **kwargs)`
Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

Returns:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Yuv_to_xyz(Yuv, **kwargs)`
Convert CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Yuv76(xyz, **kwargs)`
Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

Returns:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Yuv76_to_xyz(Yuv, **kwargs)`
Convert CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1976 Y,u',v' chromaticity values

(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Yuv60(xyz, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1960 Y,u,v chromaticity values.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

Returns:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1960 Y,u,v chromaticity values

(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Yuv60_to_xyz(Yuv60, **kwargs)`

Convert CIE 1976 Y,u,v chromaticity values to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

Yuv

ndarray with CIE 1976 Y,u,v chromaticity values

(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_wuv(xyz, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1964 U*V*W* color space.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

xyzw

ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

(Defaults to `luxpy.COLORTF_DEFAULT_WHITE_POINT`)

Returns:

wuv

ndarray with W*U*V* values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.wuv_to_xyz(wuv, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), **kwargs)`

Convert CIE 1964 U*V*W* color space coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

wuv

ndarray with W*U*V* values

xyzw

ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

(Defaults to `luxpy.COLORTF_DEFAULT_WHITE_POINT`)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_xyz(xyz, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_lms(xyz, cieobs='1931_2', M=None, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to LMS cone fundamental responses.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

cieobs

_CIEOBS or str, optional

M

None, optional

Conversion matrix for xyz to lms.

If None: use the one defined by :cieobs:

Returns:

lms

ndarray with LMS cone fundamental responses

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.lms_to_xyz(lms, cieobs='1931_2', M=None, **kwargs)`

Convert LMS cone fundamental responses to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

lms

ndarray with LMS cone fundamental responses

cieobs

_CIEOBS or str, optional

M

None, optional

Conversion matrix for xyz to lms.

If None: use the one defined by :cieobs:

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_lab(xyz, xyzw=None, cieobs='1931_2', **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to CIE 1976 L*a*b* (CIELAB) coordinates.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

Returns:

lab

ndarray with CIE 1976 L*a*b* (CIELAB) color coordinates

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.lab_to_xyz(lab, xyzw=None, cieobs='1931_2', **kwargs)`

Convert CIE 1976 L*a*b* (CIELAB) color coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

lab

ndarray with CIE 1976 L*a*b* (CIELAB) color coordinates

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_luv(xyz, xyzw=None, cieobs='1931_2', **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to CIE 1976 L*u*v* (CIELUV) coordinates.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

Returns:

luv

ndarray with CIE 1976 L*u*v* (CIELUV) color coordinates

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.luv_to_xyz(luv, xyzw=None, cieobs='1931_2', **kwargs)`

Convert CIE 1976 L*u*v* (CIELUV) coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

luv

ndarray with CIE 1976 L*u*v* (CIELUV) color coordinates

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Vrb_mb(xyz, cieobs='1931_2', scaling=[1, 1], M=None, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) color coordinates.

Macleod Boynton: $V = R+G$, $r = R/V$, $b = B/V$
Note that R,G,B ~ L,M,S

Args:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
CMF set to use when getting the default M, which is the xyz to lms conversion matrix.

scaling

list of scaling factors for r and b dimensions.

M

None, optional
Conversion matrix for going from XYZ to RGB (LMS)
If None, :cieobs: determines the M (function does inversion)

Returns:

Vrb

ndarray with V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) color coordinates

Reference:

1. MacLeod DI, and Boynton RM (1979). Chromaticity diagram showing cone excitation by stimuli of equal luminance. J. Opt. Soc. Am. 69, 1183–1186.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Vrb_mb_to_xyz(Vrb, cieobs='1931_2', scaling=[1, 1], M=None, Minverted=False, **kwargs)`

Convert V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) color coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

Macleod Boynton: $V = R+G$, $r = R/V$, $b = B/V$
Note that R,G,B ~ L,M,S

Args:

Vrb

ndarray with V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) color coordinates

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
CMF set to use when getting the default M, which is
the xyz to lms conversion matrix.

scaling

list of scaling factors for r and b dimensions.

M

None, optional
Conversion matrix for going from XYZ to RGB (LMS)
If None, :cieobs: determines the M (function does inversion)

Minverted

False, optional
Bool that determines whether M should be inverted.

Returns:**xyz**

ndarray with tristimulus values

Reference:

1. MacLeod DI, and Boynton RM (1979). Chromaticity diagram showing cone excitation by stimuli of equal luminance. J. Opt. Soc. Am. 69, 1183–1186.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_ipt(xyz, cieobs='1931_2', xyzw=None, M=None, **kwargs)`
Convert XYZ tristimulus values to IPT color coordinates.

I: Lightness axis, P, red-green axis, T: yellow-blue axis.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with tristimulus values

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional
None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
CMF set to use when calculating xyzw for rescaling M
(only when not None).

M

None, optional
None defaults to xyz to lms conversion matrix determined by :cieobs:

Returns:**ipt**

ndarray with IPT color coordinates

Note:

xyz is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions! If necessary perform chromatic adaptation !

Reference:

1. Ebner F, and Fairchild MD (1998). Development and testing of a color space (IPT) with improved hue uniformity. In IS&T 6th Color Imaging Conference, (Scottsdale, Arizona, USA), pp. 8–13.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.ipt_to_xyz(ipt, cieobs='1931_2', xyzw=None, M=None, **kwargs)`
 Convert XYZ tristimulus values to IPT color coordinates.

I: Lightness axis, P, red-green axis, T: yellow-blue axis.

Args:**ipt**

ndarray with IPT color coordinates

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional
 None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
 CMF set to use when calculating xyzw for rescaling Mxyz2lms
 (only when not None).

M

None, optional
 None defaults to xyz to lms conversion matrix determined by:cieobs:

Returns:**xyz**

ndarray with tristimulus values

Note:

xyz is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions! If necessary perform chromatic adaptation !

Reference:

1. Ebner F, and Fairchild MD (1998). Development and testing of a color space (IPT) with improved hue uniformity. In IS&T 6th Color Imaging Conference, (Scottsdale, Arizona, USA), pp. 8–13.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_Ydlep(xyz, cieobs='1931_2', xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), flip_axes=False, SL_max_lambda=None, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength and excitation purity.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with tristimulus values

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of a single (!) native white point, optional
 None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
 CMF set to use when calculating spectrum locus coordinates.

flip_axes

False, optional

If True: flip axis 0 and axis 1 in Ydlep to increase speed of loop in function.
(single xyzw with is not flipped!)

SL_max_lambda

None or float, optional

Maximum wavelength of spectrum locus before it turns back on itself in the high wavelength range (~700 nm)

Returns:**Ydlep**

ndarray with Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength
and excitation purity

```
luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.Ydlep_to_xyz(Ydlep, cieobs='1931_2', xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), flip_axes=False, SL_max_lambda=None,
**kwargs)
```

Convert Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength and excitation purity to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:**Ydlep**

ndarray with Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength and excitation purity

xyzw

None or ndarray with tristimulus values of a single (!) native white point, optional
None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating spectrum locus coordinates.

flip_axes

False, optional

If True: flip axis 0 and axis 1 in Ydlep to increase speed of loop in function.
(single xyzw with is not flipped!)

SL_max_lambda

None or float, optional

Maximum wavelength of spectrum locus before it turns back on itself in the high wavelength range (~700 nm)

Returns:**xyz**

ndarray with tristimulus values

```
luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.xyz_to_srgb(xyz, gamma=2.4, offset=- 0.055, use_linear_part=True,
M=None, **kwargs)
```

Calculates IEC:61966 sRGB values from xyz.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with relative tristimulus values.

gamma

2.4, optional

Gamma compression in gamma-function $gf(x)$: see notes

offset

-0.055, optional

Offset in gamma-function $gf(x)$: see notes

use_linear_part

True, optional

If False: omit linear part at low RGB values and use gamma function throughout

M

None, optional

xyz to linear srgb conversion matrix.

If None: use predefined matrix

Returns:

rgb

ndarray with R,G,B values (uint8).

Notes:

1. Gamma-function: $gf(x) = ((1 - \text{offset}) * x^{**\text{gamma}} + \text{offset}) * 255$
2. dark values use linear function: $lf(x) = x[\text{dark}] * 12.92 * 255$
3. To use a pure gamma function, set offset to zero and use_linear_part to False.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms.srgb_to_xyz(rgb, gamma=2.4, offset=- 0.055, use_linear_part=True, M=None, **kwargs)`

Calculates xyz from IEC:61966 sRGB values.

Args:

rgb

ndarray with srgb values (uint8).

gamma

2.4, optional

Gamma compression in gamma-function $gf(x)$: see notes

offset

-0.055, optional

Offset in gamma-function $gf(x)$: see notes

use_linear_part

True, optional

If False: omit linear part at low RGB values and use gamma function throughout

M

None, optional

xyz to linear srgb conversion matrix

(!!! Don't give inverse matrix as input, function will take inverse of input to M!!!).

If None: use predefined inverse matrix

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with xyz tristimulus values.

Notes:

1. Gamma-function: $gf(x) = ((1 - \text{offset}) * x^{**\text{gamma}} + \text{offset}) * 255$
2. dark values use linear function: $lf(x) = x[\text{dark}] * 12.92 * 255$
3. To use a pure gamma function, set offset to zero and use_linear_part to False.

Extension of basic colorimetry module

Global internal variables:

_COLORTF_DEFAULT_WHITE_POINT ndarray with XYZ values of default white point (equi-energy white) for color transformation if none is supplied.

Functions:

colortf() Calculates conversion between any two color spaces ('cspace') for which functions xyz_to_cspace() and cspace_to_xyz() are defined.

`luxpy.color.ctf.colortf.colortf(data, tf='Yuv', fwtf={}, bwtf={}, **kwargs)`

Wrapper function to perform various color transformations.

Args:

data

ndarray

tf

_CSPACE or str specifying transform type, optional

E.g. tf = 'spd>xyz' or 'spd>Yuv' or 'Yuv>cct'
or 'Yuv' or 'Yxy' or ...

If tf is for example 'Yuv', it is assumed to be a transformation
of type: 'xyz>Yuv'

fwtf

dict with parameters (keys) and values required
by some color transformations for the forward transform:
i.e. 'xyz>...'

bwtf

dict with parameters (keys) and values required
by some color transformations for the backward transform:
i.e. '...>xyz'

Returns:

returns

ndarray with data transformed to new color space

Note: For the forward transform ('xyz>...'), one can input the keyword arguments specifying the transform parameters directly without having to use the dict :fwtf: (should be empty!) [i.e. kwargs overwrites empty fwtf dict]

4.4.3 cct/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `cct.py`
- `cct_legacy.py`
- `cctduv_ohno_CORM2011.py`

namespace luxpy

cct: Module with functions related to correlated color temperature calculations

These methods supersede earlier methods in `cct_legacy.y` (prior to Nov 2021)

`_CCT_MAX` (= 1e11 K), max. value that does not cause overflow problems.

`_CCT_MIN` (= 550 K), min. value that does not cause underflow problems.

`_CCT_FALLBACK_N` Number of intervals to divide an ndarray with CCTs.

`_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT` Type of scale (units) an ndarray will be subdivided.

`_CCT_LUT_PATH` Folder with Look-Up-Tables (LUT) for correlated color temperature calculations.

`_CCT_LUT` Dict with pre-calculated LUTs with structure `LUT[mode][cspace][cieobs][luti]`.

`_CCT_LUT_CALC` Boolean determining whether to force LUT calculation, even if the LUT.pkl files can be found in `./data/cctluts/`.

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR` number of subdivisions when performing a cascading lut calculation to zoom-in progressively on the CCT (until a certain tolerance is met)

`_CCT_CSPACE` default chromaticity space to calculate CCT and Duv in.

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS` nested dict with cspace parameters for forward and backward modes.

`get_tcs4()` Get an ndarray of Tc's obtained from a list or tuple of tc4 4-vectors.

`calculate_lut()` Function that calculates the LUT for the input ccts.

`generate_luts()` Generate a number of luts and store them in a nested dictionary. (Structure: `lut[cspace][cieobs][lut type]`)

`xyz_to_cct()` Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ (wraps a variety of methods)

`xyz_to_duv()` Calculates Duv, (CCT) from XYZ (wrapper around `xyz_to_cct`, but with Duv output.)

`cct_to_xyz()` Calculates xyz from CCT, Duv by estimating the line perpendicular to the planckian locus (=iso-T line).

`cct_to_xyz()` Calculates xyz from CCT, Duv [`_CCT_MIN < CCT < _CCT_MAX`]

`xyz_to_cct_mcamy1992()`

Calculates CCT from XYZ using Mcamy model:

McCamy, Calvin S. (April 1992). Correlated color temperature as an explicit function of chromaticity coordinates. *Color Research & Application*. 17 (2): 142–144.

xyz_to_cct_hernandez1999()

Calculate CCT from XYZ using Hernández-Andrés et al. model.

Hernández-Andrés, Javier; Lee, RL; Romero, J (September 20, 1999). Calculating Correlated Color Temperatures Across the Entire Gamut of Daylight and Skylight Chromaticities. *Applied Optics*. 38 (27): 5703–5709. PMID 18324081.

xyz_to_cct_ohno2014()

Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ using a Ohno’s 2014 LUT method.

Ohno Y. (2014) Practical use and calculation of CCT and Duv. *Leukos*. 2014 Jan 2;10(1):47-55.

xyz_to_cct_zhang2019()

Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ using Zhang’s 2019 golden-ratio search algorithm

Zhang, F. (2019). High-accuracy method for calculating correlated color temperature with a lookup table based on golden section search. *Optik*, 193, 163018.

xyz_to_cct_robertson1968()

Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ using a Robertson’s 1968 search method.

Robertson, A. R. (1968). Computation of Correlated Color Temperature and Distribution Temperature. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 58(11), 1528–1535.

xyz_to_cct_li2016()

Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ using a Li’s 2019 Newton-Raphson method.

Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

xyz_to_cct_fibonacci()

Calculates CCT, Duv from XYZ using a Fibonacci search method.

cct_to_mired() Converts from CCT to Mired scale (or back).

xyz_to_cct_ohno2011() Calculate cct and Duv from CIE 1931 2° xyz following Ohno (CORM 2011).

cct_legacy module with old (pre Nov 2021 cct conversion functions)

`luxpy.color.cct.cct_to_mired(data)`

Convert cct to Mired scale (or back).

Args:

data

ndarray with cct or Mired values.

Returns:

returns

ndarray $((10*6) / data)$

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_mcamy1992(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', wl=None, out='cct', cspace='Yuv60',
                                       cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}})
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) using the mcamy approximation (!!! only valid for CIE 1931 2° input !!!).

Only valid for approx. $3000 < T < 9000$, if < 6500 , error < 2 K

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

'1931_2', optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

Note: since the parameter values in Mcamy's equation were optimized, using the 1931 2° CMFs, this is only valid for that CMF set.

It can be changed, but will only impact the calculation of Duv and thereby causing a potential mismatch/error. Change at own discretion.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators when determining Duv.

(!!CCT is determined using a fixed set of equations optimized for the 1931 2° CMFs!!)

cspace

_CCT_SPACE, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

- e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with luxpy.colortf()

- tuple with forward (i.e. xyz_to..) [and backward (i.e. ..to_xyz)] functions

- (and an optional string describing the cspace):

- e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in cct_to_xyz() is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

Returns:**cct**

ndarray of correlated color temperatures estimates

References: 1. McCamy, Calvin S. (April 1992). "Correlated color temperature as an explicit function of chromaticity coordinates". *Color Research & Application*. 17 (2): 142–144.

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_hernandez1999(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', wl=None, out='cct', cspace='Yuv60',
                                           cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}})
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) using the mccamy approximation (!!! only valid for CIE 1931 2° input !!!).

According to paper small error from 3000 - 800 000 K

Args:**xyzw**

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

'1931_2', optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

Note: since the parameter values in the HA equations were optimized, using the 1931 2° CMFs, this is only valid for that CMF set.

It can be changed, but will only impact the calculation of Duv and thereby causing a potential mismatch/error. Change at own discretion.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators when determining Duv.

(!!CCT is determined using a fixed set of equations optimized for the 1931 2° CMFS!!)

cspace

_CCT_SPACE, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with luxpy.colortf()

- tuple with forward (i.e. xyz_to..) [and backward (i.e. ..to_xyz)] functions

(and an optional string describing the cspace):

e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward `tf` is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 `u'v'` diagram

cspace_kwargs

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

Returns:

cct

ndarray of correlated color temperatures estimates

References: 1. Hernández-Andrés, Javier; Lee, RL; Romero, J (September 20, 1999). Calculating Correlated Color Temperatures Across the Entire Gamut of Daylight and Skylight Chromaticities. *Applied Optics*. 38 (27), 5703–5709. P

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_robertson1968(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False,
                                          wl=None, atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, force_tolerance=True,
                                          tol_method='newton-raphson',
                                          lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4,
                                          split_calculation_at_N=25, max_iter=100, cspace='Yuv60',
                                          cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, lut=None,
                                          luts_dict=None, ignore_wl_diff=False, use_fast_duv=True,
                                          **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv(distance above (> 0) or below (< 0) the Planckian locus) using Robertson's 1968 search method.

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional

If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional

Stop search when cct a relative tolerance is reached.

The relative tolerance is calculated as $dCCT/CCT_est$, with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the search and with $dCCT$ the difference between the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional

Stop search when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

force_tolerance

True, optional

If False: search only using the list of CCTs in the used lut.

Only one loop of the full algorithm is performed.

Accuracy depends on CCT of test source and the location and spacing of the CCTs in the list.

If True: search will use adjacent CCTs to test source to create a new LUT, (repeat the algorithm at higher resolution, progressively zooming in toward the ground-truth) for `tol_method == 'cl'`; when `tol_method == 'nr'` a newton-raphson method is used. Because the CCT for multiple source is calculated in one go, the atol and rtol values have to be met for all!

tol_method

'newton-raphson', optional

(Additional) method to try and achieve set tolerances.

Options:

- 'cl', 'cascading-lut': use increasingly higher CCT-resolution to 'zoom-in' on the ground-truth.
- 'nr', 'newton-raphson': use the method as described in Li, 2016.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR`, optional

Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent T_c in a search or lut method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

max_iter

`_CCT_MAX_ITER`, optional

Maximum number of iterations used by the cascading-lut or newton-raphson methods.

split_calculation_at_N

`_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N`, optional

Split calculation when `xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N`.

Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional

Look-Up-Table with T_i , u , v , u' , v' , u'' , v'' , slope values of Planckians.

Options:

- None: defaults to the lut specified in `_CCT_LUT['robertson1968']['lut_type_def']`.
- list (lut, lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut (add additional kwargs for the `lut_generator_fcn()`, defaults to None if omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts),

if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the tuple.

- str: must be key (label) in :luts_dict: (pre-calculated dict of luts)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with n>3: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the isothermperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label] with the lut part of a two-element list [lut, lut_kwargs]. It must contain at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: luts_dict defaults to _CCT_LUT['robertson1968']['luts']

cspace

_CCT_SPACE, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:
e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with luxpy.colortf()
- tuple with forward (i.e. xyz_to..) [and backward (i.e. ..to_xyz)] functions
(and an optional string describing the cspace):
e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)
- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in cct_to_xyz() is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelngts of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankcians then a new lut should be generated. Seting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

use_fast_duv

_CCT_FAST_DUV, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former best estimate's u,v coordinates. This method is accurate enough when the atol is small enough -> as long as $\text{abs}(T - T_{\text{former}}) \leq 1K$ the Duv estimate should be ok.)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with:

cct: out == 'cct' (or 1)
duv: out == 'duv' (or -1)
cct, duv: out == 'cct,duv' (or 2)
[cct,duv]: out == "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

Note: 1. Out-of-lut CCTs are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

References: 1. Robertson, A. R. (1968). Computation of Correlated Color Temperature and Distribution Temperature. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 58(11), 1528–1535.

2. Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_ohno2014(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False, wl=None,
                                     atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, force_tolerance=True,
                                     tol_method='newton-raphson', lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4,
                                     duv_parabolic_threshold=0.002, split_calculation_at_N=25,
                                     max_iter=100, cspace='Yuv60', cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf':
                                     {}}, lut=None, luts_dict=None, ignore_wl_diff=False,
                                     use_fast_duv=True, **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv (distance above (>0) or below (<0) the Planckian locus) using Ohno's 2014 method.

Args:**xyzw**

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional
CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional
Determines what to return.
Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional
If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional
Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.
If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional
Stop search when cct a relative tolerance is reached.
The relative tolerance is calculated as dCCT/CCT_est,
with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the
search and with dCCT the difference between

the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional

Stop search when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

force_tolerance

True, optional

If False: search only using the list of CCTs in the used lut.

Only one loop of the full algorithm is performed.

Accuracy depends on CCT of test source and the location and spacing of the CCTs in the list.

If True: search will use adjacent CCTs to test source to create a new LUT, (repeat the algorithm at higher resolution, progressively zooming in toward the ground-truth) for `tol_method == 'cl'`; when `tol_method == 'nr'` a newton-raphson method is used. Because the CCT for multiple source is calculated in one go, the atol and rtol values have to be met for all!

tol_method

'newton-raphson', optional

(Additional) method to try and achieve set tolerances.

Options:

- 'cl', 'cascading-lut': use increasingly higher CCT-resolution to 'zoom-in' on the ground-truth.
- 'nr', 'newton-raphson': use the method as described in Li, 2016.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR`, optional

Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent Tc in a search or lut method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

duv_parabolic_threshold

0.002, optional

Threshold for use of the parabolic solution

(if larger then use parabolic, else use triangular solution)

max_iter

`_CCT_MAX_ITER`, optional

Maximum number of iterations used by the cascading-lut or newton-raphson methods.

split_calculation_at_N

`_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N`, optional

Split calculation when `xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N`.

Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional

Look-Up-Table with Ti, u,v,u',v',u'',v'',slope values of Planckians.

Options:

- None: defaults to the lut specified in `_CCT_LUT['ohno2014']['lut_type_def']`.
- list (lut, lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut
(add additional kwargs for the `lut_generator_fcn()`, defaults to None if omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts),
if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the tuple.
- str: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with $n > 3$: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the isothermperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the lut part of a two-element list [lut, lut_kwargs]. It must contain at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: `luts_dict` defaults to `_CCT_LUT['ohno2014']['luts']`

cspace

`_CCT_SPACE`, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:
e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with `luxpy.colortf()`
- tuple with forward (i.e. `xyz_to..`) [and backward (i.e. `..to_xyz`)] functions
(and an optional string describing the cspace):
e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)
- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelengths of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankcians then a new lut should be generated. Setting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

use_fast_duv

`_CCT_FAST_DUV`, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former

best estimate's u,v coordinates. This method is accurate enough

when the atol is small enough -> as long as $\text{abs}(T-T_{\text{former}}) \leq 1\text{K}$

the Duv estimate should be ok.)

Returns:

returns

ndarray with:

cct: out == 'cct' (or 1)

duv: out == 'duv' (or -1)

cct, duv: out == 'cct,duv' (or 2)

[cct,duv]: out == "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

Note: 1. Out-of-lut CCTs are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

References: 1. Ohno Y. Practical use and calculation of CCT and Duv. *Leukos*. 2014 Jan 2;10(1):47-55.

2. Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_li2016(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False, wl=None,
                                   atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, max_iter=100, split_calculation_at_N=25,
                                   lut=None, luts_dict=None, ignore_wl_diff=False,
                                   lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4, cspace='Yuv60',
                                   cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}},
                                   first_guess_mode='robertson1968', fgm_kwargs={}, use_fast_duv=True,
                                   **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv(distance above (> 0) or below (< 0) the Planckian locus) using the Newton-Raphson method described in Li et al. (2016).

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional

If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional
Stop method when cct a relative tolerance is reached.
The relative tolerance is calculated as $dCCT/CCT_est$,
with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the
search and with $dCCT$ the difference between
the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional
Stop method when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

max_iter

`_CCT_MAX_ITER`, optional
Maximum number of iterations used newton-raphson methods.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR`, optional
Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent T_c in a search or lut
method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

split_calculation_at_N

`_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N`, optional
Split calculation when $xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N$.
Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional
Look-Up-Table with T_i , u , v , u' , v' , u'' , v'' , slope values of Planckians.
Options:
- None: defaults to the lut specified in
 `_CCT_LUT[first_guess_mode]['lut_type_def']`.
- list (lut, lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut
 (add additional kwargs for the `lut_generator_fcn()`, defaults to None if
 omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts),
 if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the
 tuple.
- str: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with $n > 3$: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the
 isotemperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional
Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.
Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the
 lut part of a two-element list [lut, lut_kwargs]. It must contain
 at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the
 Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.
If None: `luts_dict` defaults to `_CCT_LUT[first_guess_mode]['luts']`

cspace`_CCT_SPACE`, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with `luxpy.colortf()`- tuple with forward (i.e. `xyz_to..`) [and backward (i.e. `..to_xyz`)] functions

(and an optional string describing the cspace):

e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram**cspace_kwargs**`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelengths of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankcians then a new lut should be generated. Setting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

first_guess_mode

'robertson1968', optional

Method used to get an approximate (first guess) estimate of the cct, after which the newton-raphson method is started.

Options: 'robertson1968', 'ohno2014', 'zhang2019'

fgm_kwargsDict with keyword arguments for the selected `first_guess_mode`.**use_fast_duv**`_CCT_FAST_DUV`, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former best estimate's u,v coordinates. This method is accurate enough when the atol is small enough -> as long as $\text{abs}(T-T_{\text{former}}) \leq 1K$ the Duv estimate should be ok.)**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with:

cct: out == 'cct' (or 1)

duv: out == 'duv' (or -1)

cct, duv: out == 'cct,duv' (or 2)

[cct,duv]: out == “[cct,duv]” (or -2)

Note: 1. Out-of-lut (of first_guess_mode) CCTs are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

References: 1. Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

2. Robertson, A. R. (1968). Computation of Correlated Color Temperature and Distribution Temperature. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 58(11), 1528–1535.

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_zhang2019(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False, wl=None,
                                       atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, force_tolerance=True,
                                       tol_method='newton-raphson', lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4,
                                       split_calculation_at_N=25, max_iter=100, cspace='Yuv60',
                                       cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, lut=None, luts_dict=None,
                                       ignore_wl_diff=False, use_fast_duv=True, **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv(distance above (> 0) or below (< 0) the Planckian locus) using the golden-ratio search method described in Zhang et al. (2019).

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculated xyzw.

out

‘cct’ (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: ‘duv’ (or -1), ‘cct,duv’(or 2), “[cct,duv]” (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional

If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional

Stop search when cct a relative tolerance is reached.

The relative tolerance is calculated as $dCCT/CCT_est$, with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the search and with $dCCT$ the difference between the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional

Stop search when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

force_tolerance

True, optional

If False: search only using the list of CCTs in the used lut.
 Only one loop of the full algorithm is performed.
 Accuracy depends on CCT of test source and the location and spacing of the CCTs in the list.

If True: search will use adjacent CCTs to test source to create a new LUT,
 (repeat the algorithm at higher resolution, progressively zooming in toward the ground-truth) for `tol_method == 'cl'`; when `tol_method == 'nr'` a newton-raphson method is used.
 Because the CCT for multiple source is calculated in one go, the atol and rtol values have to be met for all!

tol_method

'newton-raphson', optional
 (Additional) method to try and achieve set tolerances.
 Options:

- 'cl', 'cascading-lut': use increasingly higher CCT-resolution to 'zoom-in' on the ground-truth.
- 'nr', 'newton-raphson': use the method as described in Li, 2016.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR`, optional
 Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent Tc in a search or lut method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

max_iter

`_CCT_MAX_ITER`, optional
 Maximum number of iterations used by the cascading-lut or newton-raphson methods.

split_calculation_at_N

`_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N`, optional
 Split calculation when `xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N`.
 Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional
 Look-Up-Table with Ti, u,v,u',v',u'',v'',slope values of Planckians.
 Options:

- None: defaults to the lut specified in `_CCT_LUT['zhang2019']['lut_type_def']`.
- list (lut,lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut
 (add additional kwargs for the `lut_generator_fcn()`, defaults to None if omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts),
 if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the tuple.
- str: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict:` (pre-calculated dict of luts)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with $n > 3$: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the isothermperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the lut part of a two-element list `[lut, lut_kwargs]`. It must contain at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: `luts_dict` defaults to `_CCT_LUT['zhang2019']['luts']`

cspace

`_CCT_SPACE`, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

- e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with `luxpy.colortf()`

- tuple with forward (i.e. `xyz_to..`) [and backward (i.e. `..to_xyz`)] functions

- (and an optional string describing the cspace):

- e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelengths of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankians then a new lut should be generated. Setting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

use_fast_duv

`_CCT_FAST_DUV`, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former

best estimate's u,v coordinates. This method is accurate enough when the atol is small enough -> as long as $\text{abs}(T - T_{\text{former}}) \leq 1K$ the Duv estimate should be ok.)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with:

- cct: out == 'cct' (or 1)

- duv: out == 'duv' (or -1)

- cct, duv: out == 'cct,duv' (or 2)

[cct,duv]: out == “[cct,duv]” (or -2)

Note: 1. Out-of-lut CCTs are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

References: 1. Zhang, F. (2019). High-accuracy method for calculating correlated color temperature with a lookup table based on golden section search. *Optik*, 193, 163018.

2. Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_fibonacci(xyzw, cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False, wl=None,
                                     atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, force_tolerance=True,
                                     tol_method='newton-raphson', lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4,
                                     split_calculation_at_N=25, max_iter=100, cspace='Yuv60',
                                     cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, lut=None, luts_dict=None,
                                     ignore_wl_diff=False, use_fast_duv=True, **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv(distance above (> 0) or below (< 0) the Planckian locus) using a Fibonacci search.

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

out

‘cct’ (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: ‘duv’ (or -1), ‘cct,duv’(or 2), “[cct,duv]” (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional

If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional

Stop search when cct a relative tolerance is reached.

The relative tolerance is calculated as $dCCT/CCT_est$, with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the search and with $dCCT$ the difference between the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional

Stop search when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

force_tolerance

True, optional

If False: search only using the list of CCTs in the used lut.

Only one loop of the full algorithm is performed.

Accuracy depends on CCT of test source and the location and spacing of the CCTs in the list.

If True: search will use adjacent CCTs to test source to create a new LUT,

(repeat the algorithm at higher resolution, progressively zooming in toward the ground-truth) for `tol_method == 'cl'`; when `tol_method == 'nr'` a newton-raphson method is used.

Because the CCT for multiple source is calculated in one go, the atol and rtol values have to be met for all!

tol_method

'newton-raphson', optional

(Additional) method to try and achieve set tolerances.

Options:

- 'cl', 'cascading-lut': use increasingly higher CCT-resolution to 'zoom-in' on the ground-truth.
- 'nr', 'newton-raphson': use the method as described in Li, 2016.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

`_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR`, optional

Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent Tc in a search or lut method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

max_iter

`_CCT_MAX_ITER`, optional

Maximum number of iterations used by the cascading-lut or newton-raphson methods.

split_calculation_at_N

`_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N`, optional

Split calculation when `xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N`.

Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional

Look-Up-Table with Ti, u,v,u',v',u'',v'',slope values of Planckians.

Options:

- None: defaults to the lut specified in `_CCT_LUT['fibonacci']['lut_type_def']`.
- list (lut,lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut
(add additional kwargs for the `lut_generator_fcn()`, defaults to None if omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict`: (pre-calculated dict of luts),
if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the tuple.
- str: must be key (label) in `:luts_dict`: (pre-calculated dict of luts)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with $n > 3$: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the isothermperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the lut part of a two-element list `[lut, lut_kwargs]`. It must contain at the top-level a key `'wl'` containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: `luts_dict` defaults to `_CCT_LUT['fibonacci']['luts']`

cspace

`_CCT_SPACE`, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

- e.g. `'Yuv60'` for use with `luxpy.colortf()`

- tuple with forward (i.e. `xyz_to..`) [and backward (i.e. `..to_xyz`)] functions

- (and an optional string describing the cspace):

- e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: `'fwtf'` (forward), `'bwtf'` (backward) [, optional: `'str'` (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 `u'v'` diagram

cspace_kwargs

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelengths of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankcians then a new lut should be generated. Setting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

use_fast_duv

`_CCT_FAST_DUV`, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former best estimate's `u,v` coordinates. This method is accurate enough when the `atol` is small enough -> as long as `abs(T-T_former)<=1K` the Duv estimate should be ok.)

Returns:

returns

ndarray with:

- cct: out == `'cct'` (or 1)

- duv: out == `'duv'` (or -1)

- cct, duv: out == `'cct,duv'` (or 2)

- [cct,duv]: out == `"[cct,duv]"` (or -2)

Note: 1. Out-of-lut CCTs (or close to) are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

```
luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct(xyzw, mode='robertson1968', cieobs='1931_2', out='cct', is_uv_input=False,
                           wl=None, atol=0.1, rtol=1e-05, force_tolerance=True,
                           tol_method='newton-raphson', lut_resolution_reduction_factor=4,
                           split_calculation_at_N=25, max_iter=100, cspace='Yuv60',
                           cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, lut=None, luts_dict=None,
                           ignore_wl_diff=False, duv_parabolic_threshold=0.002,
                           first_guess_mode='robertson1968', fgm_kwargs={}, use_fast_duv=True,
                           **kwargs)
```

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to correlated color temperature (CCT) and Duv (distance above (>0) or below (<0) the Planckian locus) using a number of modes (methods).

Args:

xyzw

ndarray of tristimulus values

mode

'robertson1968', optional

String with name of method to use.

Options: 'robertson1968', 'ohno2014', 'li2016', 'zhang2019', 'fibonacci',
(also, but see note below: 'mcamy1992', 'hernandez1999')

Note: first_guess_mode for li2016 can also be specified using a ':' separator,
e.g. 'li2016:robertson1968'

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

out

'cct' (or 1), optional

Determines what to return.

Other options: 'duv' (or -1), 'cct,duv' (or 2), "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

is_uv_input

False, optional

If True: xyzw contain uv input data, not xyz data!

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

rtol

1e-5, float, optional

Stop search when cct a relative tolerance is reached.

The relative tolerance is calculated as dCCT/CCT_est,
with CCT_est the current intermediate estimate in the
search and with dCCT the difference between
the present and former estimates.

atol

0.1, optional

Stop search when cct a absolute tolerance (K) is reached.

force_tolerance

True, optional

If False: search only using the list of CCTs in the used lut.

Only one loop of the full algorithm is performed.

Accuracy depends on CCT of test source and the location and spacing of the CCTs in the list.

If True: search will use adjacent CCTs to test source to create a new LUT, (repeat the algorithm at higher resolution, progressively zooming in

toward the ground-truth) for tol_method == 'cl'; when

tol_method == 'nr' a newton-raphson method is used.

Because the CCT for multiple source is calculated in one go, the atol and rtol values have to be met for all!

tol_method

'newton-raphson', optional

(Additional) method to try and achieve set tolerances.

Options:

- 'cl', 'cascading-lut': use increasingly higher CCT-resolution to 'zoom-in' on the ground-truth. (not for mode == 'li2016')
- 'nr', 'newton-raphson': use the method as described in Li, 2016.

lut_resolution_reduction_factor

_CCT_LUT_RESOLUTION_REDUCTION_FACTOR, optional

Number of times the interval spanned by the adjacent Tc in a search or lut method is downsampled (the search process will then start again)

max_iter

_CCT_MAX_ITER, optional

Maximum number of iterations used by the cascading-lut or newton-raphson methods.

split_calculation_at_N

_CCT_SPLIT_CALC_AT_N, optional

Split calculation when xyzw.shape[0] > split_calculation_at_N.

Splitting speeds up the calculation. If None: no splitting is done.

lut

None, optional

Look-Up-Table with Ti, u,v,u',v',u'',v'',slope values of Planckians.

Options:

- None: defaults to the lut specified in _CCT_LUT[mode]['lut_type_def'].
- list (lut,lut_kwargs): use this pre-calculated lut (add additional kwargs for the lut_generator_fcn(), defaults to None if omitted)
- tuple: must be key (label) in :luts_dict: (pre-calculated dict of luts), if not: then a new lut will be generated from scratch using the info in the tuple.
- str: must be key (label) in :luts_dict: (pre-calculated dict of luts)

- ndarray [Nx1]: list of luts for which to generate a lut
- ndarray [Nxn] with $n > 3$: pre-calculated lut (last col must contain slope of the isothermperature lines).

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the lut part of a two-element list `[lut, lut_kwargs]`. It must contain at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: the default dict for the mode is used

(e.g. `_CCT_LUT['ohno2014']['lut_type_def']`, for `mode=='ohno2014'`).

cspace

`_CCT_SPACE`, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

- e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with `luxpy.colortf()`

- tuple with forward (i.e. `xyz_to..`) [and backward (i.e. `..to_xyz`)] functions

- (and an optional string describing the cspace):

- e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str' (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in `cct_to_xyz()` is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

`_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS`, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

ignore_wl_diff

False, optional

When getting a lut from the dictionary, if differences are detected in the wavelngts of the lut and the ones used to calculate any plankcians then a new lut should be generated. Setting this to True ignores these differences and proceeds anyway.

duv_parabolic_threshold

0.002, optional (cfr. `mode == 'ohno2014'`)

Threshold for use of the parabolic solution

(if larger then use parabolic, else use triangular solution)

first_guess_mode

'robertson1968', optional (cfr. `mode == 'li2016'`)

Method used to get an approximate (first guess) estimate of the cct, after which the newton-raphson method is started.

Options: 'robertson1968', 'ohno2014', 'zhang2019'

use_fast_duv

_CCT_FAST_DUV, optional

If True: use a fast estimator of the Duv

(one that avoids calculation of Planckians and uses the former best estimate's u,v coordinates. This method is accurate enough when the atol is small enough -> as long as $\text{abs}(T-T_{\text{former}}) \leq 1\text{K}$ the Duv estimate should be ok.)

Returns:

returns

ndarray with:

cct: out == 'cct' (or 1)

duv: out == 'duv' (or -1)

cct, duv: out == 'cct,duv' (or 2)

[cct,duv]: out == "[cct,duv]" (or -2)

Note: 1. Using the 'mcamy1992' and 'hernandez1999' options will result in additional errors when cieobs is different from '1931_2' as for these options the CCT is determined using a fixed set of equations optimized for the 1931 2° CMFs!! The only impact will be on the calculation of the Duv from the CCT. That does depend on the settings of cieobs and cspace! Change at own discretion. 2. Out-of-lut CCTs are encoded as negative CCTs (with as absolute value the value of the closest CCT from the lut.)

References: 1. Robertson, A. R. (1968). Computation of Correlated Color Temperature and Distribution Temperature. *Journal of the Optical Society of America*, 58(11), 1528–1535.

2. Ohno Y. Practical use and calculation of CCT and Duv. *Leukos*. 2014 Jan 2;10(1):47-55.

3. Zhang, F. (2019). High-accuracy method for calculating correlated color temperature with a lookup table based on golden section search. *Optik*, 193, 163018.

3. Li, C., Cui, G., Melgosa, M., Ruan, X., Zhang, Y., Ma, L., Xiao, K., & Luo, M. R. (2016). Accurate method for computing correlated color temperature. *Optics Express*, 24(13), 14066–14078.

4. McCamy, Calvin S. (April 1992). "Correlated color temperature as an explicit function of chromaticity coordinates". *Color Research & Application*. 17 (2): 142–144.

5. Hernández-Andrés, Javier; Lee, RL; Romero, J (September 20, 1999). Calculating Correlated Color Temperatures Across the Entire Gamut of Daylight and Skyline Chromaticities. *Applied Optics*. 38 (27), 5703–5709. P

```
luxpy.color.cct.cct_to_xyz(ccts, duv=None, cct_offset=None, cieobs='1931_2', wl=None, cspace='Yuv60',
                           cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}})
```

Convert correlated color temperature (550 K ≤ CCT ≤ 1e11 K) and Duv (distance above (>0) or below (<0) the Planckian locus) to XYZ tristimulus values.

Finds xyzw_estimated by determining the iso-temperature line

(= line perpendicular to the Planckian locus):

Option 1 (fastest):

First, the angle between the coordinates corresponding to ccts and ccts-cct_offset are calculated, then 90° is added, and finally the new coordinates are determined, while taking sign of duv into account.

Option 2 (slowest, about 55% slower):

Calculate the slope of the iso-T-line directly using the Planckian spectrum and its derivative.

Args:**ccts**

ndarray [N,1] of cct values

duv

None or ndarray [N,1] of duv values, optional

Note that duv can be supplied together with cct values in :ccts:
as ndarray with shape [N,2].

cct_offset

None, optional

If None: use option 2 (direct iso-T slope calculation, more accurate,
but slower: about 1.55 slower)

else: use option 1 (estimate slope from 90° + angle of small cct_offset)

cieobs

luxpy._CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to calculate xyzw.

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths used when calculating Planckian radiators.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

cspace

_CCT_SPACE, optional

Color space to do calculations in.

Options:

- cspace string:

- e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with luxpy.colortf()

- tuple with forward (i.e. xyz_to..) [and backward (i.e. ..to_xyz)]
functions

- (and an optional string describing the cspace):

- e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace
string) or (forward, cspace string)

- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str'
(cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in cct_to_xyz() is done in
the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS, optional

Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with estimated XYZ tristimulus values

Note: 1. If duv is not supplied (:ccts:.shape is (N,1) and :duv: is None), source is assumed to be on the Planckian locus. 2. Minimum CCT is 550 K (lower than 550 K, some negative Duv values will result in coordinates outside of the Spectrum Locus !!!)


```
luxpy.color.cct.calculate_lut(ccts, cieobs, wl=None, lut_vars=['T', 'uv', 'uvp', 'uvpp', 'iso-T-slope'],
                             cspace='Yuv60', cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}})
```

Function that calculates a LUT for the specified calculation method for the input ccts. Calculation is performed for CMF set specified in cieobs and in the chromaticity diagram in cspace.

Args:

ccts

ndarray [Nx1] or str
list of ccts for which to (re-)calculate the LUTs.
If str, ccts contains path/filename.dat to list.

cieobs

None or str, optional
str specifying cmf set.

wl

None, optional
Generate luts based on Planckians with wavelengths (range).
If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

lut_vars

['T','uv','uvp','uvpp','iso-T-slope'], optional
Data the lut should contain. Must follow this order
and minimum should be ['T']

cspace

_CCT_SPACE, optional
Color space to do calculations in.
Options:
- cspace string:
 e.g. 'Yuv60' for use with luxpy.colortf()
- tuple with forward (i.e. xyz_to..) [and backward (i.e. ..to_xyz)]
 functions
 (and an optional string describing the cspace):
 e.g. (forward, backward) or (forward, backward, cspace
 string) or (forward, cspace string)
- dict with keys: 'fwtf' (forward), 'bwtf' (backward) [, optional: 'str'
 (cspace string)]

Note: if the backward tf is not supplied, optimization in cct_to_xyz() is done in the CIE 1976 u'v' diagram

cspace_kwargs

_CCT_CSPACE_KWARGS, optional
Parameter nested dictionary for the forward and backward transforms.

Returns:

returns

lut

ndarray with T, u, v, u', v', u'', v'', slope (note ':1st deriv.', ":2nd deriv.).

```
luxpy.color.cct.generate_luts(types=[None], seamless_stitch=True, fallback_unit='K-1', fallback_n=50,
                              cct_min=550, cct_max=100000000000.0, lut_file=None, load=False,
                              lut_path='D:\\Documents\\GitHub\\Luxpy\\Luxpy\\data\\cctluts\\',
                              save_luts=True, wl=None, cieobs=['1931_2'], lut_vars=['T', 'uv', 'uvp',
                              'uvpp', 'iso-T-slope'], cspace=['Yuv60'], cspace_kwargs=[{'fwtf': {}, 'bwtf':
                              {} }], verbosity=0, lut_generator_fcn=<function generate_lut>,
                              lut_generator_kwargs={})
```

Generate a number of luts and store them in a nested dictionary. Structure: lut[cspace][cieobs][lut type].

Args:

lut file

None, optional

string specifying the filename to save the lut (as .pkl) to.

If None: don't save anything when generated (i.e. load==False).

load

True, optional

If True: load previously generated dictionary.

If False: generate from scratch.

lut_path

`_CCT_LUT_PATH`, optional

Path to file.

wl

None, optional

Wavelength for Planckian spectrum generation.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

cieobs

[CIEOBS] or list, optional

Generate a LUT for each one in the list.

If None: generate for all cmfs in _CMF.

types

[None], optional

List of lut specifiers of format [(Tmin,Tmax,Tinterval,unit),...]

If units are in MK-1 then the range is also!

Unit options are:

- ‘%’: equal relative Tc spacing (in %, cfr. $(Ti+1 - Ti-1)/Ti-1$).
- ‘K’ equal absolute Tc spacing (in K, cfr. $(Ti+1 - Ti-1)$).
- ‘%-1’: equal relative reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).
- ‘K-1’: equal absolute reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).

If the last element of the list is a bool, then the way the different lists of Tcs generated by each list element can be set. If True:

the Tcs will be ‘seamlessly’ stitched together (this does have an impact on the min-max range of each Tc set) so that there are no discontinuities in terms of the intervals.

seamless stitch

True, optional

When stitching (creating) LUTs composed of several CCT ranges with different intervals, these do not always ‘match’ well, in the sense that discontinuities might be generated. This can be avoided (at the expense of possibly slightly changed ranges)

by setting the `:seamless_stitch:` argument to `True`. Is overridden when the last element in the `lut` list is a boolean.

cct_max

`_CCT_MAX`, optional

Limit `Tc`’s to a maximum value of `cct_max`

cct_min

`_CCT_MIN`, optional

Limit `Tc`’s to a minimum value of `cct_max`

fallback_unit

`_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT`, optional

Unit to fall back on when the input unit in `tc4` (of first list) is ‘au’.

As there is no common distancing of the unit types [`‘K’`,`‘%’`,`‘%-1’`,`‘K-1’`] the `Tc`’s are generated by dividing the min-max range into a number of divisions, specified by the negative 3 element (or when positive or `NaN`, the number of divisions is set by `:fallback_divisions:`)

fallback_n

`_CCT_FALLBACK_N`, optional

Number of divisions the min-max range is divided into, in the fallback case in which `unit==‘au’` and the 3e 4-vector element is `NaN` or positive.

lut_vars

[`‘T’`,`‘uv’`,`‘uvp’`,`‘uvpp’`,`‘iso-T-slope’`], optional

Data the `lut` should contain. Must follow this order and minimum should be [`‘T’`]

cspace,cspace_kwargs

Lists with the `cspace` and `cspace_kwargs` for which `luts` will be generated.

Default is single chromaticity diagram in `_CCT_CSPACE`.

verbosity

0, optional

If > 0 : give some intermediate feedback while generating `luts`.

lut_generator_fcn

`_generate_lut`, optional

Lets a user specify his own `lut` generation function (must output a list of 1 `lut`).

Default is the general function. There is a specific one for

Ohno’s 2014 method as that one requires a different correction factor

for each `lut` for the parabolic solutions. This optimized value is specified in the second list index. (see `_generate_lut_ohno2014()`).

lut_generator_kwargs

{}, optional

Dict with keyword arguments specific to the (user) `lut_generator_fcn`.

(e.g. `{'f_corr':0.9991}` for `_generate_lut_ohno2014()`)

Returns:**dict**

Dictionary with luts for the specified mode, `cieobs(s)` and `cspace(s)`.

Structure: `lut[cspace][cieobs][lut type]`

At the upper dict level there is also a key 'wl' which contains a dict with keys the `cieobs` and with values the wavelengths used to calculate the Planckians for each lut for the specified `cieobs`; as well as a key with the `lut_vars`

The luts contains as data the variables as specified in `lut_vars`:

- T: (in K)
- uv: chromaticity coordinates of planckians
- uvp: chromaticity coordinates of 1st derivative of the planckians.
- uvpp: chromaticity coordinates of 2nd derivative of the planckians.
- iso-T-slope: slope of isothermperature lines (calculated as in Robertson, 1968).

`luxpy.color.cct.get_tcs4(tc4, uin=None, seamless_stitch=True, fallback_unit='K-1', fallback_n=50)`

Get an ndarray of Tc's obtained from a list or tuple of tc4 4-vectors.

Args:**tc4**

list or tuple of 4-vectors.

e.g. `(tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3, ...)` or `(tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3, ..., bool::seamless_stitch)`

When the last element of the list/tuple is a bool, then this specifies

how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements need to be stitched together. This overrides the `seamless_stitch` input argument.

Vector elements are:

`[Tmin, Tmax inclusive, Tinterval(or number of intervals), unit]`

Unit specifies unit of the Tc interval, i.e. it determines the type of scale in which the spacing of the Tc are done.

Unit options are:

- '%': equal relative Tc spacing (in %, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)/T_i$).
- 'K' equal absolute Tc spacing (in K, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)$).
- '%-1': equal relative reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = mired$).
- 'K-1': equal absolute reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = mired$).

If the 'interval' element is negative, it actually represents the number of intervals between Tmin, Tmax (included).

uin

None, optional

Unit of input Tmin, Tmax (by default it is assumed to be the same as the scale 'unit').

seamless_stitch

True, optional

Determines how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements are stitched together. Is overridden by the presence of a bool as last list/tuple element in `:tc4:`.

For a seamless stitch, all units for all 4-vectors should be the same!!

fallback_unit

`_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT`, optional

Unit to fall back on when the input unit in `tc4` (of first list) is 'au'.

As there is no common distancing of the unit types ['K', '%', '%-1', 'K-1'] the Tc's are generated by dividing the min-max range into a number of divisions, specified by the negative 3 element (or when positive or NaN, the number of divisions is set by `:fallback_divisions`.)

fallback_n

`_CCT_FALLBACK_N`, optional

Number of divisions the min-max range is divided into, in the fallback case in which `unit=='au'` and the 3e 4-vector element is NaN or positive.

Returns:

tcs

ndarray with Tcs

```
luxpy.color.cct._get_lut(lut, uin=None, seamless_stitch=True, fallback_unit='K-1', fallback_n=50,
                        resample_ndarray=False, cct_max=1000000000000.0, cct_min=550,
                        luts_dict=None, lut_type_def=None, lut_vars=['T', 'uv', 'uvp', 'uvpp', 'iso-T-slope'],
                        cieobs='1931_2', cspace_str=None, wl=None, ignore_unequal_wl=False,
                        lut_generator_fcn=<function generate_lut>, lut_generator_kwargs={},
                        cspace='Yuv60', cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, **kwargs)
```

Get an ndarray LUT from various sources.

Args:

lut

Look-Up-Table with Ti, u,v,u',v',u'',v'',slope values of Planckians, or whatever quantities are specified in `lut_vars` ('T', 'uv' is always part of the lut).

Options:

- list: must have two elements: [lut, lut_kwargs]
- None: lut from `luts_dict` with `lut_type_def` as key
- str: lut from `luts_dict` at key `:lut`:
- ndarray [NxN, with $n > 1$]: precalculated lut (only processing will be to keep it with `cct_min-cct_max` range)
- ndarray [Nx1]: list of Tc's from which a new lut will be calculated.
- tuple of 4-vectors: used as key in `luts_dict` or to generate new lut from scratch

4-vector info:

- + format: e.g. (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,...) or (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,..., bool::seamless_stitch)
- + When the last element of the list/tuple is a bool, then this specifies how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements need to be stitched together. This overrides the `seamless_stitch` input argument.
- + Vector elements are:

[Tmin, Tmax inclusive, Tinterval(or number of intervals), unit]

Unit specifies unit of the Tc interval, i.e. it determines the

type of scale in which the spacing of the Tc are done.

Unit options are:

- ‘%’: equal relative Tc spacing (in %, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)/(T_i - 1)$).
- ‘K’: equal absolute Tc spacing (in K, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)$).
- ‘%-1’: equal relative reciprocal Tc ($MK - 1 = \text{mired}$).
- ‘K-1’: equal absolute reciprocal Tc ($MK - 1 = \text{mired}$).

If the ‘interval’ element is negative, it actually represents the number of intervals between Tmin, Tmax (included).

uin

None, optional

Unit of input Tmin, Tmax (by default it is assumed to be the same as the scale ‘unit’) in Tc generation from tuple.

seamless_stitch

True, optional

Determines how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements are stitched together. Is overridden by the presence of a bool as last list/tuple element in :tc4:.

For a seamless stitch, all units for all 4-vectors should be the same!!

cct_max

_CCT_MAX, optional

Limit Tc’s to a maximum value of cct_max

cct_min

_CCT_MIN, optional

Limit Tc’s to a minimum value of cct_max

fallback_unit

_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT, optional

Unit to fall back on when the input unit in tc4 (of first list) is ‘au’.

As there is no common distancing of the unit types [‘K’, ‘%’, ‘%-1’, ‘K-1’] the Tc’s are generated by dividing the min-max range into a number of divisions, specified by the negative 3 element (or when positive or NaN, the number of divisions is set by :fallback_divisions:)

fallback_n

_CCT_FALLBACK_N, optional

Number of divisions the min-max range is divided into, in the fallback case in which unit==‘au’ and the 3e 4-vector element is NaN or positive.

resample_tc4_array

False, optional

If False: do not resample Tc’s of an ndarray input for tc4

else: divide min-max range in fallback_n intervals. Uses fallback_unit to determine the scale for the resampling.

wl

None, optional

Wavelength for Planckian spectrum generation.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

cieobs

_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used to convert Planckian spectra to chromaticity coordinates

lut_type_def

None, placeholder

Default lut (tuple key) to read from luts_dict.

luts_dict

None, optional

Dictionary of pre-calculated luts for various cspaces and cmf sets.

Must have structure `luts_dict[cspace][cieobs][lut_label]` with the lut part of a two-element list `[lut, lut_kwargs]`. It must contain at the top-level a key 'wl' containing the wavelengths of the Planckians used to generate the luts in this dictionary.

If None: the default dict for the mode is used

(e.g. `_CCT_LUT['ohno2014']['lut_type_def']`, for `mode=='ohno2014'`).

lut_vars

['T','uv','uvp','uvpp','iso-T-slope'], optional

Data the lut should contain. Must follow this order

and minimum should be ['T']

cspace,cspace_kwargs

Lists with the cspace and cspace_kwargs for which luts will be generated.

Default is single chromaticity diagram in _CCT_CSPACE.

ignore_unequal_wl

False, optional

If True: ignore any differences in the wavelengths used to calculate the lut (cfr. Planckians) from the luts_dict and the requested wavelengths in :wl:

lut_generator_fcn

_generate_lut, optional

Lets a user specify his own lut generation function (must output a list of 1 lut).

Default is the general function. There is a specific one for

Ohno's 2014 method as that one requires a different correction factor

for each lut for the parabolic solutions. This optimized value is specified in the second list index. (see `_generate_lut_ohno2014()`).

lut_generator_kwargs

{}, optional

Dict with keyword arguments specific to the (user) `lut_generator_fcn`.

(e.g. `{ 'f_corr':0.9991 }` for `_generate_lut_ohno2014()`)

Returns:**lut**

List with an ndarray with in the columns whatever is specified in

lut_vars (Tc and uv are always present!).

Default lut_vars = ['T','uv','uvp','uvpp','iso-T-slope']

- Tc: (in K)

- u,v: chromaticity coordinates of planckians

- u'v': chromaticity coordinates of 1st derivative of the planckians.

- u'',v'': chromaticity coordinates of 2nd derivative of the planckians.

- slope of isothermperature lines (calculated as in Robertson, 1968).

lut_kwargs

{}

Dictionary with additional parameters related to the generation of the

lut.

```
luxpy.color.cct._generate_tcs(tc4, uin=None, seamless_stitch=True, cct_max=100000000000.0,  
                               cct_min=550, fallback_unit='K-1', fallback_n=50, resample_ndarray=False)
```

Get an ndarray of Tc's obtained from a list or tuple of tc4 4-vectors (or ndarray).

Args:**tc4**

list or tuple of 4-vectors or ndarray.

If ndarray: return tc4 limited to a cct_min-cct_max range (do nothing else).

If list/tuple: e.g. (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,...) or (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,...,

bool::seamless_stitch)

When the last element of the list/tuple is a bool, then this specifies

how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements need to be stitched together. This overrides the seamless_stitch input argument.

Vector elements are:

[Tmin, Tmax inclusive, Tinterval(or number of intervals), unit]

Unit specifies unit of the Tc interval, i.e. it determines the

type of scale in which the spacing of the Tc are done.

Unit options are:

- '%': equal relative Tc spacing (in %, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i - 1)/T_i$).

- 'K' equal absolute Tc spacing (in K, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i - 1)$).

- '%-1': equal relative reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).

- 'K-1': equal absolute reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).

If the 'interval' element is negative, it actually represents

the number of intervals between Tmin, Tmax (included).

uin

None, optional

Unit of input Tmin, Tmax (by default it is assumed to be the same as the scale 'unit').

seamless_stitch

True, optional

Determines how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements are stitched together. Is overridden by the presence of a

bool as last list/tuple element in :tc4:.

For a seamless stitch, all units for all 4-vectors should be the same!!

cct_max

_CCT_MAX, optional

Limit Tc's to a maximum value of cct_max

cct_min

_CCT_MIN, optional

Limit Tc's to a minimum value of cct_max

fallback_unit

_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT, optional

Unit to fall back on when the input unit in tc4 (of first list) is 'au'.

As there is no common distancing of the unit types ['K','%', '%-1','K-1'] the Tc's are generated by dividing the min-max range into a number of divisions, specified by the negative 3 element (or when positive or NaN, the number of divisions is set by :fallback_divisions:)

fallback_n

_CCT_FALLBACK_N, optional

Number of divisions the min-max range is divided into, in the fallback case in which unit=='au' and the 3e 4-vector element is NaN or positive.

resample_ndarray

False, optional

If False: do not resample Tc's of an ndarray input for tc4

else: divide min-max range in fallback_n intervals. Uses fallback_unit to determine the scale for the resampling.

Returns:

tcs

ndarray with Tcs

```
luxpy.color.cct._generate_lut(tc4, uin=None, seamless_stitch=True, fallback_unit='K-1', fallback_n='K-1',
                             resample_ndarray=False, cct_max=100000000000.0, cct_min=550,
                             wl=None, cieobs='1931_2', lut_vars=['T', 'uv', 'uvp', 'uvpp', 'iso-T-slope'],
                             cspace='Yuv60', cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, **kwargs)
```

Get an ndarray LUT for Tc's obtained from a list or tuple of tc4 4-vectors (or ndarray).

Args:

tc4

list or tuple of 4-vectors or ndarray.

If ndarray: return tc4 limited to a cct_min-cct_max range (do nothing else).

If list/tuple: e.g. (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,...) or (tc4_1, tc4_2, tc4_3,..., bool::seamless_stitch)

When the last element of the list/tuple is a bool, then this specifies

how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements need to be stitched together. This overrides the seamless_stitch input argument.

Vector elements are:

[Tmin, Tmax inclusive, Tinterval(or number of intervals), unit]

Unit specifies unit of the Tc interval, i.e. it determines the type of scale in which the spacing of the Tc are done.

Unit options are:

- ‘%’: equal relative Tc spacing (in %, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)/(T_i - 1)$).
- ‘K’: equal absolute Tc spacing (in K, cfr. $(T_{i+1} - T_i)$).
- ‘%-1’: equal relative reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).
- ‘K-1’: equal absolute reciprocal Tc ($MK-1 = \text{mired}$).

If the ‘interval’ element is negative, it actually represents the number of intervals between Tmin, Tmax (included).

uin

None, optional

Unit of input Tmin, Tmax (by default it is assumed to be the same as the scale ‘unit’).

seamless_stitch

True, optional

Determines how the Tc arrays generated for each of the 4-vector elements are stitched together. Is overridden by the presence of a bool as last list/tuple element in :tc4:.

For a seamless stitch, all units for all 4-vectors should be the same!!

cct_max

_CCT_MAX, optional

Limit Tc’s to a maximum value of cct_max

cct_min

_CCT_MIN, optional

Limit Tc’s to a minimum value of cct_max

fallback_unit

_CCT_FALLBACK_UNIT, optional

Unit to fall back on when the input unit in tc4 (of first list) is ‘au’.

As there is no common distancing of the unit types [‘K’, ‘%’, ‘%-1’, ‘K-1’] the Tc’s are generated by dividing the min-max range into a number of divisions, specified by the negative 3 element (or when positive or NaN, the number of divisions is set by :fallback_divisions:)

fallback_n

_CCT_FALLBACK_N, optional

Number of divisions the min-max range is divided into, in the fallback case in which unit==‘au’ and the 3e 4-vector element is NaN or positive.

resample_tc4_array

False, optional

If False: do not resample Tc’s of an ndarray input for tc4

else: divide min-max range in fallback_n intervals. Uses fallback_unit to determine the scale for the resampling.

wl

None, optional

Wavelength for Planckian spectrum generation.

If None: use same wavelengths as CMFs in :cieobs:.

cieobs

[_CIEOBS] or list, optional

Generate a LUT for each one in the list.

If None: generate for all cmfs in _CMF.

lut_vars

['T','uv','uvp','uvpp','iso-T-slope'], optional

Data the lut should contain. Must follow this order

and minimum should be ['T']

cspace,cspace_kwargs

Lists with the cspace and cspace_kwargs for which luts will be generated.

Default is single chromaticity diagram in _CCT_CSPACE.

Returns:**lut**

List with an ndarray with in the columns whatever is specified in

lut_vars (Tc and uv are always present!).

Default lut_vars = ['T','uv','uvp','uvpp','iso-T-slope']

- Tc: (in K)

- u,v: chromaticity coordinates of planckians

- u'v': chromaticity coordinates of 1st derivative of the planckians.

- u'',v'': chromaticity coordinates of 2nd derivative of the planckians.

- slope of isothermperature lines (calculated as in Robertson, 1968).

lut_kwargs

{},

Dictionary with additional parameters related to the generation of the

lut.

```
luxpy.color.cct._generate_lut_ohno2014(lut, uin=None, seamless_stitch=True, fallback_unit='K-1',
                                       fallback_n=50, resample_ndarray=False,
                                       cct_max=100000000000.0, cct_min=550, luts_dict=None,
                                       lut_type_def=None, lut_vars=['T', 'uv'], cieobs='1931_2',
                                       cspace_str=None, wl=None, ignore_unequal_wl=False,
                                       lut_generator_fcn=<function _generate_lut>,
                                       lut_generator_kwargs={}, cspace='Yuv60',
                                       cspace_kwargs={'bwtf': {}, 'fwtf': {}}, f_corr=None,
                                       ignore_f_corr_is_None=False, ignore_wl_diff=False, **kwargs)
```

Lut generator function for ohno2014.

Args:

...

see docstring for _generate_lut

f_corr

Tc,x correction factor for the parabolic solution in Ohno2014.

If None, it will be recalculated (note that it depends on the lut) for increased accuracy.

ignore_f_corr_is_None

If True, ignore f_corr is None, i.e. don't re-calculate f_corr.

Returns:

lut

an ndarray with the lut

dict

a dictionary with the (re-optimized) value for f_corr and for ignore_f_cor_is_None.)

`luxpy.color.cct.xyz_to_cct_ohno2011(xyz)`

Calculate cct and Duv from CIE 1931 2° xyz following Ohno (2011).

Args:

xyz

ndarray with CIE 1931 2° X,Y,Z tristimulus values

Returns:

cct, duv

ndarrays with correlated color temperatures and distance to blackbody locus in CIE 1960 uv

References: 1. Ohno, Y. (2011). Calculation of CCT and Duv and Practical Conversion Formulae. CORM 2011 Conference, Gaithersburg, MD, May 3-5, 2011

4.4.4 cat/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `chromaticadaptation.py`

namespace `luxpy.cat`

cat: Module supporting chromatic adaptation transforms (corresponding colors)

_WHITE_POINT default adopted white point

_LA default luminance of the adaptation field

_MCATS default chromatic adaptation sensor spaces

- 'hpe': Hunt-Pointer-Estevéz: R. W. G. Hunt, The Reproduction of Colour: Sixth Edition, 6th ed. Chichester, UK: John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2004.
- 'cat02': from ciecam02: CIE159-2004, "A Colour Appearance Model for Color Management System: CIECAM02," CIE, Vienna, 2004.
- 'cat02-bs': cat02 adjusted to solve yellow-blue problem (last line = [0 0 1]): Brill MH, Süsstrunk S. Repairing gamut problems in CIECAM02: A progress report. Color Res Appl 2008;33(5), 424–426.
- 'cat02-jiang': cat02 modified to solve yb-problem + purple problem: Jun Jiang, Zhifeng Wang, M. Ronnier Luo, Manuel Melgosa, Michael H. Brill, Changjun Li, Optimum solution of the CIECAM02 yellow–blue and purple problems, Color Res Appl 2015: 40(5), 491-503.

- ‘kries’
- ‘judd-1945’: from CIE16-2004, Eq.4, a23 modified from 0.1 to 0.1020 for increased accuracy
- ‘bfd’: bradford transform : G. D. Finlayson and S. Susstrunk, “Spectral sharpening and the Bradford transform,” 2000, vol. Proceeding, pp. 236–242.
- ‘sharp’: sharp transform: S. Süssstrunk, J. Holm, and G. D. Finlayson, “Chromatic adaptation performance of different RGB sensors,” IS&T/SPIE Electronic Imaging 2001: Color Imaging, vol. 4300. San Jose, CA, January, pp. 172–183, 2001.
- ‘cmc’: C. Li, M. R. Luo, B. Rigg, and R. W. G. Hunt, “CMC 2000 chromatic adaptation transform: CMCCAT2000,” Color Res. Appl., vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 49–58, 2002.
- ‘ipt’: F. Ebner and M. D. Fairchild, “Development and testing of a color space (IPT) with improved hue uniformity,” in IS&T 6th Color Imaging Conference, 1998, pp. 8–13.
- ‘lms’:
- ‘bianco’: S. Bianco and R. Schettini, “Two new von Kries based chromatic adaptation transforms found by numerical optimization,” Color Res. Appl., vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 184–192, 2010.
- ‘bianco-pc’: S. Bianco and R. Schettini, “Two new von Kries based chromatic adaptation transforms found by numerical optimization,” Color Res. Appl., vol. 35, no. 3, pp. 184–192, 2010.
- ‘cat16’: C. Li, Z. Li, Z. Wang, Y. Xu, M. R. Luo, G. Cui, M. Melgosa, M. H. Brill, and M. Pointer, “Comprehensive color solutions: CAM16, CAT16, and CAM16-UCS,” Color Res. Appl., p. n/a–n/a.

check_dimensions() Check if dimensions of data and xyzw match.

get_transfer_function()

Calculate the chromatic adaptation diagonal matrix transfer function Dt.

Default = ‘vonkries’ (others: ‘rlab’, see Fairchild 1990)

smet2017_D()

Calculate the degree of adaptation based on chromaticity.

Smet, K.A.G.*, Zhai, Q., Luo, M.R., Hanselaer, P., (2017), Study of chromatic adaptation using memory color matches, Part II: colored illuminants. Opt. Express, 25(7), pp. 8350-8365

get_degree_of_adaptation()

Calculates the degree of adaptation.

D passes either right through or D is calculated following some D-function (Dtype) published in literature (cat02, cat16, cmccat, smet2017) or set manually.

parse_x1x2_parameters() local helper function that parses input parameters and makes them the target_shape for easy calculation

apply() Calculate corresponding colors by applying a von Kries chromatic adaptation transform (CAT), i.e. independent rescaling of ‘sensor sensitivity’ to data to adapt from current adaptation conditions (1) to the new conditions (2).

`luxpy.color.cat.check_dimensions(data, xyzw, caller='cat.apply()')`
Check if dimensions of data and xyzw match.

Does nothing when they do, but raises error if dimensions don't match.

Args:

data

ndarray with color data.

xyzw

ndarray with white point tristimulus values.

caller

str with caller function for error handling, optional

Returns:

returns

ndarray with input color data,

Raises error if dimensions don't match.

`luxpy.color.cat.get_transfer_function(cattype='vonkries', catmode='1>0>2', lmsw1=None,
lmsw2=None, lmsw0=array([[100, 100, 100]]), D10=1.0,
D20=1.0, La1=100.0, La2=100.0, La0=100.0)`

Calculate the chromatic adaptation diagonal matrix transfer function Dt.

Args:

cattype

'vonkries' (others: 'rlab', see Farchild 1990), optional

catmode

'1>0>2', optional

- '1>0>2': Two-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

- '1>0': One-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0.

- '0>2': One-step CAT

from baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

lmsw1

None, depending on :catmode: optional

lmsw2

None, depending on :catmode: optional

lmsw0

_WHITE_POINT, optional

D10

1.0, optional

Degree of adaptation for ill. 1 to ill. 0

D20

1.0, optional
Degree of adaptation for ill. 2 to ill. 0

La1

luxpy._LA, optional
Adapting luminance under ill. 1

La2

luxpy._LA, optional
Adapting luminance under ill. 2

La0

luxpy._LA, optional
Adapting luminance under baseline ill. 0

Returns:**Dt**

ndarray (diagonal matrix)

`luxpy.color.cat.get_degree_of_adaptation(Dtype=None, **kwargs)`

Calculates the degree of adaptation according to some function published in literature.

Args:**Dtype**

None, optional

If None: kwargs should contain 'D' with value.

If 'manual': kwargs should contain 'D' with value.

If 'cat02' or 'cat16': kwargs should contain keys 'F' and 'La'.

Calculate D according to CAT02 or CAT16 model:

$$D = F * (1 - (1/3.6) * \text{numpy.exp}((-La - 42)/92))$$

If 'cmc': kwargs should contain 'La', 'La0' (or 'La2') and 'order'

for 'order' = '1>0': 'La' is set La1 and 'La0' to La0.

for 'order' = '0>2': 'La' is set La0 and 'La0' to La1.

for 'order' = '1>2': 'La' is set La1 and 'La2' to La0.

D is calculated as follows:

$$D = 0.08 * \text{numpy.log10}(La1 + La0) + 0.76 - 0.45 * (La1 - La0) / (La1 + La0)$$

If 'smet2017': kwargs should contain 'xyzw' and 'Dmax'

(see Smet2017_D for more details).

If "'? user defined", then D is calculated by:

$$D = \text{ndarray}(\text{eval}(:\text{Dtype}:))$$

Returns:**D**

ndarray with degree of adaptation values.

Notes:

1. D passes either right through or D is calculated following some D-function (Dtype) published in literature.
2. D is limited to values between zero and one
3. If kwargs do not contain the required parameters, an exception is raised.

`luxpy.color.cat.smet2017_D(xyzw, Dmax=None)`

Calculate the degree of adaptation based on chromaticity following Smet et al. (2017)

Args:

xyzw

ndarray with white point data (CIE 1964 10° XYZs!!)

Dmax

None or float, optional

Defaults to 0.6539 (max D obtained under experimental conditions, but probably too low due to dark surround leading to incomplete chromatic adaptation even for neutral illuminants resulting in background luminance (fov~50°) of 760 cd/m²))

Returns:**D**

ndarray with degrees of adaptation

References: 1. Smet, K.A.G.*, Zhai, Q., Luo, M.R., Hanselaer, P., (2017), Study of chromatic adaptation using memory color matches, Part II: colored illuminants, Opt. Express, 25(7), pp. 8350-8365.

`luxpy.color.cat.parse_x1x2_parameters(x, target_shape, catmode, expand_2d_to_3d=None, default=[1.0, 1.0])`

Parse input parameters x and make them the target_shape for easy calculation.

Input in main function can now be a single value valid for all xyzw or an array with a different value for each xyzw.

Args:**x**

list[float, float] or ndarray

target_shape

tuple with shape information

catmode

'1>0>2', optional

- '1>0>2': Two-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

- '1>0': One-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0.

- '0>2': One-step CAT

from baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

expand_2d_to_3d

None, optional

[will be removed in future, serves no purpose]

Expand :x: from 2 to 3 dimensions.

default

[1.0,1.0], optional

Default values for :x:

Returns:**returns**

(ndarray, ndarray) for x10 and x20


```
luxpy.color.cat.apply(data, n_step=2, catmode=None, cattype='vonkries', xyzw1=None, xyzw2=None,
                      xyzw0=None, D=None, mcat=['cat02'], normxyz0=None, outtype='xyz', La=None,
                      F=None, Dtype=None)
```

Calculate corresponding colors by applying a von Kries chromatic adaptation transform (CAT), i.e. independent rescaling of ‘sensor sensitivity’ to data to adapt from current adaptation conditions (1) to the new conditions (2).

Args:

data

ndarray of tristimulus values (can be NxMx3)

n_step

2, optional

Number of step in CAT (1: 1-step, 2: 2-step)

catmode

None, optional

- None: use :n_step: to set mode: 1 = ‘1>2’, 2: ‘1>0>2’

- ‘1>0>2’: Two-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

- ‘1>2’: One-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to illuminant 2.

- ‘1>0’: One-step CAT

from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0.

- ‘0>2’: One-step CAT

from baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

cattype

‘vonkries’ (others: ‘rlab’, see Farchild 1990), optional

xyzw1

None, depending on :catmode: optional (can be Mx3)

xyzw2

None, depending on :catmode: optional (can be Mx3)

xyzw0

None, depending on :catmode: optional (can be Mx3)

D

None, optional

Degrees of adaptation. Defaults to [1.0, 1.0].

La

None, optional

Adapting luminances.

If None: xyz values are absolute or relative.

If not None: xyz are relative.

F

None, optional

Surround parameter(s) for CAT02/CAT16 calculations

(:Dtype: == ‘cat02’ or ‘cat16’)

Defaults to [1.0, 1.0].

Dtype

None, optional

Type of degree of adaptation function from literature

See `luxpy.cat.get_degree_of_adaptation()`

mcats

[_MCAT_DEFAULT], optional

List[str] or List[ndarray] of sensor space matrices for each

condition pair. If `len(:mcats) == 1`, the same matrix is used.

normxyz0

None, optional

Set of xyz tristimulus values to normalize the sensor space matrix to.

outtype

'xyz' or 'lms', optional

- 'xyz': return corresponding tristimulus values

- 'lms': return corresponding sensor space excitation values
(e.g. for further calculations)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with corresponding colors

Reference: 1. Smet, K. A. G., & Ma, S. (2020). Some concerns regarding the CAT16 chromatic adaptation transform. *Color Research & Application*, 45(1), 172–177.

```
luxpy.color.cat.apply_vonkries1(xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2, D=1, mcats=None, invmcats=None, in_type='xyz',  
                                out_type='xyz', use_Yw=False)
```

Apply a 1-step von kries chromatic adaptation transform.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with sample tristimulus or cat-sensor values

xyzw1

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 1

xyzw2

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 2

D

1, optional

Degree of chromatic adaptation

mcats

None, optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to `luxpy.cat._MCAT_DEFAULT`

- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options
(details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)

- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

invmdat

None, optional

Pre-calculated inverse mcat.

If None: calculate inverse of mcat.

in_type

'xyz', optional

Input type ('xyz', 'rgb') of data in xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2

out_type

'xyz', optional

Output type ('xyz', 'rgb') of corresponding colors

use_Yw

False, optional

Use CAT version with Yw factors included (but this results in potential wrong predictions, see Smet & Ma (2020)).

Returns:

xyzc

ndarray with corresponding colors.

Reference: 1. Smet, K. A. G., & Ma, S. (2020). Some concerns regarding the CAT16 chromatic adaptation transform. *Color Research & Application*, 45(1), 172–177.

`luxpy.color.cat.apply_vonkries2(xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2, xyzw0=None, D=1, mcat=None, invmdat=None, in_type='xyz', out_type='xyz', use_Yw=False)`

Apply a 2-step von kries chromatic adaptation transform.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with sample tristimulus or cat-sensor values

xyzw1

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 1

xyzw2

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 2

xyzw0

None, optional

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of baseline illuminant 0

None: defaults to EEW.

D

[1,1], optional

Degree of chromatic adaptations (Ill.1->Ill.0, Ill.2->Ill.0)

mcats

None, optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to `luxpy.cat._MCAT_DEFAULT`

- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options (details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

invmdcat

None, optional
Pre-calculated inverse mcat.
If None: calculate inverse of mcat.

in_type

'xyz', optional
Input type ('xyz', 'rgb') of data in xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2

out_type

'xyz', optional
Output type ('xyz', 'rgb') of corresponding colors

use_Yw

False, optional
Use CAT version with Yw factors included (but this results in potential wrong predictions, see Smet & Ma (2020)).

Returns:**xyzc**

ndarray with corresponding colors.

Reference: 1. Smet, K. A. G., & Ma, S. (2020). Some concerns regarding the CAT16 chromatic adaptation transform. *Color Research & Application*, 45(1), 172–177.

`luxpy.color.cat.apply_vonkries(xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2, xyzw0=None, D=1, n_step=2, catmode='l>0>2', mcat=None, invmdcat=None, in_type='xyz', out_type='xyz', use_Yw=False)`

Apply a 1-step or 2-step von kries chromatic adaptation transform.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with sample tristimulus or cat-sensor values

xyzw1

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 1

xyzw2

ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of illuminant 2

xyzw0

None, optional
ndarray with white point tristimulus or cat-sensor values of baseline illuminant 0
None: defaults to EEW.

D

[1,1], optional
Degree of chromatic adaptations (III.1→III.0, III.2→III.0)

n_step

2, optional
Number of step in CAT (1: 1-step, 2: 2-step)

catmode

None, optional

- None: use :n_step: to set mode: 1 = '1>2', 2: '1>0>2'
- '1>0>2': Two-step CAT
from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.
- '1>2': One-step CAT
from illuminant 1 to illuminant 2.
- '1>0': One-step CAT
from illuminant 1 to baseline illuminant 0.
- '0>2': One-step CAT
from baseline illuminant 0 to illuminant 2.

mcats

None, optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to luxpy.cat._MCAT_DEFAULT
- str: see see luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys() for options
(details on type, ?luxpy.cat)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

invmcats

None, optional

Pre-calculated inverse mcats.

If None: calculate inverse of mcats.

in_type

'xyz', optional

Input type ('xyz', 'rgb') of data in xyz, xyzw1, xyzw2

out_type

'xyz', optional

Output type ('xyz', 'rgb') of corresponding colors

use_Yw

False, optional

Use CAT version with Yw factors included (but this results in potential wrong predictions, see Smet & Ma (2020)).

Returns:

xyzc

ndarray with corresponding colors.

Reference: 1. Smet, K. A. G., & Ma, S. (2020). Some concerns regarding the CAT16 chromatic adaptation transform. *Color Research & Application*, 45(1), 172–177.

`luxpy.color.cat.apply_ciecat94(xyz, xyzw, xyzwr=None, E=1000, Er=1000, Yb=20, D=1, cat94_old=True)`
Calculate corresponding color tristimulus values using the CIECAT94 chromatic adaptation transform.

Args:

xyz

ndarray with sample 1931 2° XYZ tristimulus values under the test illuminant

xyzw

ndarray with white point tristimulus values of the test illuminant

xyzwr

None, optional

ndarray with white point tristimulus values of the reference illuminant

None defaults to D65.

E

100, optional

Illuminance (lx) of test illumination

Er

63.66, optional

Illuminance (lx) of the reference illumination

Yb

20, optional

Relative luminance of the adaptation field (background)

D

1, optional

Degree of chromatic adaptation.

For object colours $D = 1$,

and for luminous colours (typically displays) $D=0$

Returns:

xyzc

ndarray with corresponding tristimulus values.

Reference:

1. CIE160-2004. (2004). A review of chromatic adaptation transforms (Vols. CIE160-200). CIE.

4.4.5 cam/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `colorappearancemodels.py`
- `helpers.py`
- `utils.py`
- `ciecam02.py`
- `cam02ucs.py`
- `ciecam16.py`
- `cam16ucs.py`
- `cam15u`
- `sww2016.py`
- `cam18sl.py`

- camjabz.py
- zcam.py
- cmf_translator_sww2021

namespace luxpy.cam

cam: sub-package with color appearance models

_UNIQUE_HUE_DATA

database of unique hues with corresponding
Hue quadratures and eccentricity factors
for ciecam02, ciecam16, ciecam97s, cam15u, cam18sl)

_SURROUND_PARAMETERS

database of surround param. c, Nc, F and FLL
for ciecam02, ciecam16, ciecam97s and cam15u.

_NAKA_RUSHTON_PARAMETERS

database with parameters (n, sig, scaling and noise)
for the Naka-Rushton function:
 $NK(x) = \text{sign}(x) * \text{scaling} * ((\text{abs}(x)**n) / ((\text{abs}(x)**n) + (\text{sig**n}))) + \text{noise}$

_CAM_UCS_PARAMETERS

database with parameters specifying the conversion
from ciecamX to:
camXucs (uniform color space),
camXlcd (large color diff.),
camXscd (small color diff).

_CAM15U_PARAMETERS database with CAM15u model parameters.

_CAM_SWW16_PARAMETERS cam_sww16 model parameters.

_CAM18SL_PARAMETERS database with CAM18sl model parameters

_CAM_DEFAULT_WHITE_POINT Default internal reference white point (xyz)

_CAM_DEFAULT_CONDITIONS Default CAM model parameters for model.

_CAM_AXES dict with list[str,str,str] containing axis labels of defined cspaces.

deltaH() Compute a hue difference, $dH = 2 * C1 * C2 * \sin(dh/2)$.

naka_rushton() applies a Naka-Rushton function to the input

hue_angle() calculates a positive hue angle

hue_quadrature() calculates the Hue quadrature from the hue.

ciecam02()

calculates ciecam02 output
N. Moroney, M. D. Fairchild, R. W. G. Hunt, C. Li, M. R. Luo, and T. Newman, "The CIECAM02 color appearance model," IS&T/SID Tenth Color Imaging Conference. p. 23, 2002.

cam16()

calculates cam16 output

C. Li, Z. Li, Z. Wang, Y. Xu, M. R. Luo, G. Cui, M. Melgosa, M. H. Brill, and M. Pointer, “Comprehensive color solutions: CAM16, CAT16, and CAM16-UCS,” *Color Res. Appl.*, p. n/a–n/a.

cam02ucs()

calculates ucs (or lcd, scd) output based on ciecam02
(forward + inverse available)

M. R. Luo, G. Cui, and C. Li, “Uniform colour spaces based on CIECAM02 colour appearance model,” *Color Res. Appl.*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 320–330, 2006.

cam16ucs()

calculates ucs (or lcd, scd) output based on cam16
(forward + inverse available)

C. Li, Z. Li, Z. Wang, Y. Xu, M. R. Luo, G. Cui, M. Melgosa, M. H. Brill, and M. Pointer, “Comprehensive color solutions: CAM16, CAT16, and CAM16-UCS,” *Color Res. Appl.*

cam15u()

calculates the output for the CAM15u model for self-luminous unrelated stimuli.

M. Withouck, K. A. G. Smet, W. R. Ryckaert, and P. Hanselaer, “Experimental driven modelling of the color appearance of unrelated self-luminous stimuli: CAM15u,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 12045–12064, 2015.

M. Withouck, K. A. G. Smet, and P. Hanselaer, (2015), “Brightness prediction of different sized unrelated self-luminous stimuli,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 10, pp. 13455–13466.

cam_sww16()

A simple principled color appearance model based on a mapping of the Munsell color system.

Smet, K. A. G., Webster, M. A., & Whitehead, L. A. (2016). “A simple principled approach for modeling and understanding uniform color metrics.” *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 33(3), A319–A331.

cam18sl()

calculates the output for the CAM18sl model for self-luminous related stimuli.

Hermans, S., Smet, K. A. G., & Hanselaer, P. (2018). “Color appearance model for self-luminous stimuli.” *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 35(12), 2000–2009.

camXucs() Wraps ciecam02(), ciecam16(), cam02ucs(), cam16ucs().

specific wrappers in the ‘xyz_to_cspace()’ and ‘cpsace_to_xyz()’ format

‘xyz_to_jabM_ciecam02’, ‘jabM_ciecam02_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabC_ciecam02’, ‘jabC_ciecam02_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabM_ciecam16’, ‘jabM_ciecam16_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabC_ciecam16’, ‘jabC_ciecam16_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabz’, ‘jabz_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabM_camjabz’, ‘jabM_camjabz_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jabC_camjabz’, ‘jabC_camjabz_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jab_cam02ucs’, ‘jab_cam02ucs_to_xyz’,
‘xyz_to_jab_cam02lcd’, ‘jab_cam02lcd_to_xyz’,


```

'xyz_to_jab_cam02scd', 'jab_cam02scd_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_jab_cam16ucs', 'jab_cam16ucs_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_jab_cam16lcd', 'jab_cam16lcd_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_jab_cam16scd', 'jab_cam16scd_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_qabW_cam15u', 'qabW_cam15u_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_lab_cam_sww16', 'lab_cam_sww16_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_qabM_cam18sl', 'qabM_cam18sl_to_xyz',
'xyz_to_qabS_cam18sl', 'qabS_cam18sl_to_xyz',

```

- `_update_parameter_dict()`** Get parameter dict and update with values in args dict
- `_setup_default_adaptation_field()`** Setup a default illuminant adaptation field with $L_w = 100 \text{ cd/m}^2$ for selected CIE observer.
- `_massage_input_and_init_output()`** Redimension input data to ensure most they have the appropriate sizes for easy and efficient looping.
- `_massage_output_data_to_original_shape()`** Massage output data to restore original shape of original CAM input.
- `_get_absolute_xyz_xyzw()`** Calculate absolute xyz tristimulus values of stimulus and white point from spectral input or convert relative xyz values to absolute ones.
- `_simple_cam()`** An example CAM illustration the usage of the functions in luxpy.cam.helpers

Module for CAM “front-end” cmf adaptation

`translate_cmfl_to_cmfs()`

Using smooth RGB primaries, translate input data (spectral or tristimulus) for an individual observer to the expected tristimulus values for a standard observer.

`get_conversion_matrix()`

Using smooth RGB primaries, get the ‘translator’ matrix to convert tristimulus values calculated using an individual observer’s color matching functions (cmfs) to those calculated using the cmfs of a standard observer.

`get_rgb_smooth_prims()` Get smooth R, G, B primaries with specified wavelength range

`_R, _G, _B` precalculated smooth primaries with [360,830,1] wavelength range.

`luxpy.color.cam.hue_angle(a, b, htype='deg')`

Calculate positive hue angle (0° - 360° or $0 - 2\pi$ rad.) from opponent signals a and b.

Args:

a

ndarray of a-coordinates

b

ndarray of b-coordinates

htype

‘deg’ or ‘rad’, optional

- ‘deg’: hue angle between 0° and 360°

- ‘rad’: hue angle between 0 and 2π radians

Returns:

returns

ndarray of positive hue angles.

`luxpy.color.cam.naka_rushton(data, sig=2.0, n=0.73, scaling=1.0, noise=0.0, forward=True)`

Apply a Naka-Rushton response compression (n) and an adaptive shift (sig).

$$NK(x) = \text{sign}(x) * \text{scaling} * ((\text{abs}(x)**n) / ((\text{abs}(x)**n) + (\text{sig**n}))) + \text{noise}$$

Args:**data**

float or ndarray

sig

2.0, optional

Semi-saturation constant. Value for which $NK(:data:)$ is 1/2

n

0.73, optional

Compression power.

scaling

1.0, optional

Maximum value of NK-function.

noise

0.0, optional

Cone excitation noise.

forward

True, optional

True: do $NK(x)$

False: do $NK(x)**(-1)$.

Returns:**returns**

float or ndarray with NK-(de)compressed input :x:

`luxpy.color.cam.deltaH(h1, C1, h2=None, C2=None, htype='deg')`

Compute a hue difference, $dH = 2 * C1 * C2 * \sin(dh/2)$

Args:**h1**

hue for sample 1 (or hue difference if h2 is None)

C1

chroma of sample 1 (or prod $C1 * C2$ if C2 is None)

h2

hue angle of sample 2 (if None, then h1 contains a hue difference)

C2

chroma of sample 2

h_{type}

‘deg’ or ‘rad’, optional

- ‘deg’: hue angle between 0° and 360°
- ‘rad’: hue angle between 0 and 2pi radians

Returns:**returns**

ndarray of deltaH values.

`luxpy.color.cam.hue_quadrature(h, unique_hue_data=None, forward=True)`

Get hue quadrature H from hue h.

Args:**h**

float or ndarray [(N,) or (N,1)] with:

- hue angle data in degrees (!) if forward == True.
- Hue quadrature data if forward = False

unique_hue data

None or dict, optional

- None: defaults to:
 - { ‘hues’: ‘red yellow green blue red’.split(),
 - ‘i’: np.arange(5.0),
 - ‘hi’:[20.14, 90.0, 164.25,237.53,380.14],
 - ‘ei’:[0.8,0.7,1.0,1.2,0.8],
 - ‘Hi’:[0.0,100.0,200.0,300.0,400.0]}
- dict: user specified unique hue data
(same structure as above)

forward

True, optional

If true: input h is hue angle, else it is Hue quadrature

Returns:**H**

ndarray of Hue quadrature value(s) (forward == True) or of hue angle values(s) (forward == False).

`luxpy.color.cam._update_parameter_dict(args, parameters={}, cieobs='2006_10',
match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs=False,
Mxyz2lms_whitepoint=None)`

Get parameter dict and update with values in args dict.

Also replace the xyz-to-lms conversion matrix with the one corresponding to cieobs and normalize it to illuminant E.

Args:**args**

dictionary with updated values.

(get by placing ‘args = locals().copy()’ immediately after the start of the function from which the update is called, see `_simple_cam()` code for an example.)

parameters

dictionary with all (adjustable) parameter values used by the model

cieobs

String with the CIE observer CMFs (one of `_CMF['types']`) of the input data

Is used to get the `Mxyz2lms` matrix when `match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs == True`)

match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs

False, optional

If False: keep the `Mxyz2lms` in the parameters dict

Mxyz2lms_whitepoint

None, optional

If not None: update the `Mxyz2lms` key in the parameters dict so that the conversion matrix is the one in `_CMF[cieobs]['M']`, in other such that it matches the `cieobs` of the input data.

Returns:**parameters**

updated dictionary with model parameters for further use in the CAM.

Notes: For an example on the use, see code `_simple_cam()` (type: `_simple_cam??`)

```
luxpy.color.cam._setup_default_adaptation_field(dataw=None, Lw=100, cie_illuminant='D65',  
                                                inputtype='xyz', relative=True, cieobs='2006_10')
```

Setup a default illuminant adaptation field with $L_w = 100 \text{ cd/m}^2$ for selected CIE observer.

Args:**dataw**

None or ndarray, optional

Input tristimulus values or spectral data of white point.

None defaults to the use of the illuminant specified in `:cie_illuminant:`.

cie_illuminant

'D65', optional

String corresponding to one of the illuminants (keys)

in `luxpy._CIE_ILLUMINANT`

If ndarray, then use this one.

This is ONLY USED WHEN `dataw` is NONE !!!

Lw

100.0, optional

Luminance (cd/m^2) of white point.

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional

Specifies the type of input:

tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

relative

True or False, optional

True: xyz tristimulus values are relative ($Y_w = 100$)

cieobs

`_CAM_DEFAULT_CIEOBS`, optional
 CMF set to use to perform calculations where spectral data
 is involved (`inputtype == 'spd'`; `dataw = None`)
 Other options: see `luxpy._CMF['types']`

Returns:**dataw**

Ndarray with default adaptation field data (spectral or xyz)

Notes: For an example on the use, see code `_simple_cam()` (type: `_simple_cam??`)

`luxpy.color.cam._message_input_and_init_output` (*data*, *dataw*, *inputtype*='xyz', *direction*='forward',
n_out=3)

Redimension input data to ensure most they have the appropriate sizes for easy and efficient looping. || 1. Convert data and dataw to atleast_2d ndarrays | 2. Make axis 1 of dataw have 'same' dimensions as data | 3. Make dataw have same lights source axis size as data | 4. Flip light source axis to axis=0 for efficient looping | 5. Initialize output array camout to 'same' shape as data but with `camout.shape[-1] == n_out`

Args:**data**

ndarray with input tristimulus values
 or spectral data
 or input color appearance correlates
 Can be of shape: (N [, xM], x 3), whereby:
 N refers to samples and M refers to light sources.
 Note that for spectral input shape is (N x (M+1) x wl)

dataw

None or ndarray, optional
 Input tristimulus values or spectral data of white point.
 None defaults to the use of CIE illuminant C.

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional
 Specifies the type of input:
 tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

'forward' or 'inverse', optional
 -'forward': xyz -> cam
 -'inverse': cam -> xyz

n_out

3, optional
 output size of last dimension of camout
 (e.g. `n_out=3` for j,a,b output or `n_out = 5` for J,M,h,a,b output)

Returns:**data**

ndarray with reshaped data

dataw

ndarray with reshaped dataw

camout

NaN filled ndarray for output of CAMv (`camout.shape[-1] == Nout`)

originalshape

original shape of data

Notes: For an example on the use, see code `_simple_cam()` (type: `_simple_cam??`)

`luxpy.color.cam._message_output_data_to_original_shape(data, originalshape)`

Message output data to restore original shape of original CAM input.

Notes: For an example on the use, see code `_simple_cam()` (type: `_simple_cam??`)

`luxpy.color.cam._get_absolute_xyz_xyzw(data, dataw, i=0, Lw=100, direction='forward',
cieobs='2006_10', inputtype='xyz', relative=True)`

Calculate absolute xyz tristimulus values of stimulus and white point from spectral input or convert relative xyz values to absolute ones.

Args:**data**

ndarray with input tristimulus values

or spectral data

or input color appearance correlates

Can be of shape: (N [, xM], x 3), whereby:

N refers to samples and M refers to light sources.

Note that for spectral input shape is (N x (M+1) x wl)

dataw

None or ndarray, optional

Input tristimulus values or spectral data of white point.

None defaults to the use of CIE illuminant C.

i

0, optional

row number in data and dataw ndarrays

(for loops across illuminant dimension after dimension reshape
with `_message_output_data_to_original_shape`).

Lw

100.0, optional

Luminance (cd/m^2) of white point.

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional

Specifies the type of input:

tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

'forward' or 'inverse', optional

- 'forward': xyz -> cam

- 'inverse': cam -> xyz

relative

True or False, optional

True: xyz tristimulus values are relative ($Y_w = 100$)

cieobs

`_CAM_DEFAULT_CIEOBS`, optional

CMF set to use to perform calculations where spectral data is involved (`inputtype == 'spd'`; `dataw = None`)

Other options: see `luxpy._CMF['types']`

Returns:**xyzt**

in forward mode : ndarray with relative or absolute sample xyz for `data[i]`

in inverse mode: None

xyzwi

ndarray with relative or absolute white point for `dataw[i]`

xyzw_abs

ndarray with absolute xyz for white point for `dataw[i]`

Notes: For an example on the use, see code `_simple_cam()` (type: `_simple_cam??`)

```
luxpy.color.cam._simple_cam(data, dataw=None, Lw=100.0, relative=True, inputtype='xyz',
                           direction='forward', cie_illuminant='D65', parameters={'Mxyz2lms':
                           array([[0.38971, 0.68898, - 0.07868], [- 0.22981, 1.1834, 0.04641], [0.0, 0.0,
                           1.0]]), 'cA': 1, 'ca': array([1, - 1, 0]), 'cb': array([0.16667, 0.16667, -
                           0.33333]), 'n': 0.3333333333333333}, cieobs='2006_10',
                           match_to_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs=True)
```

An example CAM illustration the usage of the functions in `luxpy.cam.helpers`

Note that this example uses NO chromatic adaptation
and SIMPLE compression, opponent and correlate processing.
THIS IS ONLY FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES !!!

Args:**data**

ndarray with input:

- tristimulus values

or

- spectral data

or

- input color appearance correlates

Can be of shape: (N [, xM], x 3), whereby:

N refers to samples and M refers to light sources.

Note that for spectral input shape is (N x (M+1) x wl)

dataw

None or ndarray, optional

Input tristimulus values or spectral data of white point.

None defaults to the use of `:cie_illuminant`:

cie_illuminant

'D65', optional

String corresponding to one of the illuminants (keys)

in luxpy._CIE_ILLUMINANT

If ndarray, then use this one.

This is ONLY USED WHEN dataw is NONE !!!

Lw

100.0, optional

Luminance (cd/m^2) of white point.

relative

True or False, optional

True: data and dataw input is relative (i.e. $Y_w = 100$)

parameters

```
{ 'cA': 1, 'ca': np.array([1,-1,0]), 'cb': (1/3)*np.array([0.5,0.5,-1]),  
  'n': 1/3, 'Mxyz2lms': _CMF['1931_2']['M'].copy() }
```

Dict with model parameters

(For illustration purposes of match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs,
the conversion matrix luxpy._CMF['1931_2']['M'] does NOT match
the default observer specification of the input data in :cieobs: !!!)

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional

Specifies the type of input:

tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

'forward' or 'inverse', optional

- 'forward': xyz -> cam

- 'inverse': cam -> xyz

cieobs

'2006_10', optional

CMF set to use to perform calculations where spectral data
is involved (inputtype == 'spd'; dataw = None)

Other options: see luxpy._CMF['types']

match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs

True, optional

When changing to a different CIE observer, change the xyz_to_lms
matrix to the one corresponding to that observer.

Set to False to keep the one in the parameter dict!

Returns:

returns

ndarray with:

- color appearance correlates (:direction: == 'forward')

or

- XYZ tristimulus values (:direction: == 'inverse')


```
luxpy.color.cam.ciecam02(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None, outin='J,aM,bM',
                           conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None, unique_hue_data=None,
                           forward=True, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False, mcat='cat02')
```

Run CIECAM02 color appearance model in forward or backward modes.

Args:

data

ndarray with relative sample xyz values (forward mode) or J'a'b' coordinates (inverse mode)

xyzw

ndarray with relative white point tristimulus values

Yw

None, optional

Luminance factor of white point.

If None: xyz (in data) and xyzw are entered as relative tristimulus values (normalized to Yw = 100).

If not None: input tristimulus are absolute and Yw is used to rescale the absolute values to relative ones (relative to a reference perfect white diffuser with Ywr = 100).

Yw can be < 100 for e.g. paper as white point. If Yw is None, it is assumed that the relative Y-tristimulus value in xyzw represents the luminance factor Yw.

conditions

None, optional

Dictionary with viewing condition parameters for:

La, Yb, D and surround.

surround can contain:

- str (options: 'avg','dim','dark') or
- dict with keys c, Nc, F.

None results in:

```
{ 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround':'avg' }
```

naka_rushton_parameters

None, optional

If None: use _NAKA_RUSHTON_PARAMETERS

unique_hue_data

None, optional

If None: use _UNIQUE_HUE_DATA

forward

True, optional

If True: run in CAM in forward mode, else: inverse mode.

outin

'J,aM,bM', optional

String with requested output (e.g. "J,aM,bM,M,h") [Forward mode]

- attributes: 'J': lightness, 'Q': brightness,
 'M': colorfulness, 'C': chroma, 's': saturation,
 'h': hue angle, 'H': hue quadrature/composition,
String with inputs in data [inverse mode].
Input must have data.shape[-1]==3 and last dim of data must have
the following structure for inverse mode:
 - * data[...,0] = J or Q,
 - * data[...,1:] = (aM,bM) or (aC,bC) or (aS,bS) or (M,h) or (C, h), ...

yellowbluepurplecorrect

False, optional

If False: don't correct for yellow-blue and purple problems in ciecam02.

If 'brill-suss':

for yellow-blue problem, see:

- Brill [Color Res Appl, 2006; 31, 142-145] and
- Brill and Süssstrunk [Color Res Appl, 2008; 33, 424-426]

If 'jiang-luo':

for yellow-blue problem + purple line problem, see:

- Jiang, Jun et al. [Color Res Appl 2015: 40(5), 491-503]

mcat

'cat02', optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to 'cat02'
 (others e.g. 'cat02-bs', 'cat02-jiang',
 all trying to correct gamut problems of original cat02 matrix)
- str: see see luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys() for options
 (details on type, ?luxpy.cat)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

Returns:**camout**

ndarray with color appearance correlates (forward mode)

or

XYZ tristimulus values (inverse mode)

References: 1. N. Moroney, M. D. Fairchild, R. W. G. Hunt, C. Li, M. R. Luo, and T. Newman, (2002), "The CIECAM02 color appearance model," IS&T/SID Tenth Color Imaging Conference. p. 23, 2002.

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabM_ciecam02(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,  
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,  
                                     unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False,  
                                     mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam02 forward mode with J,aM,bM output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.ciecam02

```
luxpy.color.cam.jabM_ciecam02_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False,
                                     mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam02 inverse mode with J,aM,bM input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.ciecam02

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabC_ciecam02(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False,
                                     mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam02 forward mode with J,aC,bC output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.ciecam02

```
luxpy.color.cam.jabC_ciecam02_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False,
                                     mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam02 inverse mode with J,aC,bC input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.ciecam02

```
luxpy.color.cam.cam02ucs(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None, conditions=None,
                        naka_rushton_parameters=None, unique_hue_data=None, ucstype='ucs',
                        forward=True, yellowbluepurplecorrect=False, mcat='cat02')
```

Run the CAM02-UCS[-LCD,-SDC] color appearance difference model in forward or backward modes.

Args:

data

ndarray with sample xyz values (forward mode) or J'a'b' coordinates (inverse mode)

xyzw

ndarray with white point tristimulus values

conditions

None, optional

Dictionary with viewing conditions.

None results in:

```
{ 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround': 'avg' }
```

For more info see luxpy.cam.ciecam02()?

naka_rushton_parameters

None, optional

If None: use `_NAKA_RUSHTON_PARAMETERS`

unique_hue_data

None, optional

If None: use `_UNIQUE_HUE_DATA`

ucstype

'ucs', optional

String with type of color difference appearance space

options: 'ucs', 'scd', 'lcd'

forward

True, optional

If True: run in CAM in forward mode, else: inverse mode.

yellowbluepurplecorrect

False, optional

If False: don't correct for yellow-blue and purple problems in ciecam02.

If 'brill-suss':

for yellow-blue problem, see:

- Brill [Color Res Appl, 2006; 31, 142-145] and
- Brill and Süssstrunk [Color Res Appl, 2008; 33, 424-426]

If 'jiang-luo':

for yellow-blue problem + purple line problem, see:

- Jiang, Jun et al. [Color Res Appl 2015: 40(5), 491-503]

mcats

'cat02', optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to 'cat02'
(others e.g. 'cat02-bs', 'cat02-jiang',
all trying to correct gamut problems of original cat02 matrix)
- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options
(details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

Returns:

camout

ndarray with J'a'b' coordinates (forward mode)

or

XYZ tristimulus values (inverse mode)

References: 1. M.R. Luo, G. Cui, and C. Li, 'Uniform colour spaces based on CIECAM02 colour appearance model,' Color Res. Appl., vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 320–330, 2006.

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam02ucs(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,  
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,  
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,  
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs forward mode with J,aM,bM output.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs`

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam02ucs_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs inverse mode with J,aM,bM input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam02lcd(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs forward mode with J,aMp,bMp output and ucstype = lcd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam02lcd_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs inverse mode with J,aMp,bMp input and ucstype = lcd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam02scd(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs forward mode with J,aMp,bMp output and ucstype = scd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam02scd_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None,
                                   mcat='cat02', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam02ucs inverse mode with J,aMp,bMp input and ucstype = scd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam02ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.ciecam16(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None, outin='J,aM,bM',
                        conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None, unique_hue_data=None,
                        forward=True, mcat='cat16')
```

Run CIECAM16 color appearance model in forward or backward modes.

Args:**data**

ndarray with relative sample xyz values (forward mode) or J'a'b' coordinates (inverse mode)

xyzw

ndarray with relative white point tristimulus values

Yw

None, optional

Luminance factor of white point.

If None: xyz (in data) and xyzw are entered as relative tristimulus values (normalized to $Y_w = 100$).

If not None: input tristimulus are absolute and Yw is used to rescale the absolute values to relative ones (relative to a reference perfect white diffuser with $Y_{wr} = 100$).

Yw can be < 100 for e.g. paper as white point. If Yw is None, it is assumed that the relative Y-tristimulus value in xyzw represents the luminance factor Yw.

conditions

None, optional

Dictionary with viewing condition parameters for:

La, Yb, D and surround.

surround can contain:

- str (options: 'avg', 'dim', 'dark') or
- dict with keys c, Nc, F.

None results in:

{ 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround':'avg' }

naka_rushton_parameters

None, optional

If None: use `_NAKA_RUSHTON_PARAMETERS`

unique_hue_data

None, optional

If None: use `_UNIQUE_HUE_DATA`

forward

True, optional

If True: run in CAM in forward mode, else: inverse mode.

outin

'J,aM,bM', optional

String with requested output (e.g. "J,aM,bM,M,h") [Forward mode]

- attributes: 'J': lightness, 'Q': brightness,

'M': colorfulness, 'C': chroma, 's': saturation,

'h': hue angle, 'H': hue quadrature/composition,

String with inputs in data [inverse mode].

Input must have `data.shape[-1]==3` and last dim of data must have the following structure for inverse mode:

- * `data[...0]` = J or Q,
- * `data[...1:]` = (aM,bM) or (aC,bC) or (aS,bS) or (M,h) or (C, h), ...

mcat

'cat16', optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to 'cat16'
- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options
(details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

Returns:

camout

ndarray with color appearance correlates (forward mode)

or

XYZ tristimulus values (inverse mode)

References: 1. C. Li, Z. Li, Z. Wang, Y. Xu, M. R. Luo, G. Cui, M. Melgosa, M. H. Brill, and M. Pointer, (2017), "Comprehensive color solutions: CAM16, CAT16, and CAM16-UCS," Color Res. Appl., p. n/a–n/a.

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabM_ciecam16(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam16 forward mode with J,aM,bM output.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.ciecam16`

```
luxpy.color.cam.jabM_ciecam16_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam16 inverse mode with J,aM,bM input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.ciecam16`

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabC_ciecam16(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam16 forward mode with J,aC,bC output.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.ciecam16`

```
luxpy.color.cam.jabC_ciecam16_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                     conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                     unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for ciecam16 inverse mode with J,aC,bC input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.ciecam16`

```
luxpy.color.cam.cam16ucs(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None, conditions=None,  
                          naka_rushton_parameters=None, unique_hue_data=None, ucstype='ucs',  
                          forward=True, mcat='cat16')
```

Run the CAM16-UCS[-LCD,-SDC] color appearance difference model in forward or backward modes.

Args:

data

ndarray with sample xyz values (forward mode) or J'a'b' coordinates (inverse mode)

xyzw

ndarray with white point tristimulus values

conditions

None, optional

Dictionary with viewing conditions.

None results in:

{ 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround': 'avg' }

For more info see `luxpy.cam.ciecam16()`

naka_rushton_parameters

None, optional

If None: use `_NAKA_RUSHTON_PARAMETERS`

unique_hue_data

None, optional

If None: use `_UNIQUE_HUE_DATA`

ucstype

'ucs', optional

String with type of color difference appearance space

options: 'ucs', 'scd', 'lcd'

forward

True, optional

If True: run in CAM in forward mode, else: inverse mode.

mcat

'cat16', optional

Specifies CAT sensor space.

- options:

- None defaults to 'cat16'

- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options
(details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)

- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

Returns:

camout

ndarray with J'a'b' coordinates (forward mode)

or

XYZ tristimulus values (inverse mode)

References: 1. M.R. Luo, G. Cui, and C. Li, ‘Uniform colour spaces based on CIECAM02 colour appearance model,’ Color Res. Appl., vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 320–330, 2006.

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam16ucs(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs forward mode with J,aM,bM output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam16ucs_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs inverse mode with J,aM,bM input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam16lcd(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs forward mode with J,aMp,bMp output and ucstype = lcd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam16lcd_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs inverse mode with J,aMp,bMp input and ucstype = lcd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jab_cam16scd(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs forward mode with J,aMp,bMp output and ucstype = scd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.jab_cam16scd_to_xyz(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None,
                                   conditions=None, naka_rushton_parameters=None,
                                   unique_hue_data=None, mcat='cat16', **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for cam16ucs inverse mode with J,aMp,bMp input and ucstype = scd.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam16ucs

```
luxpy.color.cam.zcam(data, xyzw=None, outin='J,aM,bM', cieobs='1931_2', conditions=None, forward=True,
                    mcat='cat02', apply_cat_to_whitepoint=False, **kwargs)
```

Run the Jz,az,bz based color appearance model in forward or backward modes.

Args:

data

ndarray with relative sample xyz values (forward mode) or J'a'b' coordinates (inverse mode)

xyzw

ndarray with relative white point tristimulus values
None defaults to D65

cieobs

_CIEOBS, optional
CMF set to use when calculating :xyzw: if this is None.

conditions

None, optional
Dictionary with viewing condition parameters for:
La, Yb, D and surround.
surround can contain:
- str (options: 'avg','dim','dark') or
- dict with keys c, Nc, F.
None results in:
{ 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround':'avg' }

forward

True, optional
If True: run in CAM in forward mode, else: inverse mode.

outin

'J,aM,bM', optional
String with requested output (e.g. "J,aM,bM,M,h") [Forward mode]
- attributes: 'J': lightness, 'Q': brightness,
 'M': colorfulness, 'C': chroma, 's': saturation,
 'h': hue angle, 'H': hue quadrature/composition,
 'Wz': whiteness, 'Kz':blackness, 'Sz': saturation, 'V': vividness
String with inputs in data [inverse mode].
Input must have data.shape[-1]==3 and last dim of data must have
the following structure for inverse mode:
* data[...0] = J or Q,
* data[...1:] = (aM,bM) or (aC,bC) or (aS,bS) or (M,h) or (C, h), ...

mcat

'cat02', optional
Specifies CAT sensor space.
- options:

- None defaults to 'cat02'
- str: see `luxpy.cat._MCATS.keys()` for options
(details on type, `?luxpy.cat`)
- ndarray: matrix with sensor primaries

apply_cat_to_whitepoint

False, optional

Apply a CAT to the white point.

However, ZCAM as published doesn't do this for some reason.

Returns:**camout**

ndarray with color appearance correlates (forward mode)

or

XYZ tristimulus values (inverse mode)

References: 1. Safdar, M., Cui, G., Kim, Y. J., and Luo, M. R. (2017). Perceptually uniform color space for image signals including high dynamic range and wide gamut. *Opt. Express*, vol. 25, no. 13, pp. 15131–15151, Jun. 2017.

2. Safdar, M., Hardeberg, J., Cui, G., Kim, Y. J., and Luo, M. R. (2018). A Colour Appearance Model based on Jzazbz Colour Space, 26th Color and Imaging Conference (2018), Vancouver, Canada, November 12-16, 2018, pp96-101.

3. Safdar, M., Hardeberg, J.Y., Luo, M.R. (2021) ZCAM, a psychophysical model for colour appearance prediction, *Optics Express*. 29(4), 6036-6052, <<https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.413659>>`_

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabz(xyz, ztype='jabz', use_zcam_parameters=False, **kwargs)`

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to Jz,az,bz color coordinates.

Args:**xyz**

ndarray with absolute tristimulus values (Y in cd/m^2 !)

ztype

'jabz', optional

String with requested return:

Options: 'jabz', 'iabz'

use_zcam_parameters

False, optional

ZCAM uses a slightly different values (see notes)

Returns:**jabz**

ndarray with Jz (or Iz), az, bz color coordinates

Notes:

1. :xyz: is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions! If necessary perform chromatic adaptation!

2a. Jz represents the 'lightness' relative to a D65 white with luminance = 10000 cd/m^2
(note that Jz that not exactly equal 1 for this high value, but rather for 102900 cd/m^2)

2b. az, bz represent respectively a red-green and a yellow-blue opponent axis
(but note that a D65 shows a small offset from (0,0))

3. ZCAM: calculates Iz as $M' - \epsilon$ (instead $L'/2 + M'/2$ as in Iz,az,bz color space!).

Reference: 1. Safdar, M., Cui, G., Kim, Y. J., and Luo, M. R. (2017). Perceptually uniform color space for image signals including high dynamic range and wide gamut. *Opt. Express*, vol. 25, no. 13, pp. 15131–15151, June 2017.

2. Safdar, M., Hardeberg, J.Y., Luo, M.R. (2021) ZCAM, a psychophysical model for colour appearance prediction, *Optics Express*. 29(4), 6036-6052, <<https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.413659>>`_

`luxpy.color.cam.jabz_to_xyz(jabz, ztype='jabz', use_zcam_parameters=False, **kwargs)`
Convert Jz,az,bz color coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

Args:

jabz

ndarray with Jz,az,bz color coordinates

ztype

'jabz', optional

String with requested return:

Options: 'jabz', 'iabz'

use_zcam_parameters

False, optional

ZCAM uses a slightly different values (see notes)

Returns:

xyz

ndarray with tristimulus values

Note:

1. :xyz: is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions! If necessary perform chromatic adaptation!

2a. Jz represents the 'lightness' relative to a D65 white with luminance = 10000 cd/m²
(note that Jz that not exactly equal 1 for this high value, but rather for 102900 cd/m²)

2b. az, bz represent respectively a red-green and a yellow-blue opponent axis
(but note that a D65 shows a small offset from (0,0))

3. ZCAM: calculates Iz as M' - epsilon (instead L'/2 + M'/2 as in Iz,az,bz color space!).

Reference: 1. Safdar, M., Cui, G., Kim, Y. J., and Luo, M. R. (2017). Perceptually uniform color space for image signals including high dynamic range and wide gamut. *Opt. Express*, vol. 25, no. 13, pp. 15131–15151, June, 2017.

2. Safdar, M., Hardeberg, J.Y., Luo, M.R. (2021) ZCAM, a psychophysical model for colour appearance prediction, *Optics Express*. 29(4), 6036-6052, <<https://doi.org/10.1364/OE.413659>>`_

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabM_zcam(data, xyzw='_CIE_D65', cieobs='1931_2', conditions=None, mcat='cat02', apply_cat_to_whitepoint=False, **kwargs)`

Wrapper function for zcam forward mode with J,aM,bM output.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.zcam`

`luxpy.color.cam.jabM_zcam_to_xyz(data, xyzw='_CIE_D65', cieobs='1931_2', conditions=None, mcat='cat02', apply_cat_to_whitepoint=False, **kwargs)`

Wrapper function for zcam inverse mode with J,aM,bM input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.zcam`

```
luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_jabC_zcam(data, xyzw='_CIE_D65', cieobs='1931_2', conditions=None,
                                  mcat='cat02', apply_cat_to_whitepoint=False, **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for zcam forward mode with J,aC,bC output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.zcam

```
luxpy.color.cam.jabC_zcam_to_xyz(data, xyzw='_CIE_D65', cieobs='1931_2', conditions=None,
                                  mcat='cat02', apply_cat_to_whitepoint=False, **kwargs)
```

Wrapper function for zcam inverse mode with J,aC,bC input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.zcam

```
luxpy.color.cam.cam15u(data, fov=10.0, inputtype='xyz', direction='forward', outin='Q,aW,bW',
                       parameters=None)
```

Convert between CIE 2006 10° XYZ tristimulus values (or spectral data) and CAM15u color appearance correlates.

Args:

data

ndarray of CIE 2006 10° XYZ tristimulus values or spectral data
or color appearance attributes

fov

10.0, optional
Field-of-view of stimulus (for size effect on brightness)

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional
Specifies the type of input:
tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

'forward' or 'inverse', optional
- 'forward': xyz -> cam15u
- 'inverse': cam15u -> xyz

outin

'Q,aW,bW' or str, optional
'Q,aW,bW' (brightness and opponent signals for amount-of-neutral)
other options: 'Q,aM,bM' (colorfulness) and 'Q,aS,bS' (saturation)
Str specifying the type of
input (:direction: == 'inverse') and
output (:direction: == 'forward')

parameters

None or dict, optional
Set of model parameters.
- None: defaults to luxpy.cam._CAM15U_PARAMETERS

(see references below)

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with color appearance correlates (:direction: == 'forward')

or

XYZ tristimulus values (:direction: == 'inverse')

References: 1. M. Withouck, K. A. G. Smet, W. R. Ryckaert, and P. Hanselaer, "Experimental driven modelling of the color appearance of unrelated self-luminous stimuli: CAM15u," Opt. Express, vol. 23, no. 9, pp. 12045–12064, 2015. 2. M. Withouck, K. A. G. Smet, and P. Hanselaer, (2015), "Brightness prediction of different sized unrelated self-luminous stimuli," Opt. Express, vol. 23, no. 10, pp. 13455–13466.

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_qabW_cam15u(xyz, fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
Wrapper function for cam15u forward mode with 'Q,aW,bW' output.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.cam15u`

`luxpy.color.cam.qabW_cam15u_to_xyz(qab, fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
Wrapper function for cam15u inverse mode with 'Q,aW,bW' input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.cam15u`

`luxpy.color.cam.cam_sww16(data, dataw=None, Yb=20.0, Lw=400.0, Ccwb=None, relative=True, inputtype='xyz', direction='forward', parameters='JOSA', cieobs='2006_10', match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs=True)`

A simple principled color appearance model based on a mapping of the Munsell color system.

This function implements the JOSA A (parameters = 'JOSA') published model.

Args:**data**

ndarray with input tristimulus values

or spectral data

or input color appearance correlates

Can be of shape: (N [, xM], x 3), whereby:

N refers to samples and M refers to light sources.

Note that for spectral input shape is (N x (M+1) x wl)

dataw

None or ndarray, optional

Input tristimulus values or spectral data of white point.

None defaults to the use of CIE illuminant C.

Yb

20.0, optional

Luminance factor of background (perfect white diffuser, Yw = 100)

Lw

400.0, optional
Luminance (cd/m^2) of white point.

Ccwb

None, optional
Degree of cognitive adaptation (white point balancing)
If None: use [...] from parameters dict.

relative

True or False, optional
True: xyz tristimulus values are relative ($Y_w = 100$)

parameters

'JOSA' or str or dict, optional
Dict with model parameters.
- str: 'JOSA', 'best-fit-JOSA' or 'best-fit-all-Munsell'
- dict: user defined model parameters
(dict should have same structure)

inputtype

'xyz' or 'spd', optional
Specifies the type of input:
tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

'forward' or 'inverse', optional
- 'forward': xyz -> cam_sww_2016
- 'inverse': cam_sww_2016 -> xyz

cieobs

'2006_10', optional
CMF set to use to perform calculations where spectral data is involved (inputtype == 'spd'; dataw = None)
Other options: see luxpy._CMF['types']

match_conversionmatrix_to_cieobs

When changing to a different CIE observer, change the xyz_to_lms matrix to the one corresponding to that observer. If False: use the one set in parameters or _CAM_SWW16_PARAMETERS

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with color appearance correlates (:direction: == 'forward')
or
XYZ tristimulus values (:direction: == 'inverse')

Notes:

This function implements the JOSA A (parameters = 'JOSA') published model.
With:

1. A correction for the parameter

in Eq.4 of Fig. 11: $0.952 \rightarrow -0.952$

2. The `delta_ac` and `delta_bc` white-balance shifts in Eq. 5e & 5f should be: -0.028 & 0.821

(cfr. `Ccwb = 0.66` in:

`ab_test_out = ab_test_int - Ccwb*ab_gray_adaptation_field_int))`

References: 1. Smet, K. A. G., Webster, M. A., & Whitehead, L. A. (2016). A simple principled approach for modeling and understanding uniform color metrics. *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 33(3), A319–A331.

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_lab_cam_sww16(xyz, xyzw=None, Yb=20.0, Lw=400.0, Ccwb=None, relative=True, parameters='JOSA', inputtype='xyz', cieobs='2006_10', **kwargs)`

Wrapper function for `cam_sww16` forward mode with 'xyz' input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.cam_sww16`

`luxpy.color.cam.lab_cam_sww16_to_xyz(lab, xyzw=None, Yb=20.0, Lw=400.0, Ccwb=None, relative=True, parameters='JOSA', inputtype='xyz', cieobs='2006_10', **kwargs)`

Wrapper function for `cam_sww16` inverse mode with 'xyz' input.

For help on parameter details: `?luxpy.cam.cam_sww16`

`luxpy.color.cam.cam18sl(data, datab=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, inputtype='xyz', direction='forward', outin='Q,aS,bS', parameters=None)`

Convert between CIE 2006 10° XYZ tristimulus values (or spectral data) and CAM18sl color appearance correlates.

Args:

data

ndarray of CIE 2006 10° absolute XYZ tristimulus values or spectral data
or color appearance attributes of stimulus

datab

ndarray of CIE 2006 10° absolute XYZ tristimulus values or spectral data
of stimulus background

Lb

[100], optional
Luminance (cd/m^2) value(s) of background(s) calculated using the CIE 2006 10° CMFs
(only used in case `datab == None` and the background is assumed to be an Equal-Energy-White)

fov

10.0, optional
Field-of-view of stimulus (for size effect on brightness)

inputtpe

‘xyz’ or ‘spd’, optional
 Specifies the type of input:
 tristimulus values or spectral data for the forward mode.

direction

‘forward’ or ‘inverse’, optional
 -‘forward’: xyz -> cam18sl
 -‘inverse’: cam18sl -> xyz

outin

‘Q,aS,bS’ or str, optional
 ‘Q,aS,bS’ (brightness and opponent signals for saturation)
 other options: ‘Q,aM,bM’ (colorfulness)
 (Note that ‘Q,aW,bW’ would lead to a Cartesian
 a,b-coordinate system centered at (1,0))
 Str specifying the type of
 input (:direction: == ‘inverse’) and
 output (:direction: == ‘forward’)

parameters

None or dict, optional
 Set of model parameters.
 - None: defaults to luxpy.cam._CAM18SL_PARAMETERS
 (see references below)

Returns:

returns

ndarray with color appearance correlates (:direction: == ‘forward’)
 or
 XYZ tristimulus values (:direction: == ‘inverse’)

Notes:

- * Instead of using the CIE 1964 10° CMFs in some places of the model, the CIE 2006 10° CMFs are used throughout, making it more self-consistent. This has an effect on the k scaling factors (now different those in CAM15u) and the illuminant E normalization for use in the chromatic adaptation transform. (see future erratum to Hermans et al., 2018)
- * The paper also used an equation for the amount of white W, which is based on a Q value not expressed in ‘bright’ (‘cA’ = 0.937 instead of 123). This has been corrected for in the luxpy version of the model, i.e. `_CAM18SL_PARAMETERS[‘cW’][0]` has been changed from 2.29 to 1/11672. (see future erratum to Hermans et al., 2018)
- * Default output was ‘Q,aW,bW’ prior to March 2020, but since this is an a,b Cartesian system centered on (1,0), the default output has been changed to ‘Q,aS,bS’.

References: 1. Hermans, S., Smet, K. A. G., & Hanselaer, P. (2018). “Color appearance model for self-luminous stimuli.” *Journal of the Optical Society of America A*, 35(12), 2000–2009.

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_qabM_cam18sl(xyz, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
 Wrapper function for cam18sl forward mode with ‘Q,aM,bM’ output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam18sl

`luxpy.color.cam.qabM_cam18sl_to_xyz(qab, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
Wrapper function for cam18sl inverse mode with 'Q,aM,bM' input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam18sl

`luxpy.color.cam.xyz_to_qabS_cam18sl(xyz, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
Wrapper function for cam18sl forward mode with 'Q,aS,bS' output.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam18sl

`luxpy.color.cam.qabS_cam18sl_to_xyz(qab, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None, **kwargs)`
Wrapper function for cam18sl inverse mode with 'Q,aS,bS' input.

For help on parameter details: ?luxpy.cam.cam18sl

`luxpy.color.cam.camXucs(data, xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=None, outin='J,aM,bM',
conditions=None, forward=True, ucstype='ucs', yellowbluepurplecorrect=False,
mcat=None, camtype='ciecam02')`
Wraps ciecam02(), ciecam16(), cam02ucs(), cam16ucs().

Args:

camtype

DEFAULT_TYPE, optional

String specifying the cam-model.

Notes:

1. To call ciecam02() or ciecam16(): set ucstype to None !!!
2. For more info on other input arguments, see doc-strings of those functions.

4.4.6 deltaE/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `colordifferences.py`
- `discriminationellipses.py`
- `frieleellipses.py`
- `macadamellipses.py`

namespace luxpy.deltaE

Module for color difference calculations

process_DEi() Process color difference input DEi for output (helper fnc).

DE_camucs() Calculate color appearance difference DE using camucs type model.

DE_2000() Calculate DE2000 color difference.

DE_cspace() Calculate color difference DE in specific color space.

get_macadam_ellipse() Estimate n-step MacAdam ellipse at CIE x,y coordinates

get_brown1957_ellipse() Estimate n-step Brown (1957) ellipse at CIE x,y coordinates.

get_gij_fmc() Get gij matrices describing the discrimination ellipses for Yxy using FMC-1 or FMC-2.

get_fmc_discrimination_ellipse() Get n-step discrimination ellipse(s) in v-format (R,r, xc, yc, theta) for Yxy using FMC-1 or FMC-2.

luxpy.color.deltaE.deltaH(h1, C1, h2=None, C2=None, htype='deg')
Compute a hue difference, $dH = 2 * C1 * C2 * \sin(dh/2)$

Args:

h1

hue for sample 1 (or hue difference if h2 is None)

C1

chroma of sample 1 (or prod C1*C2 if C2 is None)

h2

hue angle of sample 2 (if None, then h1 contains a hue difference)

C2

chroma of sample 2

htype

'deg' or 'rad', optional

- 'deg': hue angle between 0° and 360°

- 'rad': hue angle between 0 and 2pi radians

Returns:

returns

ndarray of deltaH values.

**luxpy.color.deltaE.DE_camucs(xyzt, xyzr, DEtype='jab', avg=None, avg_axis=0, out='DEi',
xyzwt=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), xyzwr=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]),
Ywt=None, conditionst={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0,
'surround': 'avg'}, Ywr=None, conditionsr={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La':
100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, camtype='ciecam02', ucstype='ucs',
mcat=None, outin='J,aM,bM', yellowbluepurplecorrect=False, **kwargs)**

Calculate color appearance difference DE using camucs type model.

Args:

xyzt

ndarray with tristimulus values of test data.

xyzr

ndarray with tristimulus values of reference data.

DEtype

'jab' or str, optional

Options:

- 'jab' : calculates full color difference over all 3 dimensions.
- 'ab' : calculates chromaticity difference.
- 'j' : calculates lightness or brightness difference
(depending on :outin:).
- 'j,ab': calculates both 'j' and 'ab' options
and returns them as a tuple.

avg

None, optional

None: don't calculate average DE,
otherwise use function handle in :avg:.

avg_axis

axis to calculate average over, optional

out

'DEi' or str, optional

Requested output.

camtype

luxpy.cam._CAM_DEFAULT_TYPE, optional

Str specifier for CAM type to use, options: 'ciecam02' or 'ciecam16'.

ucstype

'ucs' or 'lcd' or 'scd', optional

Str specifier for which type of color attribute compression
parameters to use:

- 'ucs': uniform color space,
- 'lcd': large color differences,
- 'scd': small color differences

Note: For the other input arguments, see ?luxpy.cam.camucs_structure.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with DEi [, DEa] or other as specified by :out:

```
luxpy.color.deltaE.DE2000(xyzt, xyzt, dtype='xyz', DEtype='jab', avg=None, avg_axis=0, out='DEi',  
                           xyzwt=None, xyzwr=None, KLCH=None)
```

Calculate DE2000 color difference.

Args:

xyzt

ndarray with tristimulus values of test data.

xyzt

ndarray with tristimulus values of reference data.

dtype

'xyz' or 'lab', optional

Specifies data type in :xyzt: and :xyzr:.

xyzwt

None or ndarray, optional

White point tristimulus values of test data

None defaults to the one set in `lx.xyz_to_lab()`

xyzwr

None or ndarray, optional

Whitepoint tristimulus values of reference data

None defaults to the one set in `lx.xyz_to_lab()`

DEtype

'jab' or str, optional

Options:

- 'jab' : calculates full color difference over all 3 dimensions.
- 'ab' : calculates chromaticity difference.
- 'j' : calculates lightness or brightness difference
(depending on :outin:).
- 'j,ab': calculates both 'j' and 'ab' options
and returns them as a tuple.

KLCH

None, optional

Weights for L, C, H

None: default to [1,1,1]

avg

None, optional

None: don't calculate average DE,
otherwise use function handle in :avg:.

avg_axis

axis to calculate average over, optional

out

'DEi' or str, optional

Requested output.

Note: For the other input arguments, see specific color space used.

Returns:

returns

ndarray with DEi [, DEa] or other as specified by :out:

References: 1. Sharma, G., Wu, W., & Dalal, E. N. (2005). The CIEDE2000 color-difference formula: Implementation notes, supplementary test data, and mathematical observations. *Color Research & Application*, 30(1), 21–30.

```
luxpy.color.deltaE.DE_cspace(xyzt, xyzr, dtype='xyz', tf='Yuv', DEtype='jab', avg=None, avg_axis=0,
                             out='DEi', xyzwt=None, xyzwr=None, fwtft={}, fwtfr={}, KLCH=None,
                             camtype='ciecam02', ucstype='ucs')
```

Calculate color difference DE in specific color space.

Args:

xyzt

ndarray with tristimulus values of test data.

xyzr

ndarray with tristimulus values of reference data.

dtype

‘xyz’ or ‘jab’, optional

Specifies data type in :xyzt: and :xyzr:.

xyzwt

None or ndarray, optional

White point tristimulus values of test data

None defaults to the one set in :fwtftr:

or else to the default of cspace.

xyzwr

None or ndarray, optional

Whitepoint tristimulus values of reference data

None defaults to the one set in non-empty :fwtftr:

or else to default of cspace.

tf

_CSPACE, optional

Color space to use for color difference calculation.

fwtftr

{}, optional

Dict with parameters for forward transform from xyz to cspace for test data.

fwtfrr

{}, optional

Dict with parameters for forward transform
from xyz to cspace for reference data.

KLCH

None, optional

Weights for L, C, H

None: default to [1,1,1]

KLCH is not used when tf == ‘camucs’.

DEtype

‘jab’ or str, optional

Options:

- ‘jab’ : calculates full color difference over all 3 dimensions.
- ‘ab’ : calculates chromaticity difference.
- ‘j’ : calculates lightness or brightness difference
(depending on :outin:).
- ‘j,ab’: calculates both ‘j’ and ‘ab’ options
and returns them as a tuple.

avg

None, optional

None: don't calculate average DE,
otherwise use function handle in :avg:.

avg_axis

axis to calculate average over, optional

out

'DEi' or str, optional

Requested output.

camtype

luxpy.cam._CAM_DEFAULT_TYPE, optional

Str specifier for CAM type to use, options: 'ciecam02' or 'ciecam16'.

Only when DEtype == 'camucs'.

ucstype

'ucs' or 'lcd' or 'scd', optional

Str specifier for which type of color attribute compression
parameters to use:

- 'ucs': uniform color space,
- 'lcd', large color differences,
- 'scd': small color differences

Only when DEtype == 'camucs'.

Note: For the other input arguments, see specific color space used.

Returns:**returns**

ndarray with DEi [, DEa] or other as specified by :out:

```
luxpy.color.deltaE.get_discrimination_ellipse(Yxy=array([[100.0, 0.33333, 0.33333]]), etype='fmc2',
                                              nsteps=10, k_neighbours=3, average_cik=True,
                                              Y=None, brown1957_weighted=True)
```

Get discrimination ellipse(s) in v-format (R,r, xc, yc, theta) for Yxy using an interpolation of the MacAdam ellipses or using FMC-1 or FMC-2.

Args:**Yxy**

2D ndarray with [Y,x,y coordinate centers.

If Yxy.shape[-1]==2: Y is added using the value from the Y-input argument.

etype

'fmc2', optional

Type color discrimination ellipse estimation to use.

options: 'macadam', 'fmc1', 'fmc2'

- 'macadam': interpolate covariance matrices of closest MacAdam ellipses (see: get_macadam_ellipse?).
- 'fmc1': use FMC-1 from ref 2 (see get_fmc_discrimination_ellipse?).
- 'fmc2': use FMC-1 from ref 3 (see get_fmc_discrimination_ellipse?).
- 'brown1957': interpolate covariance matrices of closest Brown1957 ellipses (see: get_brown1957_ellipse?).

nsteps

10, optional

Set multiplication factor for ellipses

(nsteps=1 corresponds to approximately 1 MacAdam step,
for FMC-2, Y also has to be 10.69, see note below).

brown1957_weighted

True, optional

If True: use weighted averages from Table III in Brown 1957 paper, else use the
straight averages.

k_neighbours

3, optional

Only for option 'macadam'.

Number of nearest ellipses to use to calculate ellipse at xy

average_cik

True, optional

Only for option 'macadam'.

If True: take distance weighted average of inverse
'covariance ellipse' elements cik.

If False: average major & minor axis lengths and
ellipse orientation angles directly.

Y

None, optional

Only for option 'fmc2'(see note below).

If not None: Y = 10.69 and overrides values in Yxy.

Note:

1. FMC-2 is almost identical to FMC-1 is Y = 10.69!; see [3]

References:

1. MacAdam DL. Visual Sensitivities to Color Differences in Daylight*. J Opt Soc Am. 1942;32(5):247-274.
2. Chickering, K.D. (1967), Optimization of the MacAdam-Modified 1965 Friele Color-Difference Formula, 57(4):537-541
3. Chickering, K.D. (1971), FMC Color-Difference Formulas: Clarification Concerning Usage, 61(1):118-122
4. Brown, WRJ. (1957). Color Discrimination of Twelve Observers*. Journal of the Optical Society of America, 47(2), 137–143.

`luxpy.color.deltaE.get_macadam_ellipse(xy=None, k_neighbours=3, nsteps=10, average_cik=True)`

Estimate n-step MacAdam ellipse at CIE x,y coordinates xy by calculating average inverse covariance ellipse of the k_neighbours closest ellipses.

Args:**xy**

None or ndarray, optional

If None: output Macadam ellipses, if not None: xy are the
CIE xy coordinates for which ellipses will be estimated.

k_neighbours

3, optional

Number of nearest ellipses to use to calculate ellipse at xy

nsteps

10, optional

Set number of MacAdam steps of ellipse.

average_cik

True, optional

If True: take distance weighted average of inverse
'covariance ellipse' elements cik.

If False: average major & minor axis lengths and
ellipse orientation angles directly.

Returns:

v_mac_est

estimated MacAdam ellipse(s) in v-format [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta]

References:

1. MacAdam DL. Visual Sensitivities to Color Differences in Daylight*. J Opt Soc Am. 1942;32(5):247-274.

`luxpy.color.deltaE.get_brown1957_ellipse(xy=None, weighted=True, k_neighbours=3, nsteps=10, average_cik=True)`

Estimate n-step Brown1957 ellipse at CIE x,y coordinates xy by calculating average inverse covariance ellipse of the k_neighbours closest ellipses.

Args:

xy

None or ndarray, optional

If None: output Brown1957 ellipses, if not None: xy are the
CIE xy coordinates for which ellipses will be estimated.

weighted

True, optional

If True: use weighted averages from Table III in Brown 1957 paper, else use the
straight averages.

k_neighbours

3, optional

Number of nearest ellipses to use to calculate ellipse at xy

nsteps

10, optional

Set number of steps of ellipse.

average_cik

True, optional

If True: take distance weighted average of inverse
'covariance ellipse' elements cik.

If False: average major & minor axis lengths and
ellipse orientation angles directly.

Returns:

v_brown_est

estimated Brown1957 ellipse(s) in v-format [Rmax,Rmin,xc,yc,theta]

References:

1. Brown, W.R.J. (1957). Color Discrimination of Twelve Observers*. Journal of the Optical Society of America, 47(2), 137–143. <https://doi.org/10.1364/JOSA.47.000137>

`luxpy.color.deltaE.get_gij_fmc(Yxy, etype='fmc2', ellipsoid=True, Y=None, cspace='Yxy')`

Get *gij* matrices describing the discrimination ellipses/ellipsoids for Yxy or xyz using FMC-1 or FMC-2.

Args:**Yxy**

2D ndarray with [Y],x,y coordinate centers.

If `Yxy.shape[-1]==2`: Y is added using the value from the Y-input argument.

etype

'fmc2', optional

Type of FMC color discrimination equations to use (see references below).

options: 'fmc1', 'fmc2'

Y

None, optional

Only affects FMC-2 (see note below).

If not None: $Y = 10.69$ and overrides values in Yxy.

ellipsoid

True, optional

If True: return ellipsoids, else return ellipses (only if `cspace == 'Yxy'`)!

cspace

'Yxy', optional

Return coefficients for Yxy-ellipses/ellipsoids ('Yxy') or XYZ ellipsoids ('xyz')

Note:

1. FMC-2 is almost identical to FMC-1 is $Y = 10.69$!; see [2]

References:

1. Chickering, K.D. (1967), Optimization of the MacAdam-Modified 1965 Friele Color-Difference Formula, 57(4), p.537-541
2. Chickering, K.D. (1971), FMC Color-Difference Formulas: Clarification Concerning Usage, 61(1), p.118-122

`luxpy.color.deltaE.get_fmc_discrimination_ellipse(Yxy=array([[100.0, 0.33333, 0.33333]]),
etyp e='fmc2', Y=None, nsteps=10)`

Get discrimination ellipse(s) in v-format (R,r, xc, yc, theta) for Yxy using FMC-1 or FMC-2.

Args:**Yxy**

2D ndarray with [Y],x,y coordinate centers.

If `Yxy.shape[-1]==2`: Y is added using the value from the Y-input argument.

etype

'fmc2', optional

Type of FMC color discrimination equations to use (see references below).

options: 'fmc1', 'fmc2'

Y

None, optional

Only affects FMC-2 (see note below).

If not None: $Y = 10.69$ and overrides values in Y_{xy} .

nsteps

10, optional

Set multiplication factor for ellipses

(nsteps=1 corresponds to approximately 1 MacAdam step,
for FMC-2, Y also has to be 10.69, see note below).

Note:

1. FMC-2 is almost identical to FMC-1 is $Y = 10.69$!; see [2]

References:

1. Chickering, K.D. (1967), Optimization of the MacAdam-Modified 1965 Friele Color-Difference Formula, 57(4), p.537-541
2. Chickering, K.D. (1971), FMC Color-Difference Formulas: Clarification Concerning Usage, 61(1), p.118-122

```
luxpy.color.deltaE.discrimination_hotelling_t2( $Y_{xy1}$ ,  $Y_{xy2}$ ,  $etype='fmc2'$ ,  $ellipsoid=True$ ,  $Y1=None$ ,  
                                               $Y2=None$ ,  $cspace='Y_{xy}'$ )
```

Check 'significance' of difference using Hotelling's T^2 test on the centers Y_{xy1} and Y_{xy2} and their associate FMC-1/2 discrimination ellipses.

Args:

Y_{xy1} , Y_{xy2}

2D ndarrays with $[Y,]_{x,y}$ coordinate centers.

If $Y_{xy}.shape[-1]==2$: Y is added using the value from the Y -input argument.

etype

'fmc2', optional

Type of FMC color discrimination equations to use (see references below).

options: 'fmc1', 'fmc2'

$Y1$, $Y2$

None, optional

Only affects FMC-2 (see note below).

If not None: $Y_i = 10.69$ and overrides values in Y_{xyi} .

ellipsoid

True, optional

If True: return ellipsoids, else return ellipses (only if $cspace == 'Y_{xy}'$)!

cspace

' Y_{xy} ', optional

Return coefficients for Y_{xy} -ellipses/ellipsoids (' Y_{xy} ') or XYZ ellipsoids ('xyz')

Returns:

p

Chi-square based p-value

T^2

T^2 test statistic (= mahalanobis distance on summed standard error cov. matrices)

Steps: 1. For each center coordinate, the standard error covariance matrix $g_{ij}^{-1} = S_i/n_i$ is determined using the FMC-1 or FMC-2 equations (see refs. 1 & 2). 2. Calculate sum of covariance matrices: $SIG = S1/n1 + S2/n2 = g_{ij1}^{-1} + g_{ij2}^{-1}$ 3. These are then used in Hotelling's T^2 test: $T^2 = (xy1 - xy2).T*(SIG^{-1})*(xy1 - xy2)$ 4. The T^2 statistic is then tested against a Chi-square distribution with 2 or 3 degrees of freedom.

References:

1. Chickering, K.D. (1967), Optimization of the MacAdam-Modified 1965 Friele Color-Difference Formula, 57(4):537-541
2. Chickering, K.D. (1971), FMC Color-Difference Formulas: Clarification Concerning Usage, 61(1):118-122

4.4.7 whiteness/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `smet_white_loci.py`

namespace luxpy

Module with Smet et al. (2018) neutral white loci

_UW_NEUTRALITY_PARAMETERS_SMET2014 dict with parameters of the unique white models in Smet et al. (2014)

xyz_to_neutrality_smet2018() Calculate degree of neutrality using the unique white model in Smet et al. (2014) or the normalized (max = 1) degree of chromatic adaptation model from Smet et al. (2017).

cct_to_neutral_loci_smet2018() Calculate the most neutral appearing Duv10 in and the degree of neutrality for a specified CCT using the models in Smet et al. (2018).

References

1. Smet, K. A. G. (2018). Two Neutral White Illumination Loci Based on Unique White Rating and Degree of Chromatic Adaptation. LEUKOS, 14(2), 55–67.
2. Smet, K., Deconinck, G., & Hanselaer, P., (2014), Chromaticity of unique white in object mode. Optics Express, 22(21), 25830–25841.
3. Smet, K.A.G.*, Zhai, Q., Luo, M.R., Hanselaer, P., (2017), Study of chromatic adaptation using memory color matches, Part II: colored illuminants, Opt. Express, 25(7), pp. 8350-8365.

Added August 02, 2019.

`luxpy.color.whiteness.xyz_to_neutrality_smet2018(xyz10, nlocitype='uw', uw_model='Linvar')`
Calculate degree of neutrality using the unique white model in Smet et al. (2014) or the normalized (max = 1) degree of chromatic adaptation model from Smet et al. (2017).

Args:

xyz10

ndarray with CIE 1964 10° xyz tristimulus values.

nlocitype

‘uw’, optional

‘uw’: use unique white models published in Smet et al. (2014).

‘ca’: use degree of chromatic adaptation model from Smet et al. (2017).

uw_model

‘Linvar’, optional

Use Luminance invariant unique white model from Smet et al. (2014).
Other options: 'L200' (200 cd/m²), 'L1000' (1000 cd/m²) and 'L2000' (2000 cd/m²).

Returns:**N**

ndarray with calculated neutrality

References: 1. Smet, K., Deconinck, G., & Hanselaer, P., (2014), Chromaticity of unique white in object mode. Optics Express, 22(21), 25830–25841.

2. Smet, K.A.G., Zhai, Q., Luo, M.R., Hanselaer, P., (2017), Study of chromatic adaptation using memory color matches, Part II: colored illuminants, Opt. Express, 25(7), pp. 8350-8365.

`luxpy.color.whiteness.cct_to_neutral_loci_smet2018(cct, nlocitype='uw', out='duv,D')`

Calculate the most neutral appearing Duv10 in and the degree of neutrality for a specified CCT using the models in Smet et al. (2018).

Args:**cct10**

ndarray CCT

nlocitype

'uw', optional

'uw': use unique white models published in Smet et al. (2014).

'ca': use degree of chromatic adaptation model from Smet et al. (2017).

out

'duv,D', optional

Specifies requested output (other options: 'duv', 'D').

Returns:**duv**

ndarray with most neutral Duv10 value corresponding to the cct input.

D

ndarray with the degree of neutrality at (cct, duv).

References: 1. Smet, K.A.G., (2018), Two Neutral White Illumination Loci Based on Unique White Rating and Degree of Chromatic Adaptation. LEUKOS, 14(2), 55–67.

Notes:

1. Duv is specified in the CIE 1960 u10v10 chromaticity diagram as the models were developed using CIE 1964 10° tristimulus, chromaticity and CCT values.
2. The parameter +0.0172 in Eq. 4b should be -0.0172.

4.4.8 cri/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `colorrendition.py`
- `/utils/`
 - `__init__.py`
 - `init_cri_defaults_database.py`
 - `DE_scalers.py`

- helpers.py
- graphics.py
- /indices/
 - __init__.py
 - indices.py
 - cie_wrappers.py
 - iestm30_wrappers.py
 - cri2012.py
 - mcri.py
 - cqs.py
 - fci.py
 - thorntoncpi.py
- /iestm30/
 - __init__.py
 - metrics.py
 - graphics.py
 - metrics_fast.py
- /VFPX/
 - __inint__.py
 - vectorshiftmodel.py
 - pixelshiftmodel.py
 - VF_PX_models.py

namespace luxpy.cri

cri: sub-package supporting color rendition calculations (colorrendition.py)

utils/init_cri_defaults_database.py

_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT Default cri_type.

_CRI_DEFAULTS

default parameters for color fidelity and gamut area metrics (major dict has 9 keys (04-Jul-2017): sampleset [str/dict], ref_type [str], cieobs [str], avg [fcn handle], scale [dict], cspace [dict], catf [dict], rg_pars [dict], cri_specific_pars [dict])

- **Supported cri-types:**
 - ‘ciera’, ‘ciera-8’, ‘ciera-14’, ‘cierf’,
 - ‘iesrf’, ‘iesrf-tm30-15’, ‘iesrf-tm30-18’, ‘iesrf-tm30-20’,
 - ‘cri2012’, ‘cri2012-hl17’, ‘cri2012-hl1000’, ‘cri2012-real210’,
 - ‘mcri’,

- 'cqs-v7.5','cqs-v9.0'
- 'fci'
- 'thornton_cpi'

process_cri_type_input() load a cri_type dict but overwrites any keys that have a non-None input in calling function.

utils/DE_scalers.py

linear_scale()

Linear color rendering index scale from CIE13.3-1974/1995:

$R_{fi,a} = 100 - c_1 * DE_{i,a}$. ($c_1 = 4.6$)

log_scale()

Log-based color rendering index scale from Davis & Ohno (2009):

$R_{fi,a} = 10 * \ln(\exp((100 - c_1 * DE_{i,a})/10) + 1)$

psy_scale()

Psychometric based color rendering index scale from Smet et al. (2013):

$R_{fi,a} = 100 * (2 / (\exp(c_1 * \text{abs}(DE_{i,a})^{**}(c_2 + 1)))^{**} c_3)$

utils/helpers.py

_get_hue_bin_data() Slice gamut spanned by the sample jabt, jabr and calculate hue-bin data.

_hue_bin_data_to_rxhj() Calculate hue bin measures: Rcshj, Rhshj, Rfhj, DEhj

_hue_bin_data_to_rfi() Get sample color differences DEi and calculate color fidelity values Rfi.

_hue_bin_data_to_rg() Calculates gamut area index, Rg.

spd_to_jab_t_r() Calculates jab color values for a sample set illuminated with test source and its reference illuminant.

spd_to_rg() Calculates the color gamut index of spectral data for a sample set illuminated with test source (data) with respect to some reference illuminant.

spd_to_DEi() Calculates color difference (~fidelity) of spectral data between sample set illuminated with test source (data) and some reference illuminant.

optimize_scale_factor() Optimize scale_factor of cri-model in cri_type such that average Rf for a set of light sources is the same as that of a target-cri (default: 'ciera')

spd_to_cri() Calculates the color rendering fidelity index (CIE Ra, CIE Rf, IES Rf, CRI2012 Rf) of spectral data. Can also output Rg, Rfhi, Rcshi, Rhshi, cct, duv, ...

utils/graphics.py

plot_hue_bins() Makes basis plot for Color Vector Graphic (CVG).

plot_ColorVectorGraphic() Plots Color Vector Graphic (see IES TM30).

indices/indices.py

wrapper_functions_for_fidelity_type_metrics

spd_to_ciera(): CIE 13.3 1995 version

spd_to_ciera_133_1995(): CIE 13.3 1995 version

spd_to_cierf(): latest version

spd_to_cierf_224_2017(): CIE224-2017 version

spd_to_iesrf(): latest version

spd_to_iesrf_tm30(): latest version

spd_to_iesrf_tm30_15(): TM30-15 version

spd_to_iesrf_tm30_18(): TM30-18 version

spd_to_iesrf_tm30_20(): TM30-20 version (= TM30-18)

spd_to_cri2012()

spd_to_cri2012_h117()

spd_to_cri2012_h11000()

spd_to_cri2012_real210()

wrapper_functions_for_gamut_area_metrics

spd_to_iesrg(): latest version

spd_to_iesrg_tm30(): latest version

spd_to_iesrg_tm30_15(): TM30-15 version

spd_to_iesrg_tm30_18(): TM30-18 version

spd_to_iesrg_tm30_20(): TM30-20 version (= TM30-18)

indices/mcri.py

spd_to_mcri()

Calculates the memory color rendition index, R_m:

K. A. G. Smet, W. R. Ryckaert, M. R. Pointer, G. Deconinck, and P. Hanselaer, (2012)

“A memory colour quality metric for white light sources,”

Energy Build., vol. 49, no. C, pp. 216–225.

indices/cqs.py**spd_to_cqs()**

versions 7.5 and 9.0 are supported.

W. Davis and Y. Ohno,

“Color quality scale,” (2010),

Opt. Eng., vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33602–33616.

iestm30/graphics.py

spd_to_ies_tm30_metrics() Calculates IES TM30 metrics from spectral data

plot_cri_graphics() Plots graphical information on color rendition properties based on spectral data input or dict with pre-calculated measures.

_tm30_process_spd() Calculate all required parameters for plotting from spd using cri.spd_to_cri()

plot_tm30_cvg() Plot TM30 Color Vector Graphic (CVG).

plot_tm30_Rfi() Plot Sample Color Fidelity values (Rfi).

plot_tm30_Rxhj() Plot Local Chroma Shifts (Rcshj), Local Hue Shifts (Rhshj) and Local Color Fidelity values (Rfhj).

plot_tm30_Rcshj() Plot Local Chroma Shifts (Rcshj).

plot_tm30_Rhshj() Plot Local Hue Shifts (Rhshj).

plot_tm30_Rfhj() Plot Local Color Fidelity values (Rfhj).

plot_tm30_spd() Plot test SPD and reference illuminant, both normalized to the same luminous power.

plot_tm30_report() Plot a figure with an ANSI/IES-TM30 color rendition report.

plot_cri_graphics() Plots graphical information on color rendition properties based on spectral data input or dict with pre-calculated measures (custom design). Includes Metameric uncertainty index Rt and vector-fields of color rendition shifts.

iestm30/metrics.py

spd_to_ies_tm30_metrics() Calculates IES TM30 metrics from spectral data + Metameric Uncertainty + Vector Fields

iestm30/metrics_fast.py

_cri_ref() Calculate multiple reference illuminant spectra based on ccts for color rendering index calculations.

_xyz_to_jab_cam02ucs() Calculate CAM02-UCS J'a'b' coordinates from xyz tristimulus values of sample and white point.

spd_to_tm30() Calculate tm30 measures from spd.

- Created for faster spectral optimization based on ANSI/IES-TM30 measures

VFPX

:Module_for_VectorField_and_Pixelation_CRI models.

- see ?luxpy.cri.VFPX

`luxpy.color.cri.linear_scale(data, scale_factor=[4.6], scale_max=100.0)`

Linear color rendering index scale from CIE13.3-1974/1995:

$$R_{fi,a} = 100 - c_1 * DE_{i,a}, \quad (c_1 = 4.6)$$

Args:

data

float or list[floats] or ndarray

scale_factor

[4.6] or list[float] or ndarray, optional

Rescales color differences before subtracting them from :scale_max:

scale_max

100.0, optional

Maximum value of linear scale

Returns:

returns

float or list[floats] or ndarray

References: 1. CIE13.3-1995, “Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources,” CIE, Vienna, Austria, 1995., ISBN 978 3 900734 57 2

`luxpy.color.cri.log_scale(data, scale_factor=[6.73], scale_max=100.0)`

Log-based color rendering index scale from Davis & Ohno (2009):

$$R_{fi,a} = 10 * \ln(\exp((100 - c_1 * DE_{i,a})/10) + 1).$$

Args:

data

float or list[floats] or ndarray

scale_factor

[6.73] or list[float] or ndarray, optional

Rescales color differences before subtracting them from :scale_max:

Note that the default value is the one from cie-224-2017.

scale_max

100.0, optional

Maximum value of linear scale

Returns:

returns

float or list[floats] or ndarray

References: 1. W. Davis and Y. Ohno, “Color quality scale,” (2010), Opt. Eng., vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33602–33616. 2. CIE224:2017. CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use. Vienna, Austria: CIE. (2017).

`luxpy.color.cri.psy_scale(data, scale_factor=[0.01818181818181818, 1.5, 2.0], scale_max=100.0)`
Psychometric based color rendering index scale from CRI2012:

$$R_{fi,a} = 100 * (2 / (\exp(c1 * \text{abs}(DE_{i,a})^{**}(c2) + 1)))^{**} c3.$$

Args:

data

float or list[floats] or ndarray

scale_factor

[1/55, 3/2, 2.0] or list[float] or ndarray, optional

Rescales color differences before subtracting them from :scale_max:

Note that the default value is the one from (Smet et al. 2013, LRT).

scale_max

100.0, optional

Maximum value of linear scale

Returns:

returns

float or list[floats] or ndarray

References: 1. Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709.

`luxpy.color.cri._get_hue_bin_data(jabt, jabr, start_hue=0, nhbins=16, normalized_chroma_ref=100)`
Slice gamut spanned by the sample jabt, jabr and calculate hue-bin data.

Args:

jabt

ndarray with jab sample data under test illuminant

jabr

ndarray with jab sample data under reference illuminant

start_hue

0.0 or float, optional

Hue angle to start bin slicing

nhbins

None or int, optional

- None: defaults to using the sample hues themselves as ‘bins’.

In other words, the number of bins will be equal to the number of samples.

- float: number of bins to slice the sample gamut in.

normalized_chroma_ref

100.0 or float, optional

Controls the size (chroma/radius) of the normalization circle/gamut.

Returns:

dict

Dictionary with keys:

- 'jabt', 'jabr': ndarrays with jab sample data under test & ref. illuminants
- 'DEi': ndarray with sample jab color difference between test and ref.
- 'Ct', 'Cr': chroma for each sample under test and ref.
- 'ht', 'hr': hue angles (rad.) for each sample under test and ref.
- 'ht_idx', 'hr_idx': hue bin indices for each sample under test and ref.
- 'jabt_hj', 'jabr_hj': ndarrays with hue-bin averaged jab's under test & ref. illuminants
- 'DE_hj': ndarray with average sample DE in each hue bin
- 'jabt_hj_closed', 'jabr_hj_closed': ndarrays with hue-bin averaged jab's under test & ref. illuminants (closed gamut: 1st == last)
- 'jabtn_hj', 'jabrn_hj': ndarrays with hue-bin averaged and normalized jab's under test & ref. illuminants
- 'jabtn_hj_closed', 'jabrn_hj_closed': ndarrays with hue-bin and normalized averaged jab's under test & ref. illuminants (closed gamut: 1st == last)
- 'ht_hj', 'hr_hj': hues (rad.) for each hue bin for test and ref.
- 'Ct_hj', 'Cr_hj': chroma for each hue bin for test and ref.
- 'Ctn_hj': normalized chroma for each hue bin for test (ref = normalized_chroma_ref)
- 'nhbins': number of hue bins
- 'start_hue': start hue for bin slicing
- 'normalized_chroma_ref': normalized chroma value for ref.
- 'dh': hue-angle arcs (°)
- 'hue_bin_edges': hue bin edge (rad)
- 'hbinnrs': hue bin indices for each sample under ref. (= hr_idx)

```
luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_jab_t_r(St, cri_type='ies-tm30', out='jabt,jabr', wl=None, sampleset=None,  
                               ref_type=None, cieobs=None, cspace=None, catf=None,  
                               cri_specific_pars=None)
```

Calculates jab color values for a sample set illuminated with test source SPD and its reference illuminant.

Args:**St**

ndarray with spectral data
(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

out

'jabt,jabr' or str, optional
Specifies requested output (e.g. 'jabt,jabr' or 'jabt,jabr,cct,duv')

wl

None, optional
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the spds in St to.
None: default to no interpolation

cri_type

_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional
- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters
(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`
for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments to the function will
override default values in `cri_type` dict.

sampleset

None or ndarray or str, optional

Specifies set of spectral reflectance samples for cri calculations.

- None defaults to standard set for metric in `cri_type`.
- ndarray: user defined set of spectral reflectance functions
(.shape = (N+1, number of wavelengths);
first axis are wavelengths)

ref_type

None or str or ndarray, optional

Specifies type of reference illuminant type.

- None: defaults to metric_specific reference illuminant in
accordance with `cri_type`.
- str: 'BB' : Blackbody radiations,
'DL' : daylightphase,
'ciera': used in CIE CRI-13.3-1995,
'cierf': used in CIE 224-2017,
'iesrf': used in TM30-15, ...
- ndarray: user defined reference SPD

cieobs

None or dict, optional

Specifies which CMF sets to use for the calculation of the sample
XYZs and the CCT (for reference illuminant calculation).

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type:` dict.

- key: 'xyz': str specifying CMF set for calculating xyz
of samples and white
- key: 'cct': str specifying CMF set for calculating cct

cspace

None or dict, optional

Specifies which color space to use.

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type:` dict.

- key: 'type': str specifying color space used to calculate
color differences in.
- key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point of color space
If None: use xyzw of test / reference (after chromatic
adaptation, if specified)
- other keys specify other possible parameters needed for color
space calculation,
see `lx.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['iesrf']` for details.

catf

None or dict, optional

Perform explicit CAT before converting to color space coordinates.

- None: don't apply a cat (other than perhaps the one built into the colorspace)
 - dict: with CAT parameters:
 - key: 'D': ndarray with degree of adaptation
 - key: 'mcat': ndarray with sensor matrix specification
 - key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point
- None: use xyzw of reference otherwise transform both test and ref to xyzw

cri_specific_pars

None or dict, optional

Specifies other parameters specific to type of cri

(e.g. maxC for CQS calculations)

- None: default to the one specified in :cri_type: dict.
- dict: user specified parameters.

For its use, see for example:

```
luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['mcri']['cri_specific_pars']
```

Returns:**returns**

(ndarray, ndarray)

with jabt and jabr data for :out: 'jabt,jabr'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

```
luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_rg(St, cri_type='ies-tm30', out='Rg', wl=None, sampleset=None, ref_type=None,
    cieobs=None, avg=None, cspace=None, catf=None, cri_specific_pars=None,
    rg_pars=None, fit_gamut_ellipse=False)
```

Calculates the color gamut index, Rg, of spectral data.

Args:**St**

ndarray with spectral data

(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

out

'Rg' or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. 'Rg,cct,duv')

wl

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

cri_type

_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters
(for supported types, see luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types'])

- dict: user defined model parameters
(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`
for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

sampleset

None or ndarray or str, optional

Specifies set of spectral reflectance samples for cri calculations.

- None defaults to standard set for metric in `cri_type`.
- ndarray: user defined set of spectral reflectance functions
(.shape = (N+1, number of wavelengths);
first axis are wavelengths)

ref_type

None or str or ndarray, optional

Specifies type of reference illuminant type.

- None: defaults to metric_specific reference illuminant in accordance with `cri_type`.
- str: 'BB' : Blackbody radiations,
'DL': daylightphase,
'ciera': used in CIE CRI-13.3-1995,
'cierf': used in CIE 224-2017,
'iesrf': used in TM30-15, ...
- ndarray: user defined reference SPD

cieobs

None or dict, optional

Specifies which CMF sets to use for the calculation of the sample XYZs and the CCT (for reference illuminant calculation).

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type:` dict.

- key: 'xyz': str specifying CMF set for calculating xyz of samples and white
- key: 'cct': str specifying CMF set for calculating cct

cspace

None or dict, optional

Specifies which color space to use.

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type:` dict.

- key: 'type': str specifying color space used to calculate color differences in.
- key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point of color space
If None: use xyzw of test / reference (after chromatic adaptation, if specified)
- other keys specify other possible parameters needed for color space calculation,
see `lx.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['iesrf']['cspace']` for details.

catf

None or dict, optional

Perform explicit CAT before converting to color space coordinates.

- None: don't apply a cat (other than perhaps the one built into the colorspace)
 - dict: with CAT parameters:
 - key: 'D': ndarray with degree of adaptation
 - key: 'mcat': ndarray with sensor matrix specification
 - key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point
- None: use xyzw of reference otherwise transform both test and ref to xyzw

cri_specific_pars

None or dict, optional

Specifies other parameters specific to type of cri

(e.g. maxC for CQS calculations)

- None: default to the one specified in :cri_type: dict.
- dict: user specified parameters.

For its use, see for example:

```
luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['mcri']['cri_specific_pars']
```

rg_pars

None or dict, optional

Dict containing specifying parameters for slicing the gamut.

Dict structure:

- ```
{ 'nhbins' : None, 'start_hue' : 0,
 'normalize_gamut' : False, 'normalized_chroma_ref': 100.0 }
```
- key: 'nhbins': int, number of hue bins to slice gamut (None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict).
  - key: 'start\_hue': float (°), hue at which to start slicing
  - key: 'normalize\_gamut': True or False:  
normalize gamut or not before calculating a gamut area index Rg.
  - key: 'normalized\_chroma\_ref': 100.0 or float, optional  
Controls the size (chroma/radius) of the normalization circle/gamut.
  - key 'use\_bin\_avg\_DEi': True or False  
Note that following IES-TM30 DEhj from gamut\_slicer() is obtained by averaging the DEi per hue bin (True), and NOT by averaging the jabt and jabr per hue bin and then calculating the DEhj (False).

#### **avg**

None or fcn handle, optional

Averaging function (handle) for color differences, DEi

(e.g. numpy.mean, .math.rms, .math.geomean)

None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

#### **scale**



None or dict, optional

Specifies scaling of color differences to obtain CRI.

- None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.
- dict: user specified dict with scaling parameters.
  - key: 'fcn': function handle to type of cri scale,
    - e.g.
    - \* linear()\_scale → (100 - scale\_factor\*DEi),
    - \* log\_scale → (cfr. Ohno's CQS),
    - \* psy\_scale (Smet et al.'s cri2012, See: LRT 2013)
  - key: 'cfactor': factors used in scaling function,

If None:

Scaling factor value(s) will be optimized to minimize the rms between the Rf's of the requested metric and the target metric specified in:

- key: 'opt\_cri\_type': str
  - \* str: one of the preset \_CRI\_DEFAULTS
  - \* dict: user specified
  - (dict must contain all keys as normal)

Note that if key not in :scale: dict, then 'opt\_cri\_type' is added with default setting = 'ciera'.

- key: 'opt\_spd\_set': ndarray with set of light source spds used to optimize cfactor.
- Note that if key not in :scale: dict, then default = 'F1-F12'.

### fit\_gamut\_ellipse

fit ellipse to normalized color gamut

(extract from function using out; also stored in hue\_bin\_data['gamut\_ellipse\_fit'])

#### Returns:

##### returns

float or ndarray with Rg for :out: 'Rg'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

E.g. out == 'Rg,data' would output an ndarray with Rg values

and a dictionary :data: with keys:

'St', 'Sr', 'cct', 'duv', 'hue\_bin\_data'  
'xyzt', xyzt, 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw'

**References:** 1. IES TM30, Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, "Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources," Opt. Express, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

luxpy.color.cri.spd\_to\_DEi(*St*, *cri\_type*='ies-tm30', *out*='DEi', *wl*=None, *sampleset*=None, *ref\_type*=None, *cieobs*=None, *avg*=None, *cspace*=None, *catf*=None, *cri\_specific\_pars*=None)

Calculates color differences (~fidelity), DEi, of spectral data.

#### Args:

**St**

ndarray with spectral data  
(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

**out**

'DEi' or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. 'DEi,DEa,cct,duv')

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the spds in St to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**cri\_type**

\_CRI\_TYPE\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional  
- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters  
(for supported types, see luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cri\_types'])  
- dict: user defined model parameters  
(see e.g. luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cierf']  
for required structure)  
Note that any non-None input arguments to the function will override default values in  
cri\_type dict.

**sampleset**

None or ndarray or str, optional  
Specifies set of spectral reflectance samples for cri calculations.  
- None defaults to standard set for metric in cri\_type.  
- ndarray: user defined set of spectral reflectance functions  
(.shape = (N+1, number of wavelengths);  
first axis are wavelengths)

**ref\_type**

None or str or ndarray, optional  
Specifies type of reference illuminant type.  
- None: defaults to metric\_specific reference illuminant in  
accordance with cri\_type.  
- str: 'BB': Blackbody radiations,  
'DL': daylightphase,  
'ciera': used in CIE CRI-13.3-1995,  
'cierf': used in CIE 224-2017,  
'iesrf': used in TM30-15, ...  
- ndarray: user defined reference SPD

**cieobs**

None or dict, optional  
Specifies which CMF sets to use for the calculation of the sample  
XYZs and the CCT (for reference illuminant calculation).  
None defaults to the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.  
- key: 'xyz': str specifying CMF set for calculating xyz  
of samples and white  
- key: 'cct': str specifying CMF set for calculating cct

**cspace**

None or dict, optional

Specifies which color space to use.

None defaults to the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

- key: 'type': str specifying color space used to calculate color differences in.
- key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point of color space  
If None: use xyzw of test / reference (after chromatic adaptation, if specified)
- other keys specify other possible parameters needed for color space calculation,  
see lx.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['iesrf']['cspace'] for details.

#### catf

None or dict, optional

Perform explicit CAT before converting to color space coordinates.

- None: don't apply a cat (other than perhaps the one built into the colorspace)
- dict: with CAT parameters:
  - key: 'D': ndarray with degree of adaptation
  - key: 'mcat': ndarray with sensor matrix specification
  - key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point  
None: use xyzw of reference otherwise transform both test and ref to xyzw

#### cri\_specific\_pars

None or dict, optional

Specifies other parameters specific to type of cri  
(e.g. maxC for CQS calculations)

- None: default to the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.
- dict: user specified parameters.  
For its use, see for example:  
luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['mcri']['cri\_specific\_pars']

#### Returns:

##### returns

float or ndarray with DEi for :out: 'DEi'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**luxpy.color.cri.optimize\_scale\_factor**(*cri\_type*, *opt\_scale\_factor*, *scale\_fcn*, *avg*,  
*rf\_from\_avg\_rounded\_rfi*)

Optimize scale\_factor of cri-model in cri\_type such that average Rf for a set of light sources is the same as that of a target-cri (default: 'ciera').

#### Args:

##### cri\_type

str or dict

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters  
(for supported types, see luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cri\_types'])
- dict: user defined model parameters  
(see e.g. luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cierf']  
for required structure)

**opt\_scale**

True or False

True: optimize scaling-factor, else do nothing and use value of scaling-factor in :scale: dict.

**scale\_fcn**

function handle to type of cri scale,

e.g.

\* linear()\_scale  $\rightarrow (100 - \text{scale\_factor} * \text{DEi})$ ,

\* log\_scale  $\rightarrow$  (cfr. Ohno's CQS),

\* psy\_scale (Smet et al.'s cri2012, See: LRT 2013)

**avg**

None or fcn handle

Averaging function (handle) for color differences, DEi

(e.g. numpy.mean, .math.rms, .math.geomean)

None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

**Returns:****scaling\_factor**

ndarray

```
luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cri(St, cri_type='ies-tm30', out='Rf', wl=None, sampleset=None, ref_type=None,
 cieobs=None, avg=None, rf_from_avg_rounded_rfi=None, scale=None,
 opt_scale_factor=False, cspace=None, catf=None, cri_specific_pars=None,
 rg_pars=None, fit_gamut_ellipse=False)
```

Calculates the color rendering fidelity index, Rf, of spectral data.

**Args:****St**

ndarray with spectral data

(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

**out**

'Rf' or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. 'Rf,cct,duv')

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**cri\_type**

\_CRI\_TYPE\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cri\_types'])

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cierf'])

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments to the function will override default values in cri\_type dict.

**sampleset**

None or ndarray or str, optional

Specifies set of spectral reflectance samples for cri calculations.

- None defaults to standard set for metric in `cri_type`.
- ndarray: user defined set of spectral reflectance functions  
(.shape = (N+1, number of wavelengths);  
first axis are wavelengths)

**ref\_type**

None or str or ndarray, optional

Specifies type of reference illuminant type.

- None: defaults to metric\_specific reference illuminant in accordance with `cri_type`.
- str: 'BB': Blackbody radiations,  
'DL': daylightphase,  
'ciera': used in CIE CRI-13.3-1995,  
'cierf': used in CIE 224-2017,  
'iesrf': used in TM30-15, ...
- ndarray: user defined reference SPD

**cieobs**

None or dict, optional

Specifies which CMF sets to use for the calculation of the sample XYZs and the CCT (for reference illuminant calculation).

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type`: dict.

- key: 'xyz': str specifying CMF set for calculating xyz of samples and white
- key: 'cct': str specifying CMF set for calculating cct

**cspace**

None or dict, optional

Specifies which color space to use.

None defaults to the one specified in `:cri_type`: dict.

- key: 'type': str specifying color space used to calculate color differences in.
- key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point of color space  
If None: use xyzw of test / reference (after chromatic adaptation, if specified)
- other keys specify other possible parameters needed for color space calculation,  
see `lx.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['iesrf']['cspace']` for details.

**catf**

None or dict, optional

Perform explicit CAT before converting to color space coordinates.

- None: don't apply a cat (other than perhaps the one built into the colorspace)
- dict: with CAT parameters:
  - key: 'D': ndarray with degree of adaptation
  - key: 'mcat': ndarray with sensor matrix specification
  - key: 'xyzw': None or ndarray with white point  
None: use xyzw of reference otherwise transform both test and ref to xyzw

**cri\_specific\_pars**

None or dict, optional

Specifies other parameters specific to type of cri

(e.g. maxC for CQS calculations)

- None: default to the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

- dict: user specified parameters.

For its use, see for example:

```
luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['mcri']['cri_specific_pars']
```

**rg\_pars**

None or dict, optional

Dict containing specifying parameters for slicing the gamut

and calculating hue bin specific indices.

Dict structure:

```
{ 'nhbins' : None, 'start_hue' : 0,
 'normalize_gamut' : False, 'normalized_chroma_ref': 100.0 }
```

- key: 'nhbins': int, number of hue bins to slice gamut

(None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict).

- key: 'start\_hue': float (°), hue at which to start slicing

- key: 'normalize\_gamut': True or False:

normalize gamut or not before calculating a gamut area index Rg.

- key: 'normalized\_chroma\_ref': 100.0 or float, optional

Controls the size (chroma/radius) of the normalization circle/gamut.

- key 'use\_bin\_avg\_DEi': True or False

Note that following IES-TM30 DEhj from gamut\_slicer()

is obtained by averaging the DEi per hue bin (True),

and NOT by averaging the jabt and jabr per hue bin

and then calculating the DEhj (False).

**avg**

None or fcn handle, optional

Averaging function (handle) for color differences, DEi

(e.g. numpy.mean, .math.rms, .math.geomean)

None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

**rf\_from\_avg\_rounded\_rfi**

None, optional

If None: use as specified in the :cri\_type: dict

If False: calculate Rf directly from DEa.

If True: round Rfi to integer numbers and average them to Rf

(method used in CIE-13.3-1995 Ra calculation)

**scale**

None or dict, optional

Specifies scaling of color differences to obtain CRI.

- None use the one specified in :cri\_type: dict.

- dict: user specified dict with scaling parameters.

- key: 'fcn': function handle to type of cri scale,

e.g.

\* linear\_scale → (100 - scale\_factor\*DEi),

\* log\_scale → (cfr. Ohno's CQS),

\* psy\_scale (Smet et al.'s cri2012, See: LRT 2013)

- key: 'cfactor': factors used in scaling function,

If None:

Scaling factor value(s) will be optimized to minimize the rms between the Rf's of the requested metric and the target metric specified in:

- key: 'opt\_cri\_type': str

\* str: one of the preset \_CRI\_DEFAULTS

\* dict: user specified

(dict must contain all keys as normal)

Note that if key not in :scale: dict, then 'opt\_cri\_type' is added with default setting = 'ciera'.

- key: 'opt\_spd\_set': ndarray with set of light source spds used to optimize cfactor.

Note that if key not in :scale: dict, then default = 'F1-F12'.

#### **opt\_scale\_factor**

True or False, optional

True: optimize scaling-factor, else do nothing and use value of scaling-factor in :scale: dict.

#### **fit\_gamut\_ellipse**

fit ellipse to normalized color gamut

(extract from function using out; also stored in hue\_bin\_data['gamut\_ellipse\_fit'])

#### **Returns:**

##### **returns**

float or ndarray with Rf for :out: 'Rf'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

E.g. out == 'Rg,data' would output an ndarray with Rf values

and a dictionary :data: with keys:

- 'St, Sr' : ndarray of test SPDs and corresponding ref. illuminants.

- 'xyz\_cct': xyz of white point calculate with cieobs defined for cct calculations in cri\_type['cieobs']

- 'cct, duv': CCT and Duv obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['cct']

- 'xytzi, xyzri': ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. samples (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])

- 'xyztw, xyzrw': ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. white points (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])

- 'DEi, DEa': ndarray with individual sample color differences DEi and average DEa between test and ref.

- 'Rf' : ndarray with general color fidelity index values
- 'Rg' : ndarray with color gamut area index values
- 'Rfi' : ndarray with specific (sample) color fidelity indices
- 'Rfhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) fidelity indices
- 'DEhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) color differences
- 'Rcshj' : ndarray with local chroma shifts indices
- 'Rhshj' : ndarray with local hue shifts indices
- 'hue\_bin\_data': dict with output from `_get_hue_bin_data()` [see its help for more info]
- 'cri\_type': same as input (for reference purposes)

**References:** 1. IES TM30, Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, "Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources," *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. CIE224:2017. CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use. Vienna, Austria: CIE. (2017).

4. Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709.

5. CIE13.3-1995. Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources (Vol. CIE13.3-19). Vienna, Austria: CIE. (1995).

```
luxpy.color.cri._hue_bin_data_to_rxhj(hue_bin_data, cri_type='ies-tm30', scale_factor=None,
 scale_fcn=None, use_bin_avg_DEi=True)
```

Calculate hue bin measures: Rcshj, Rhshj, Rfhj, DEhj.

Rcshj: local chroma shift

Rhshj: local hue shift

Rfhj: local (hue bin) color fidelity

DEhj: local (hue bin) color differences

(See IES TM30)

#### Args:

##### **hue\_bin\_data**

Dict with hue bin data obtained with `_get_hue_bin_data()`.

##### **use\_bin\_avg\_DEi**

True, optional

Note that following IES-TM30 DEhj from `gamut_slicer()` is obtained by averaging the DEi per hue bin (True), and NOT by averaging the jabt and jabr per hue bin and then calculating the DEhj (False).

If None: use value in `rg_pars` dict in `cri_type` dict!

##### **scale\_fcn**

function handle to type of cri scale,

e.g.

\* `linear()_scale` →  $(100 - \text{scale\_factor} * \text{DEi})$ ,

\* `log_scale` → (cfr. Ohno's CQS),



\* psy\_scale (Smet et al.'s cri2012, See: LRT 2013)

**scale\_factor**

factors used in scaling function

**Returns:**

**returns**

ndarrays of Rcshj, Rhshj, Rfhj, DEhj

**References:** 1. IES TM30, Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

`luxpy.color.cri._hue_bin_data_to_rfi(hue_bin_data=None, cri_type='ies-tm30', scale_factor=None, scale_fcn=None)`

Get sample color differences DEi and calculate color fidelity values Rfi.

Rfi: Sample color fidelity

DEi: Sample color differences

(See IES TM30)

**Args:**

**hue\_bin\_data**

Dict with hue bin data obtained with `_get_hue_bin_data()`.

**scale\_fcn**

function handle to type of cri scale,

e.g.

\* `linear()._scale` →  $(100 - \text{scale\_factor} * \text{DEi})$ ,

\* `log_scale` → (cfr. Ohno's CQS),

\* `psy_scale` (Smet et al.'s cri2012, See: LRT 2013)

**scale\_factor**

factors used in scaling function

**Returns:**

**returns**

ndarrays of Rfi, DEi

**References:** 1. IES TM30, Method for Evaluating Light Source Color Rendition. New York, NY: The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.

`luxpy.color.cri._hue_bin_data_to_rg(hue_bin_data, max_scale=100, normalize_gamut=False)`

Calculates gamut area index, Rg.

**Args:**

**hue\_bin\_data**

Dict with hue bin data obtained with `_get_hue_bin_data()`.

**max\_scale**

100.0, optional

Value of Rg when  $R_f = \text{max\_scale}$  (i.e.  $\text{DE}_{\text{avg}} = 0$ )

**normalize\_gamut**

False, optional

True normalizes the gamut of test to that of ref.

(perfect agreement results in circle).

**out**

‘Rg’, optional  
Specifies which variables to output as ndarray

**Returns:**

**Rg**

float or ndarray with gamut area indices Rg.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_ciera(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function the ‘ciera’ color rendition (fidelity) metric (CIE 13.3-1995).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data  
(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate :SPD: to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with CIE13.3 Ra for :out: ‘Rf’  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. CIE13.3-1995. *Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources* (Vol. CIE13.3-19). Vienna, Austria: CIE. (1995).

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cierf(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function the ‘cierf’ color rendition (fidelity) metric (CIE224-2017).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate :SPD: to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with CIE224-2017 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. CIE224:2017. *CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use*. Vienna, Austria: CIE. (2017).

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_ciera_133_1995(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function the ‘ciera’ color rendition (fidelity) metric (CIE 13.3-1995).

**Args:****SPD**

ndarray with spectral data  
(can be multiple SPDs, first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate :SPD: to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

'Rf' or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. 'Rf,Rfi,cct,duv')

**Returns:****returns**

float or ndarray with CIE13.3 Ra for :out: 'Rf'  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. [CIE13.3-1995. Method of Measuring and Specifying Colour Rendering Properties of Light Sources \(Vol. CIE13.3-19\). Vienna, Austria: CIE. \(1995\).](#)

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cierf_224_2017(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`  
Wrapper function the 'cierf' color rendition (fidelity) metric (CIE224-2017).

**Args:****SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate :SPD: to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

'Rf' or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. 'Rf,Rfi,cct,duv')

**Returns:****returns**

float or ndarray with CIE224-2017 Rf for :out: 'Rf'  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. [CIE224:2017. CIE 2017 Colour Fidelity Index for accurate scientific use. Vienna, Austria: CIE. \(2017\).](#)

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrf(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`  
Wrapper function for the 'iesrf' color fidelity index (IES TM30-20 = TM30-18).

**Args:****SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrg(SPD, out='Rg', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`

Wrapper function for the ‘spd\_to\_rg’ color gamut area index (IES TM30-18 = TM30-20).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rg’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rg,Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rg for :out: ‘Rg’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrf_tm30(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`

Wrapper function for the ‘iesrf’ color fidelity index (IES TM30-20 = TM30-18).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrg_tm30(SPD, out='Rg', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`

Wrapper function for the ‘spd\_to\_rg’ color gamut area index (IES TM30-18 = TM30-20).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rg’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rg,Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rg for :out: ‘Rg’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrf_tm30_15(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-15')`

Wrapper function for the ‘iesrf’ color fidelity index (IES TM30-15).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-15 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrg_tm30_15(SPD, out='Rg', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-15')`

Wrapper function for the ‘spd\_to\_rg’ color gamut area index (IES TM30-15).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rg’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘RgRf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-15 Rg for :out: ‘Rg’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrf_tm30_18(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-18')`

Wrapper function for the ‘iesrf’ color fidelity index (IES TM30-18).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-18 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrg_tm30_18(SPD, out='Rg', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-18')`

Wrapper function for the ‘spd\_to\_rg’ color gamut area index (IES TM30-18).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rg’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rg,Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-18 Rg for :out: ‘Rg’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrf_tm30_20(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`

Wrapper function for the ‘iesrf’ color fidelity index (IES TM30-20 = TM30-18).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_iesrg_tm30_20(SPD, out='Rg', wl=None, cri_type='iesrf-tm30-20')`

Wrapper function for the ‘spd\_to\_rg’ color gamut area index (IES TM30-18 = TM30-20).

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rg’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rg,Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with IES TM30-20 Rg for :out: ‘Rg’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. IES TM30 (99, 4880 spectrally uniform samples)

2. A. David, P. T. Fini, K. W. Houser, Y. Ohno, M. P. Royer, K. A. G. Smet, M. Wei, and L. Whitehead, “Development of the IES method for evaluating the color rendition of light sources,” *Opt. Express*, vol. 23, no. 12, pp. 15888–15906, 2015.

3. K. A. G. Smet, A. David, and L. Whitehead, “Why color space uniformity and sample set spectral uniformity are essential for color rendering measures,” *LEUKOS*, vol. 12, no. 1–2, pp. 39–50, 2016

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cri2012(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function for the ‘cri2012’ color rendition (fidelity) metric with the spectally uniform HL17 mathematical sample set.

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional



Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with CRI2012 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:**

..[1] Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709. Retrieved from <http://lrt.sagepub.com/content/45/6/689>

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cri2012_hl17(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function for the ‘cri2012’ color rendition (fidelity) metric with the spectally uniform HL17 mathematical sample set.

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with CRI2012 Rf for :out: ‘Rf’  
Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**Reference:** 1. Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cri2012_hl1000(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function for the ‘cri2012’ color rendition (fidelity) metric with the spectally uniform Hybrid HL1000 sample set.

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional  
Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.  
None: default to no interpolation

**out**

‘Rf’ or str, optional  
Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rf,Rfi,cct,duv’)

**Returns:****returns**

float or ndarray with CRI2012 Rf for :out: 'Rf'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**Reference:** 1. Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cri2012_real210(SPD, out='Rf', wl=None)`

Wrapper function the 'cri2012' color rendition (fidelity) metric with the Real-210 sampleset (normally for special color rendering indices).

**Args:****SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**out**

'Rf' or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. 'Rf,Rfi,cct,duv')

**Returns:****returns**

float or ndarray with CRI2012 Rf for :out: 'Rf'

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**Reference:** 1. Smet, K., Schanda, J., Whitehead, L., & Luo, R. (2013). CRI2012: A proposal for updating the CIE colour rendering index. *Lighting Research and Technology*, 45, 689–709.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_mcri(SPD, D=0.9, E=None, Yb=20.0, out='Rm', wl=None)`

Calculates the MCRI or Memory Color Rendition Index, Rm

**Args:****SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**D**

0.9, optional

Degree of adaptation.

**E**

None, optional

Illuminance in lux

(used to calculate  $La = (Yb/100)*(E/\pi)$  to then calculate D  
following the 'cat02' model).

If None: the degree is determined by :D:

If (:E: is not None) & (:Yb: is None): :E: is assumed to contain  
the adapting field luminance  $La$  ( $cd/m^2$ ).

**Yb**

20.0, optional

Luminance factor of background. (used when calculating  $La$  from E)

If None, E contains  $L_a$  ( $\text{cd/m}^2$ ).

**out**

‘Rm’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Rm,Rmi,cct,duv’)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with MCRI Rm for :out: ‘Rm’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. K.A.G. Smet, W.R. Ryckaert, M.R. Pointer, G. Deconinck, P. Hanselaer,(2012) “A memory colour quality metric for white light sources,” *Energy Build.*, vol. 49, no. C, pp. 216–225.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_cqs(SPD, version='v9.0', out='Qa', wl=None)`

Calculates CQS  $Q_a$  ( $Q_{ai}$ ) or  $Q_f$  ( $Q_{fi}$ ) or  $Q_p$  ( $Q_{pi}$ ) for versions v9.0 or v7.5.

**Args:**

**SPD**

ndarray with spectral data (can be multiple SPDs,  
first axis are the wavelengths)

**version**

‘v9.0’ or ‘v7.5’, optional

**out**

‘Qa’ or str, optional

Specifies requested output (e.g. ‘Qa,Qai,Qf,cct,duv’)

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelengths (or [start, end, spacing]) to interpolate the SPDs to.

None: default to no interpolation

**Returns:**

**returns**

float or ndarray with CQS  $Q_a$  for :out: ‘Qa’

Other output is also possible by changing the :out: str value.

**References:** 1. W. Davis and Y. Ohno, “Color quality scale,” (2010), *Opt. Eng.*, vol. 49, no. 3, pp. 33602–33616.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_fci(spd, use_cielab=True)`

Calculate Feeling of Contrast Index (FCI).

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectral power distribution(s) of the test light source(s).

**use\_cielab**

True, optional

True: use original formulation of FCI, which adopts a CIECAT94 chromatic adaptation transform followed by a conversion to CIELAB coordinates before calculating the gamuts.

False: use CIECAM02 coordinates and embedded CAT02 transform.

**Returns:****fci**

ndarray with FCI values.

**References:** 1. Hashimoto, K., Yano, T., Shimizu, M., & Nayatani, Y. (2007). New method for specifying color-rendering properties of light sources based on feeling of contrast. *Color Research and Application*, 32(5), 361–371.

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_thornton_cpi(spd)`

Calculate Thornton's Color Preference Index (CPI).

**Args:****spd**

nd array with spectral power distribution(s) of the test light source(s).

**Returns:****cpi**

ndarray with CPI values.

**Reference:** 1. Thornton, W. A. (1974). A Validation of the Color-Preference Index. *Journal of the Illuminating Engineering Society*, 4(1), 48–52.

`luxpy.color.cri.plot_hue_bins(hbins=16, start_hue=0.0, scalef=100, plot_axis_labels=False,  
bin_labels='#', plot_edge_lines=True, plot_center_lines=False,  
plot_bin_colors=True, plot_10_20_circles=False, axtype='polar', ax=None,  
force_CVG_layout=False, hbin_color_map=None)`

Makes basis plot for Color Vector Graphic (CVG).

**Args:****hbins**

16 or ndarray with sorted hue bin centers (°), optional

**start\_hue**

0.0, optional

**scalef**

100, optional

Scale factor for graphic.

**plot\_axis\_labels**

False, optional

Turns axis ticks on/off (True/False).

**bin\_labels**

None or list[str] or '#', optional

Plots labels at the bin center hues.

- None: don't plot.

- list[str]: list with str for each bin.

(len(:bin\_labels:) = :nhbins:)

- '#': plots number.

**plot\_edge\_lines**

True or False, optional

Plot grey bin edge lines with '- '.

**plot\_center\_lines**

False or True, optional

Plot colored lines at 'center' of hue bin.

**plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional

Colorize hue bins.

#### **plot\_10\_20\_circles**

False, optional

If True and :axtype: == 'cart': Plot white circles at 80%, 90%, 100%, 110% and 120% of :scalef:

#### **axtype**

'polar' or 'cart', optional

Make polar or Cartesian plot.

#### **ax**

None or 'new' or 'same', optional

- None or 'new' creates new plot
- 'same': continue plot on same axes.
- axes handle: plot on specified axes.

#### **force\_CVG\_layout**

False or True, optional

True: Force plot of basis of CVG on first encounter.

#### **hbin\_color\_map**

ndarray with predefined RGB color map

If None or hbin\_color\_map.shape[0]<nhbins: cmap will be created, else use values in ndarray.

#### **Returns:**

##### **returns**

gcf(), gca(), list with rgb colors for hue bins (for use in other plotting fcns)

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_ColorVectorGraphic(jabt, jabr, hbins=16, start_hue=0.0, scalef=100,
 plot_axis_labels=False, bin_labels=None,
 plot_edge_lines=True, plot_center_lines=False,
 plot_bin_colors=True, plot_10_20_circles=True,
 plot_vectors=True, gamut_line_color=None,
 gamut_line_style='-', gamut_line_marker='o',
 gamut_line_label=None, axtype='polar', ax=None,
 force_CVG_layout=False, hbin_color_map=None,
 hvector_color_map=None, jabti=None, jabri=None,
 hbinnr=None)
```

Plot Color Vector Graphic (CVG).

#### **Args:**

##### **jabt**

ndarray with jab data under test SPD

##### **jabr**

ndarray with jab data under reference SPD

##### **hbins**

16 or ndarray with sorted hue bin centers (°), optional

##### **start\_hue**

0.0, optional

##### **scalef**

100, optional

Scale factor for graphic.

**plot\_axis\_labels**

False, optional

Turns axis ticks on/off (True/False).

**bin\_labels**

None or list[str] or '#', optional

Plots labels at the bin center hues.

- None: don't plot.

- list[str]: list with str for each bin.

(len(:bin\_labels:) = :nhbins:)

- '#': plots number.

**plot\_edge\_lines**

True or False, optional

Plot grey bin edge lines with '-'.

**plot\_center\_lines**

False or True, optional

Plot colored lines at 'center' of hue bin.

**plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional

Colorize hue-bins.

**plot\_10\_20\_circles**

True, optional

If True and :axtype: == 'cart': Plot white circles at

80%, 90%, 100%, 110% and 120% of :scalef:

**plot\_vectors**

True, optional

True: plot vectors from reference to test colors.

**gamut\_line\_color**

'grey', optional

Color to plot the test color gamut in.

**gamut\_line\_style**

('-', optional

Line style to plot the test color gamut in.

**gamut\_line\_marker**

'o', optional

Markers to plot the test color gamut points for each hue bin in

(only used when plot\_vectors = False).

**gamut\_line\_label**

None, optional

Label for gamut line. (only used when plot\_vectors = False).

**axtype**

'polar' or 'cart', optional

Make polar or Cartesian plot.

**ax**

None or 'new' or 'same', optional

- None or 'new' creates new plot
- 'same': continue plot on same axes.
- axes handle: plot on specified axes.

**force\_CVG\_layout**

False or True, optional

True: Force plot of basis of CVG.

**hbin\_color\_map**

ndarray with predefined RGB color map for the hue bins

If None or hbin\_color\_map.shape[0]<nhbins: cmap will be created, else use values in ndarray.

**hvector\_color\_map**

ndarray with predefined RGB color map for the color shift vectors in each hue bin.

If None or hvector\_color\_map.shape[0]<hbins: cmap will be created, else use values in ndarray.

**jabti**

None, optional

ndarray with jab data of all samples under test SPD (scaled to 'unit' circle)

If not None: plot chromaticity coordinates of test samples relative to the mean chromaticity of the samples under the reference illuminant.

**jabri**

None, optional

ndarray with jab data of all samples under reference SPD (scaled to 'unit' circle)

Must be supplied when jabti is not None!

**hbinnr**

None, optional

ndarray with hue bin number of each sample.

Must be supplied when jabti is not None!

**Returns:****returns**

gcf(), gca(), list with rgb colors for hue bins (for use in other plotting fcns)

```
luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_ies_tm30_metrics(St, cri_type=None, hbins=16, start_hue=0.0, scalef=100,
 vf_model_type='M6', vf_pcolorshift={'Cref': 40, 'href':
 array([3.7835, 3.3161, 2.8272, 1.9093, 5.2787, 4.3081, 0.37762,
 6.2055, 1.4564, 0.88927]), 'labels': array(['5B', '5BG', '5G',
 '5GY', '5P', '5PB', '5R', '5RP', '5Y', '5YR'], dtype=object), 'sig':
 0.3}, scale_vf_chroma_to_sample_chroma=False)
```

Calculates IES TM30 metrics from spectral data.

**Args:****St**

numpy.ndarray with spectral data

**cri\_type**

None, optional

If None: defaults to cri\_type = 'iesrf'.

Not none values of :hbins:, :start\_hue: and :scalef: overwrite input in cri\_type['rg\_pars']

**hbins**

None or numpy.ndarray with sorted hue bin centers (°), optional

**start\_hue**

None, optional

**scalef**

None, optional

Scale factor for reference circle.

**vf\_pcolorshift**

\_VF\_PCOLORSHIFT or user defined dict, optional

The polynomial models of degree 5 and 6 can be fully specified or summarized by the model parameters themselves OR by calculating the dCoverC and dH at resp. 5 and 6 hues. :VF\_pcolorshift: specifies these hues and chroma level.

**scale\_vf\_chroma\_to\_sample\_chroma**

False, optional

Scale chroma of reference and test vf fields such that average of binned reference chroma equals that of the binned sample chroma before calculating hue bin metrics.

**Returns:****data**

Dictionary with color rendering data:

- 'St, Sr' : ndarray of test SPDs and corresponding ref. illuminants.
- 'xyz\_cct' : xyz of white point calculate with cieobs defined for cct calculations in cri\_type['cieobs']
- 'cct, duv' : CCT and Duv obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['cct']
- 'xytzi, xyzri' : ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. samples (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])
- 'xyztw, xyzrw' : ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. white points (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])
- 'DEi, DEa' : ndarray with individual sample color differences DEi and average DEa between test and ref.
- 'Rf' : ndarray with general color fidelity index values
- 'Rg' : ndarray with color gamut area index values
- 'Rfi' : ndarray with specific (sample) color fidelity indices
- 'Rfhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) fidelity indices
- 'DEhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) color differences
- 'Rcshj' : ndarray with local chroma shifts indices
- 'Rhshj' : ndarray with local hue shifts indices
- 'hue\_bin\_data' : dict with output from \_get\_hue\_bin\_data() [see its help for more info]
- 'cri\_type' : same as input (for reference purposes)
- 'vf' : dictionary with vector field measures and data.

**Keys:**

- 'Rt' : ndarray with general metameric uncertainty index Rt
- 'Rti' : ndarray with specific metameric uncertainty indices Rti



- 'Rfhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) fidelity indices  
obtained from VF model predictions at color space  
pixel coordinates
- 'DEhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) color differences  
(same as above)
- 'Rcshj' : ndarray with local chroma shifts indices for vectorfield  
coordinates  
(same as above)
- 'Rhshj' : ndarray with local hue shifts indicesfor vectorfield coordinates  
(same as above)
- 'Rfi' : ndarray with sample fidelity indices for vectorfield coordinates  
(same as above)
- 'DEi' : ndarray with sample color differences for vectorfield coordinates  
(same as above)
- 'hue\_bin\_data' : dict with output from `_get_hue_bin_data()` for  
vectorfield coordinates
- 'dataVF' : dictionary with output of `cri.VFPX.VF_colorshift_model()`

`luxpy.color.cri._tm30_process_spd(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', **kwargs)`

Calculate all required parameters for plotting from spd using `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters.

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzti', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`  
for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,

the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:**

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_cvg(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', gamut_line_color=None, gamut_line_style='-',
 gamut_line_marker='o', gamut_line_label=None, plot_vectors=True,
 plot_index_values=True, axh=None, axtype='cart',
 show_annexE_priority=True, show_Rcsh1_Rfh1=True, **kwargs)
```

Plot TM30 Color Vector Graphic (CVG).

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzti', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**gamut\_line\_color**

'r', optional

Plotting line style for the line connecting the

average test chromaticity in the hue bins.

None defaults to red (240,80,70)/255 (IES-TM30-20 recommended).

**gamut\_line\_style**

'-', optional

Plotting color for the line connecting the

average test chromaticity in the hue bins.

**gamut\_line\_marker**

'o', optional

Markers to plot the test color gamut points for each hue bin in

(only used when `plot_vectors = False`).

**gamut\_line\_label**

None, optional

Label for gamut line. (only used when `plot_vectors = False`).

**plot\_vectors**

True, optional

Plot color shift vectors in CVG (True) or not (False).

**plot\_index\_values**

True, optional

Print Rf, Rg, CCT and Duv in corners of CVG (True) or not (False).  
 If False: turns off potential prints of Rcsh1, Rfh1  
 and annexE\_priority levels as well. This way this argument can be  
 easily used to turn off all plotting and printing when graphs are  
 to be generated with gamuts of multiple sources.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**axtype**

'cart' (or 'polar'), optional

Make Cartesian (default) or polar plot.

**show\_annexE\_priority**

True, optional

Add Annex E priority levels for source.

**show\_Rcsh1\_Rfh1**

True, optional

Add the local chroma shift (%) and the local color fidelity index  
 for hue bin 1 at the bottom of the graph.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
 the same as in cri.spd\_to\_cri()

**Returns:****axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

`luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_Rfi(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, font_size=11, **kwargs)`  
 Plot Sample Color Fidelity values (Rfi).

**Args:****spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)  
to the function will override default values in cri\_type dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**font\_size**

\_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in cri.spd\_to\_cri()

**Returns:**

**axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_Rxhj(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, figsize=(6, 15), font_size=11,
 **kwargs)
```

Plot Local Chroma Shifts (Rcshj), Local Hue Shifts (Rhshj) and Local Color Fidelity values (Rfhj) (one for each hue-bin).

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using \_tm30\_process\_spd()).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xytzi', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see cri.spd\_to\_cri() for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

\_CRI\_TYPE\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cri\_types'])

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. luxpy.cri.\_CRI\_DEFAULTS['cierf'])

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in cri\_type dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**figsize**

(6,15), optional

Figure size of pyplot figure.

**font\_size**

\_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:**

**axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_Rcshj(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, xlabel=True, y_offset=0,
 font_size=11, **kwargs)
```

Plot Local Chroma Shift values (Rcshj) (one for each hue-bin).

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

\_CRI\_TYPE\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**xlabel**

True, optional

If False: don't add label and numbers to x-axis

(useful when plotting all 'Local Rfhi, Rcshi, Rshhi'

values in 3x1 subplots with 'shared x-axis': saves vertical space)

**y\_offset**

0, optional

text-offset from top of bars in barplot.

**font\_size**

`_TM30_FONT_SIZE`, optional  
Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:****axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_Rhshj(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, xlabel=True, y_offset=0,
 font_size=11, **kwargs)
```

Plot Local Hue Shift values (Rhshj) (one for each hue-bin).

**Args:****spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**xlabel**

True, optional

If False: don't add label and numbers to x-axis

(useful when plotting plotting all 'Local Rfhi, Rcshi, Rshhi'

values in 3x1 subplots with 'shared x-axis': saves vertical space)

**y\_offset**

0, optional

text-offset from top of bars in barplot.

**font\_size**

`_TM30_FONT_SIZE`, optional  
Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:**

**axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

`luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_Rfhj(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, xlabel=True, y_offset=0, font_size=11, **kwargs)`

Plot Local Color Fidelity values (Rfhj) (one for each hue-bin).

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt', 'xyztw', 'xyzri', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**xlabel**

True, optional

If False: don't add label and numbers to x-axis

(useful when plotting plotting all 'Local Rfhi, Rcshi, Rshhi'

values in 3x1 subplots with 'shared x-axis': saves vertical space)

**y\_offset**

0, optional

text-offset from top of bars in barplot.

**font\_size**

`_TM30_FONT_SIZE`, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:****axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

`luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_spd(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', axh=None, font_size=11, **kwargs)`

Plot test SPD and reference illuminant, both normalized to the same luminous power.

**Args:****spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt_i', 'xyzt_w', 'xyzr_i', 'xyzr_w',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**axh**

None, optional

If None: create new figure with single axes, else plot on specified axes.

**font\_size**

`_TM30_FONT_SIZE`, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values.

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in `cri.spd_to_cri()`

**Returns:****axh**

handle to figure axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.



```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_tm30_report(spд, cri_type='ies-tm30', report_type='full', source='', manufacturer='',
 date='', model='', notes='', max_len_notes_line=40, figsize=None,
 save_fig_name=None, dpi=300, plot_report_top=True,
 plot_report_bottom=True, show_annexE_priority=True,
 show_Rcshl_Rfh1=True, subtitle='ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Color Rendition
 Report', font_size=None, **kwargs)
```

Create TM30 Color Rendition Report.

#### Args:

##### **spд**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spд()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt_i', 'xyztw', 'xyzr_i', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spд_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

##### **cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`)

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

##### **report\_type**

'full', optional

Generate a full report as in ANSI/IES-TM30-2020

Options :

- 'full': full report with spectrum plot, color vector graphic, local indices, sample indices 'simple', ...

- 'intermediate': color vector graphic + local chroma and hue shifts

- 'simple': color vector graphic only

- 'spд\_cvg': spectrum plot + color vector graphic

##### **source**

string with source name.

##### **manufacturer**

string with source manufacturer.

##### **model**

string with source model.

##### **date**

string with source measurement date.

##### **notes**

string to be split

##### **max\_len\_notes\_line**

40, optional

Maximum length of a single line when splitting the string.

**figsize**

None, optional

Figure size of pyplot figure.

If None a default depending on the report\_type is used:

- 'full': (7,12)

- 'intermediate' : (14,6)

- 'simple' : (6,6)

- 'spd\_cvg': (14,6)

**save\_fig\_name**

None, optional

Filename (+path) to which the report will be saved as an image (png).

If None: don't save, just display.

**dpi**

300, optional

Dots-Per-Inch of image file (PNG).

**plot\_report\_top**

execute \_plot\_tm30\_report\_top()

**plot\_report\_bottom**

execute \_plot\_tm30\_report\_bottom()

**show\_annexE\_priority**

True, optional

Add Annex E priority levels for source.

**show\_Rcsh1\_Rfh1**

True, optional

Add the local chroma shift (%) and the local color fidelity index for hue bin 1 at the bottom of the graph.

**suptitle**

'ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Color Rendition Report' or str, optional  
report title (input for plt.suptitle).

**font\_size**

None, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values (adjust when changing figsizes).

Defaults : ('full': \_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE\_FULLREPORT, other options:  
\_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE)

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in cri.spd\_to\_cri()

**Returns:**

**axs**

dictionary with handles to each axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_tm30_report(spd, cri_type='ies-tm30', report_type='full', source='',
 manufacturer='', date='', model='', notes='', max_len_notes_line=40,
 figsize=None, save_fig_name=None, dpi=300, plot_report_top=True,
 plot_report_bottom=True, show_annexE_priority=True,
 show_Rcshl_Rfhl=True, suptitle='ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Color
 Rendition Report', font_size=None, **kwargs)
```

Create TM30 Color Rendition Report.

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray or dict

If ndarray: single spectral power distribution.

If dict: dictionary with pre-computed parameters (using `_tm30_process_spd()`).

required keys:

```
dict_keys(['St', 'Sr', 'xyztw_cct', 'cct', 'duv',
 'xyzt_i', 'xyztw', 'xyzr_i', 'xyzrw',
 'DEi', 'DEa', 'Rf', 'Rg',
 'Rcshj', 'Rhshj', 'Rfhj', 'hue_bin_data'])
```

see `cri.spd_to_cri()` for more info on parameters.

**cri\_type**

`_CRI_TYPE_DEFAULT` or str or dict, optional

- 'str': specifies dict with default cri model parameters

(for supported types, see `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cri_types']`)

- dict: user defined model parameters

(see e.g. `luxpy.cri._CRI_DEFAULTS['cierf']`

for required structure)

Note that any non-None input arguments (in kwargs)

to the function will override default values in `cri_type` dict.

**report\_type**

'full', optional

Generate a full report as in ANSI/IES-TM30-2020

Options :

- 'full': full report with spectrum plot, color vector graphic, local indices, sample indices 'simple', ...

- 'intermediate': color vector graphic + local chroma and hue shifts

- 'simple': color vector graphic only

- 'spd\_cvg': spectrum plot + color vector graphic

**source**

string with source name.

**manufacturer**

string with source manufacturer.

**model**

string with source model.

**date**

string with source measurement date.

**notes**

string to be split

**max\_len\_notes\_line**

40, optional

Maximum length of a single line when splitting the string.

**figsize**

None, optional

Figure size of pyplot figure.

If None a default depending on the report\_type is used:

- 'full': (7,12)

- 'intermediate' : (14,6)

- 'simple' : (6,6)

- 'spd\_cvg': (14,6)

**save\_fig\_name**

None, optional

Filename (+path) to which the report will be saved as an image (png).

If None: don't save, just display.

**dpi**

300, optional

Dots-Per-Inch of image file (PNG).

**plot\_report\_top**

execute \_plot\_tm30\_report\_top()

**plot\_report\_bottom**

execute \_plot\_tm30\_report\_bottom()

**show\_annexE\_priority**

True, optional

Add Annex E priority levels for source.

**show\_Rcsh1\_Rfh1**

True, optional

Add the local chroma shift (%) and the local color fidelity index for hue bin 1 at the bottom of the graph.

**suptitle**

'ANSI/IES TM-30-18 Color Rendition Report' or str, optional  
report title (input for plt.suptitle).

**font\_size**

None, optional

Font size of text, axis labels and axis values (adjust when changing figsizes).

Defaults : ('full': \_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE\_FULLREPORT, other options:  
\_TM30\_FONT\_SIZE)

**kwargs**

Additional optional keyword arguments,  
the same as in cri.spd\_to\_cri()

**Returns:**

**axs**

dictionary with handles to each axes.

**data**

dictionary with required parameters for plotting functions.

```
luxpy.color.cri.plot_cri_graphics(data, cri_type=None, hbins=16, start_hue=0.0, scalef=100,
 plot_axis_labels=False, bin_labels=None, plot_edge_lines=True,
 plot_center_lines=False, plot_bin_colors=True, axtype='polar',
 ax=None, force_CVG_layout=True, vf_model_type='M6',
 vf_pcolorshift={'Cref': 40, 'href': array([3.7835, 3.3161, 2.8272,
 1.9093, 5.2787, 4.3081, 0.37762, 6.2055, 1.4564, 0.88927])}, 'labels':
 array(['5B', '5BG', '5G', '5GY', '5P', '5PB', '5R', '5RP', '5Y', '5YR'],
 dtype=object), 'sig': 0.3}, vf_color='k', vf_bin_labels=array(['5B',
 '5BG', '5G', '5GY', '5P', '5PB', '5R', '5RP', '5Y', '5YR'], dtype=object),
 vf_plot_bin_colors=True, scale_vf_chroma_to_sample_chroma=False,
 plot_VF=True, plot_CF=False, plot_SF=False,
 plot_test_sample_coord=False)
```

Plot graphical information on color rendition properties (custom design).

#### Args:

##### **data**

ndarray with spectral data or dict with pre-computed metrics.

##### **cri\_type**

None, optional

If None: defaults to cri\_type = 'iesrf'.

:hbins:, :start\_hue: and :scalef: are ignored if cri\_type not None  
and values are replaced by those in cri\_type['rg\_pars']

##### **hbins**

16 or ndarray with sorted hue bin centers (°), optional

##### **start\_hue**

0.0, optional

##### **scalef**

100, optional

Scale factor for graphic.

##### **plot\_axis\_labels**

False, optional

Turns axis ticks on/off (True/False).

##### **bin\_labels**

None or list[str] or '#', optional

Plots labels at the bin center hues.

- None: don't plot.

- list[str]: list with str for each bin.

(len(:bin\_labels:) = :nhbins:)

- '#': plots number.

##### **plot\_edge\_lines**

True or False, optional

Plot grey bin edge lines with '- '.

##### **plot\_center\_lines**

False or True, optional

Plot colored lines at 'center' of hue bin.

##### **plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional

Colorize hue bins.

**axtype**

‘polar’ or ‘cart’, optional  
Make polar or Cartesian plot.

**ax**

None or ‘new’ or ‘same’, optional  
- None or ‘new’ creates new plot  
- ‘same’: continue plot on same axes.  
- axes handle: plot on specified axes.

**force\_CVG\_layout**

True, optional  
True: Force plot of basis of CVG.

**vf\_model\_type**

\_VF\_MODEL\_TYPE or ‘M6’ or ‘M5’, optional  
Type of polynomial vector field model to use for the calculation of base color shift and metamerism uncertainty.

**vf\_pcolorshift**

\_VF\_PCOLORSHIFT or user defined dict, optional  
The polynomial models of degree 5 and 6 can be fully specified or summarized by the model parameters themselves OR by calculating the dCoverC and dH at resp. 5 and 6 hues. :VF\_pcolorshift: specifies these hues and chroma level.

**vf\_color**

‘k’, optional  
For plotting the vector fields.

**vf\_plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional  
Colorize hue bins of VF graph.

**scale\_vf\_chroma\_to\_sample\_chroma**

False, optional  
Scale chroma of reference and test vf fields such that average of binned reference chroma equals that of the binned sample chroma before calculating hue bin metrics.

**vf\_bin\_labels**

see :bin\_labels:  
Set VF model hue-bin labels.

**plot\_CF**

False, optional  
Plot circle fields.

**plot\_VF**

True, optional  
Plot vector fields.

**plot\_SF**

True, optional  
Plot sample shifts.

**plot\_test\_sample\_coord**

Plot the coordinates of the samples under the test illuminant relative to the mean chromaticity under the reference illuminant (in the CVG plot).

**Returns:****returns**

```
(data,
plt.gcf(),ax_spd, ax_CVG, ax_locC, ax_locH, ax_VF),
cmap)
```

:data: is a dictionary with color rendering data with keys:

- 'St, Sr' : ndarray of test SPDs and corresponding ref. illuminants.
- 'xyz\_cct': xyz of white point calculate with cieobs defined for cct calculations in cri\_type['cieobs']
- 'cct, duv': CCT and Duv obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['cct']
- 'xytzi, xyzri': ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. samples (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])
- 'xyztw, xyzrw': ndarray tristimulus values of test and ref. white points (obtained with cieobs in cri\_type['cieobs']['xyz'])
- 'DEi, DEa': ndarray with individual sample color differences DEi and average DEa between test and ref.
- 'Rf' : ndarray with general color fidelity index values
- 'Rg' : ndarray with color gamut area index values
- 'Rfi' : ndarray with specific (sample) color fidelity indices
- 'Rfhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) fidelity indices
- 'DEhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) color differences
- 'Rcshj': ndarray with local chroma shifts indices
- 'Rhshj': ndarray with local hue shifts indices
- 'hue\_bin\_data': dict with output from \_get\_hue\_bin\_data() [see its help for more info]
- 'cri\_type': same as input (for reference purposes)
- 'vf' : dictionary with vector field measures and data.

Keys:

- 'Rt' : ndarray with general metameric uncertainty index Rt
- 'Rti' : ndarray with specific metameric uncertainty indices Rti
- 'Rfhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) fidelity indices obtained from VF model predictions at color space pixel coordinates
- 'DEhj' : ndarray with local (hue binned) color differences (same as above)
- 'Rcshj': ndarray with local chroma shifts indices for vectorfield coordinates (same as above)
- 'Rhshj': ndarray with local hue shifts indices for vectorfield coordinates (same as above)
- 'Rfi': ndarray with sample fidelity indices for vectorfield coordinates (same as above)
- 'DEi': ndarray with sample color differences for vectorfield coordinates (same as above)

- 'hue\_bin\_data': dict with output from `_get_hue_bin_data()` for vectorfield coordinates
- 'dataVF': dictionary with output of `cri.VFPX.VF_colorshift_model()`

`:[...]`: list with handles to current figure and 5 axes.

`:cmap`: list with rgb colors for hue bins (for use in other plotting fcns)

`luxpy.color.cri.spd_to_tm30_fast(Spd)`

Calculate tm30 measures from spd.

```
luxpy.color.cri.cri_ref_fast(ccts, wl3=array([360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371,
372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387,
388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403,
404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419,
420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435,
436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451,
452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467,
468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483,
484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499,
500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515,
516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531,
532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547,
548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563,
564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579,
580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595,
596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611,
612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627,
628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643,
644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659,
660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675,
676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691,
692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707,
708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723,
724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739,
740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755,
756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771,
772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787,
788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803,
804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819,
820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830]), ref_type='iestm30',
mix_range=[4000, 5000], cieobs='1931_2',
force_daylight_below4000K=False, n=None, daylight_locus=None, wl=[360,
830, 1])
```

Calculates multiple reference illuminant spectra based on ccts for color rendering index calculations.

`luxpy.color.cri.xyz_to_jab_cam02ucs_fast(xyz, xyzw, ucs=True, conditions=None)`

Calculate CAM02-UCS J'a'b' coordinates from xyz tristimulus values of sample and white point.

**Args:**

**xyz**

ndarray with sample tristimulus values

**xyzw**

ndarray with white point tristimulus values

**conditions**



None, optional  
 Dictionary with viewing conditions.  
 None results in:  
 { 'La':100, 'Yb':20, 'D':1, 'surround':'avg' }  
 For more info see luxpy.cam.ciecam02()?

**Returns:****jab**

ndarray with J'a'b' coordinates.

**4.4.9 cri/VFPX/****py**

- `__init__.py`
- `VF_PX_models.py`
- `vectorshiftmodel.py`
- `pixelshiftmodel.py`

**namespace** luxpy.cri.VFPX

`luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.get_poly_model(jabt, jabr, modeltype='M6')`

Setup base color shift model (delta\_a, delta\_b), determine model parameters and accuracy.

Calculates a base color shift (delta) from the ref. chromaticity ar, br.

**Args:****jabt**

ndarray with jab color coordinates under the test SPD.

**jabr**

ndarray with jab color coordinates under the reference SPD.

**modeltype**

\_VF\_MODEL\_TYPE or 'M6' or 'M5', optional

Specifies degree 5 or degree 6 polynomial model in ab-coordinates.

(see notes below)

**Returns:****returns**

(poly\_model,  
 pmodel,  
 dab\_model,  
 dab\_res,  
 dCHoverC\_res,  
 dab\_std,  
 dCHoverC\_std)

:poly\_model: function handle to model

:pmodel: ndarray with model parameters

:dab\_model: ndarray with ab model predictions from ar, br.

:dab\_res: ndarray with residuals between 'da,db' of samples and  
'da,db' predicted by the model.  
:dCHoverC\_res: ndarray with residuals between 'dCoverC,dH'  
of samples and 'dCoverC,dH' predicted by the model.  
Note:  $dCoverC = (C_t - C_r)/C_r$  and  $dH = h_t - h_r$   
(predicted from model, see notes below)  
:dab\_std: ndarray with std of :dab\_res:  
:dCHoverC\_std: ndarray with std of :dCHoverC\_res:

**Notes:****1. Model types:**

```
poly5_model = lambda a,b,p: p[0]*a + p[1]*b + p[2]*(a**2) + p[3]*a*b + p[4]*(b**2)
poly6_model = lambda a,b,p: p[0] + p[1]*a + p[2]*b + p[3]*(a**2) + p[4]*a*b +
p[5]*(b**2)
```

**2. Calculation of dCoverC and dH:**

```
dCoverC = (np.cos(hr)*da + np.sin(hr)*db)/Cr
dHoverC = (np.cos(hr)*db - np.sin(hr)*da)/Cr
```

`luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.apply_poly_model_at_x(poly_model, pmodel, axr, bxr)`

Applies base color shift model at cartesian coordinates axr, bxr.

**Args:****poly\_model**

function handle to model

**pmodel**

ndarray with model parameters.

**axr**

ndarray with a-coordinates under the reference conditions

**bxr**

ndarray with b-coordinates under the reference conditions

**Returns:****returns**

```
(axt,bxt,Cxt,hxt,
axr,bxr,Cxr,hxr)
```

ndarrays with ab-coordinates, chroma and hue  
predicted by the model (xt), under the reference (xr).

`luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.generate_vector_field(poly_model, pmodel, axr=array([-40, -35, -30, -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40]), bxr=array([-40, -35, -30, -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40]), make_grid=True, limit_grid_radius=0, color='k')`

Generates a field of vectors using the base color shift model.

Has the option to plot vector field.

**Args:****poly\_model**

function handle to model

**pmodel**

ndarray with model parameters.

**axr**

np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR, \_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR, \_VF\_DELTAR), optional  
Nddarray specifying the a-coordinates at which to apply the model.

**bxr**

np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR, \_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR, \_VF\_DELTAR), optional  
Nddarray specifying the b-coordinates at which to apply the model.

**make\_grid**

True, optional

True: generate a 2d-grid from :axr:, :bxr:.

**limit\_grid\_radius**

0, optional

A value of zeros keeps grid as specified by axr,bxr.

A value > 0 only keeps (a,b) coordinates within :limit\_grid\_radius:

**color**

'k', optional

For plotting the vector field.

If :color: == 0, no plot will be generated.

**Returns:****returns**

If :color: == 0: ndarray of axt,bxt,axr,bxr

Else: handle to axes used for plotting.

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.VF_colorshift_model(S, cri_type='iesrf', model_type='M6', cspace={'Yw': None,
'conditions': {'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0,
'surround': 'avg'}, 'mcat': 'cat02', 'type': 'jab_cam02ucs',
'xyzw': None, 'yellowbluepurplecorrect': None},
sampleset=None, pool=False, pcolorshift={'Cref': 40, 'href':
array([0.31416, 0.94248, 1.5708, 2.1991, 2.8274, 3.4558,
4.0841, 4.7124, 5.3407, 5.969])}, 'sig': 0.3}, vfcolor='k',
verbosity=0)
```

Applies full vector field model calculations to spectral data.

**Args:****S**

numpy.ndarray with spectral data.

**cri\_type**

\_VF\_CRI\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

Specifies type of color fidelity model to use.

Controls choice of ref. ill., sample set, averaging, scaling, etc.

See luxpy.cri.spd\_to\_cri for more info.

**modeltype**

\_VF\_MODEL\_TYPE or 'M6' or 'M5', optional

Specifies degree 5 or degree 6 polynomial model in ab-coordinates.

**cspace**

\_VF\_CSPACE or dict, optional

Specifies color space. See \_VF\_CSPACE\_EXAMPLE for example structure.

**sampleset**

None or str or ndarray, optional

Sampleset to be used when calculating vector field model.

**pool**

False, optional

If :S: contains multiple spectra, True pools all jab data before modeling the vector field, while False models a different field for each spectrum.

**pcolorshift**

default dict (see below) or user defined dict, optional

Dict containing the specification input

for `apply_poly_model_at_hue_x()`.

Default dict = { 'href': `np.arange(np.pi/10,2*np.pi,2*np.pi/10)`,

    'href': `_VF_MAXR`,

    'sig': `_VF_SIG`,

    'labels': '#' }

The polynomial models of degree 5 and 6 can be fully specified or summarized by the model parameters themselves OR by calculating the dCoverC and dH at resp. 5 and 6 hues.

**vfcolor**

'k', optional

For plotting the vector fields.

**verbosity**

0, optional

Report warnings or not.

**Returns:****returns**

list[dict] (each list element refers to a different test SPD)

with the following keys:

- 'Source': dict with ndarrays of the S, cct and duv of source spd.
- 'metrics': dict with ndarrays for:
  - \* Rf (color fidelity: base + metamerism shift)
  - \* Rt (metamerism uncertainty index)
  - \* Rfi (specific color fidelity indices)
  - \* Rti (specific metamerism uncertainty indices)
  - \* cri\_type (str with cri\_type)
- 'Jab': dict with with ndarrays for Jabt, Jabr, DEi
- 'dC/C\_dH\_x\_sig' :  
`np.vstack((dCoverC_x,dCoverC_x_sig,dH_x,dH_x_sig)).T`  
See `get_poly_model()` for more info.
- 'fielddata': dict with dicts containing data on the calculated vector-field and circle-fields:
  - \* 'vectorfield' : { 'axt': vfact, 'bxt' : vfbxt,  
                    'axr' : vfaxr, 'bxr' : vfbxr },
  - \* 'circlefield' : { 'axt': cfact, 'bxt' : cfbxt,  
                    'axr' : cfaxr, 'bxr' : cfbxr } },

- 'modeldata' : dict with model info:
  - { 'pmodel': pmodel,
  - 'pcolorshift' : pcolorshift,
  - 'dab\_model' : dab\_model,
  - 'dab\_res' : dab\_res,
  - 'dab\_std' : dab\_std,
  - 'modeltype' : modeltype,
  - 'fmodel' : poly\_model,
  - 'Jabtm' : Jabtm,
  - 'Jabrm' : Jabrm,
  - 'DEim' : DEim},
- 'vshifts' :dict with various vector shifts:
  - \* 'Jabshiftvector\_r\_to\_t' : ndarray with difference vectors between jabt and jabr.
  - \* 'vshift\_ab\_s' : vshift\_ab\_s: ab-shift vectors of samples
  - \* 'vshift\_ab\_s\_vf' : vshift\_ab\_s\_vf: ab-shift vectors of VF model predictions of samples.
  - \* 'vshift\_ab\_vf' : vshift\_ab\_vf: ab-shift vectors of VF model predictions of vector field grid.

`luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.initialize_VF_hue_angles(hx=None, Cxr=40, cri_type='iesrf', modeltype='M6', determine_hue_angles=True)`

Initialize the hue angles that will be used to 'summarize' the VF model fitting parameters.

**Args:**

**hx**

None or ndarray, optional  
None defaults to Munsell H5 hues.

**Cxr**

\_VF\_MAXR, optional

**cri\_type**

\_VF\_CRI\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional,  
Cri\_type parameters for cri and VF model.

**modeltype**

\_VF\_MODEL\_TYPE or 'M5' or 'M6', optional  
Determines the type of polynomial model.

**determine\_hue\_angles**

\_DETERMINE\_HUE\_ANGLES or True or False, optional  
True: determines the 10 primary / secondary Munsell hues ('5..').  
Note that for 'M6', an additional

**Returns:**

**pcolorshift**

```
{ 'href': href,
 'Cref' : _VF_MAXR,
 'sig' : _VF_SIG,
 'labels' : list[str]}
```

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.generate_grid(jab_ranges=None, out='grid', ax=array([-40, -35, -30, -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40]), bx=array([-40, -35, -30, -25, -20, -15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40]), jx=None, limit_grid_radius=0)
```

Generate a grid of color coordinates.

**Args:**

**out**

‘grid’ or ‘vectors’, optional

- ‘grid’: outputs a single 2d numpy.nd-vector with the grid coordinates
- ‘vector’: outputs each dimension separately.

**jab\_ranges**

None or ndarray, optional

Specifies the pixelization of color space.

(ndarray.shape = (3,3), with first axis: J,a,b, and second axis: min, max, delta)

**ax**

default ndarray or user defined ndarray, optional

default = np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR,\_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR,\_VF\_DELTAR)

**bx**

default ndarray or user defined ndarray, optional

default = np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR,\_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR,\_VF\_DELTAR)

**jx**

None, optional

Note that not-None :jab\_ranges: override :ax:, :bx: and :jx: input.

**limit\_grid\_radius**

0, optional

A value of zeros keeps grid as specified by axr,bxr.

A value > 0 only keeps (a,b) coordinates within :limit\_grid\_radius:

**Returns:**

**returns**

single ndarray with ax,bx [,jx]

or

seperate ndarrays for each dimension specified.

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.calculate_shiftvectors(jabt, jabr, average=True, vtype='ab')
```

Calculate color shift vectors.

**Args:**

**jabt**

ndarray with jab coordinates under the test SPD

**jabr**

ndarray with jab coordinates under the reference SPD

**average**

True, optional

If True, take mean of difference vectors along axis = 0.

**vtype**

‘ab’ or ‘jab’, optional

Reduce output ndarray to only a,b coordinates of shift vector(s).

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray of (mean) shift vector(s).

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.plot_shift_data(data, fieldtype='vectorfield', scalef=40, color='k', axtype='polar',
 ax=None, hbins=10, start_hue=0.0, bin_labels='#',
 plot_center_lines=True, plot_axis_labels=False,
 plot_edge_lines=False, plot_bin_colors=True,
 force_CVG_layout=True)
```

Plots vector or circle fields generated by VFcolorshiftmodel() or PXcolorshiftmodel().

**Args:****data**

dict generated by VFcolorshiftmodel() or PXcolorshiftmodel()

Must contain 'fielddata'- key, which is a dict with possible keys:

- key: 'vectorfield': ndarray with vector field data
- key: 'circlefield': ndarray with circle field data

**color**

'k', optional

Color for plotting the vector-fields.

**axtype**

'polar' or 'cart', optional

Make polar or Cartesian plot.

**ax**

None or 'new' or 'same', optional

- None or 'new' creates new plot
- 'same': continue plot on same axes.
- axes handle: plot on specified axes.

**hbins**

16 or ndarray with sorted hue bin centers (°), optional

**start\_hue**

\_VF\_MAXR, optional

Scale factor for graphic.

**plot\_axis\_labels**

False, optional

Turns axis ticks on/off (True/False).

**bin\_labels**

None or list[str] or '#', optional

Plots labels at the bin center hues.

- None: don't plot.
- list[str]: list with str for each bin.  
(len(:bin\_labels:) = :nhbins:)
- '#': plots number.

**plot\_edge\_lines**

True or False, optional

Plot grey bin edge lines with '-'.

**plot\_center\_lines**

False or True, optional  
Plot colored lines at 'center' of hue bin.

**plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional  
Colorize hue-bins.

**force\_CVG\_layout**

False or True, optional  
True: Force plot of basis of CVG.

**Returns:****returns**

figCVG, hax, cmap

:figCVG: handle to CVG figure  
:hax: handle to CVG axes  
:cmap: list with rgb colors for hue bins  
(for use in other plotting fcns)

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.plotcircle(radii=array([0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50]), angles=array([0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340]),
 color='k', linestyle='--', out=None)
```

Plot one or more concentric circles around (0,0).

**Args:****radii**

np.arange(0,60,10) or ndarray with radii of circle(s), optional

**angles**

np.arange(0,350,10) or ndarray with angles (°), optional

**color**

'k', optional  
Color for plotting.

**linestyle**

'--', optional  
Linestyle of circles.

**out**

None, optional  
If None: plot circles, return (x,y) otherwise.

**Returns:****x,y**

ndarrays with circle coordinates (only returned if out is 'x,y')

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.get_pixel_coordinates(jab, jab_ranges=None, jab_deltas=None,
 limit_grid_radius=0)
```

Get pixel coordinates corresponding to array of jab color coordinates.

**Args:****jab**

ndarray of color coordinates

**jab\_ranges**



None or ndarray, optional

Specifies the pixelization of color space.

(ndarray.shape = (3,3), with first axis: J,a,b, and second axis: min, max, delta)

#### **jab\_deltas**

float or ndarray, optional

Specifies the sampling range.

A float uses jab\_deltas as the maximum Euclidean distance to select samples around each pixel center. A ndarray of 3 deltas, uses a city block sampling around each pixel center.

#### **limit\_grid\_radius**

0, optional

A value of zeros keeps grid as specified by axr,bxr.

A value > 0 only keeps (a,b) coordinates within :limit\_grid\_radius:

#### **Returns:**

##### **returns**

gridp, idxp, jabp, samplenrs, sampleIDs

- :gridp: ndarray with coordinates of all pixel centers.
- :idxp: list[int] with pixel index for each non-empty pixel
- :jabp: ndarray with center color coordinates of non-empty pixels
- :samplenrs: list[list[int]] with sample numbers belong to each non-empty pixel
- :sampleIDs: summarizing list,  
with column order: 'idxp, jabp, samplenrs'

`luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.PX_colorshift_model(Jabt, Jabr, jab_ranges=None, jab_deltas=None, limit_grid_radius=0)`

Pixelates the color space and calculates the color shifts in each pixel.

#### **Args:**

##### **Jabt**

ndarray with color coordinates under the (single) test SPD.

##### **Jabr**

ndarray with color coordinates under the (single) reference SPD.

##### **jab\_ranges**

None or ndarray, optional

Specifies the pixelization of color space.

(ndarray.shape = (3,3), with first axis: J,a,b, and second axis: min, max, delta)

##### **jab\_deltas**

float or ndarray, optional

Specifies the sampling range.

A float uses jab\_deltas as the maximum Euclidean distance to select samples around each pixel center. A ndarray of 3 deltas, uses a city block sampling around each pixel center.

##### **limit\_grid\_radius**

0, optional

A value of zeros keeps grid as specified by axr,bxr.

A value > 0 only keeps (a,b) coordinates within :limit\_grid\_radius:

**Returns:****returns**

dict with the following keys:

- 'Jab': dict with with ndarrays for:
  - Jabt, Jabr, DEi, DEi\_ab (only ab-coordinates), DEa (mean) and DEa\_ab
- 'vshifts': dict with:
  - \* 'vectorshift': ndarray with vector shifts between average Jabt and Jabr for each pixel
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab': ndarray with vector shifts averaged over J for each pixel
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab\_J0': ndarray with vector shifts averaged over J for each pixel of J=0 plane.
  - \* 'vectorshift\_len': length of 'vectorshift'
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab\_len': length of 'vectorshift\_ab'
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab\_J0\_len': length of 'vectorshift\_ab\_J0'
  - \* 'vectorshift\_len\_DEnormed': length of 'vectorshift' normalized to 'DEa'
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab\_len\_DEnormed': length of 'vectorshift\_ab' normalized to 'DEa\_ab'
  - \* 'vectorshift\_ab\_J0\_len\_DEnormed': length of 'vectorshift\_ab\_J0' normalized to 'DEa\_ab'
- 'pixeldata': dict with pixel info:
  - \* 'grid' ndarray with coordinates of all pixel centers.
  - \* 'idx': list[int] with pixel index for each non-empty pixel
  - \* 'Jab': ndarray with center coordinates of non-empty pixels
  - \* 'sampleres': list[list[int]] with sample numbers belong to each non-empty pixel
  - \* 'IDs: summarizing list, with column order: 'idxp, jabp, sampleres'
- 'felddata' : dict with dicts containing data on the calculated vector-field and circle-fields
  - \* 'vectorfield': dict with ndarrays for the ab-coordinates under the ref. (axr, bxr) and test (axt, bxt) illuminants, centered at the pixel centers corresponding to the ab-coordinates of the reference illuminant.

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.calculate_VF_PX_models(S, cri_type='iesrf', sampleset=None, pool=False,
 pcolorshift={'Cref': 40, 'href': array([0.31416, 0.94248,
 1.5708, 2.1991, 2.8274, 3.4558, 4.0841, 4.7124, 5.3407,
 5.969])}, 'labels': '#', 'sig': 0.3}, vfcolor='k', verbosity=0)
```

Calculate Vector Field and Pixel color shift models.

**Args:****cri\_type**

\_VF\_CRI\_DEFAULT or str or dict, optional

Specifies type of color fidelity model to use.

Controls choice of ref. ill., sample set, averaging, scaling, etc.

See `luxpy.cri.spd_to_cri` for more info.

**sampleset**

None or str or ndarray, optional

Sampleset to be used when calculating vector field model.

**pool**

False, optional

If `:S:` contains multiple spectra, True pools all jab data before modeling the vector field, while False models a different field for each spectrum.

**pcolorshift**

default dict (see below) or user defined dict, optional

Dict containing the specification input

for `apply_poly_model_at_hue_x()`.

Default dict = { 'href': `np.arange(np.pi/10,2*np.pi,2*np.pi/10)`,

'Cref' : `_VF_MAXR`,

'sig' : `_VF_SIG`,

'labels' : '#' }

The polynomial models of degree 5 and 6 can be fully specified or summarized by the model parameters themselves OR by calculating the `dCoverC` and `dH` at resp. 5 and 6 hues.

**vfcolor**

'k', optional

For plotting the vector fields.

**verbosity**

0, optional

Report warnings or not.

**Returns:**

**returns**

`:dataVF:`, `:dataPX:`

Dicts, for more info, see output description of resp.:

`luxpy.cri.VF_colorshift_model()` and `luxpy.cri.PX_colorshift_model()`

## Chapter 4.1 luxpy package structure

**Args:****rfl**

ndarray or str

Array with of str referring to a set of spectral reflectance functions to be subsampled.

If str to file: file must contain data as columns, with first column the wavelengths.

**rflpath**

"" or str, optional

Path to folder with rfl-set specified in a str :rfl: filename.

**samplefcn**

'rand' or 'mean', optional

- 'rand': selects a random sample from the samples within each pixel

- 'mean': returns the mean spectral reflectance in each pixel.

**S**

\_CIE\_ILLUMINANTS['E'], optional

Illuminant used to calculate the color coordinates of the spectral reflectance samples.

**jab\_ranges**

None or ndarray, optional

Specifies the pixelization of color space.

(ndarray.shape = (3,3), with first axis: J,a,b, and second axis: min, max, delta)

**jab\_deltas**

float or ndarray, optional

Specifies the sampling range.

A float uses jab\_deltas as the maximum Euclidean distance to select samples around each pixel center. A ndarray of 3 deltas, uses a city block sampling around each pixel center.

**cspace**

\_VF\_CSPACE or dict, optional

Specifies color space. See \_VF\_CSPACE\_EXAMPLE for example structure.

**cieobs**

\_VF\_CIEOBS or str, optional

Specifies CMF set used to calculate color coordinates.

**ax**

default ndarray or user defined ndarray, optional

default = np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR,\_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR,\_VF\_DELTAR)

**bx**

default ndarray or user defined ndarray, optional

default = np.arange(-\_VF\_MAXR,\_VF\_MAXR+\_VF\_DELTAR,\_VF\_DELTAR)

**jx**

None, optional

Note that not-None :jab\_ranges: override :ax:, :bx: and :jx input.

**limit\_grid\_radius**

0, optional

A value of zeros keeps grid as specified by axr,bxr.

A value > 0 only keeps (a,b) coordinates within :limit\_grid\_radius:

**Returns:**

**returns**

rflsampled, jabp

ndarrays with resp. the subsampled set of spectral reflectance

functions and the pixel coordinate centers.

```
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX.plot_VF_PX_models(dataVF=None, dataPX=None, plot_VF=True, plot_PX=True,
axtype='polar', ax='new', plot_circle_field=True,
plot_sample_shifts=False,
plot_samples_shifts_at_pixel_center=False,
jabp_sampled=None, plot_VF_colors=['g'],
plot_PX_colors=['r'], hbin_cmap=None, bin_labels=None,
plot_bin_colors=True, force_CVG_layout=False)
```

Plot the VF and PX model color shift vectors.

**Args:**

**dataVF**

None or list[dict] with VF\_colorshift\_model() output, optional

None plots nothing related to VF model.

Each list element refers to a different test SPD.

**dataPX**

None or list[dict] with PX\_colorshift\_model() output, optional

None plots nothing related to PX model.

Each list element refers to a different test SPD.

**plot\_VF**

True, optional

Plot VF model (if :dataVF: is not None).

**plot\_PX**

True, optional

Plot PX model (if :dataPX: is not None).

**axtype**

'polar' or 'cart', optional

Make polar or Cartesian plot.

**ax**

None or 'new' or 'same', optional

- None or 'new' creates new plot

- 'same': continue plot on same axes.

- axes handle: plot on specified axes.

**plot\_circle\_field**

True or False, optional

Plot lines showing how a series of circles of color coordinates is distorted by the test SPD.

The width (wider means more) and color (red means more) of the lines specify the intensity of the hue part of the color shift.

**plot\_sample\_shifts**

False or True, optional

Plots the shifts of the individual samples of the rfl-set used to calculated the VF model.

#### **plot\_samples\_shifts\_at\_pixel\_center**

False, optional

Offers the possibility of shifting the vector shifts of subsampled sets from the reference illuminant positions to the pixel centers.

Note that the pixel centers must be supplied in :jabp\_sampled:.

#### **jabp\_sampled**

None, ndarray, optional

Corresponding pixel center for each sample in a subsampled set.

#### **plot\_VF\_colors**

['g'] or list[str], optional

Specifies the plot color the color shift vectors of the VF model.

If len(:plot\_VF\_colors:) == 1: same color for each list element of :dataVF:.

#### **plot\_VF\_colors**

['g'] or list[str], optional

Specifies the plot color the color shift vectors of the VF model.

If len(:plot\_VF\_colors:) == 1: same color for each list element of :dataVF:.

#### **hbin\_cmap**

None or colormap, optional

Color map with RGB entries for each of the hue bins specified by the hues in \_VF\_PCOLORSHIFT.

If None: cmap will be obtained on first run by

luxpy.cri.plot\_shift\_data() and returned for use in other functions

#### **plot\_bin\_colors**

True, optional

Colorize hue-bins.

#### **bin\_labels**

None or list[str] or '#', optional

Plots labels at the bin center hues.

- None: don't plot.

- list[str]: list with str for each bin.

(len(:bin\_labels:) = :nhbins:)

- '#': plots number.

- '\_VF\_PCOLORSHIFT': uses the labels in \_VF\_PCOLORSHIFT['labels']

- 'pcolorshift': uses the labels in dataVF['modeldata']['pcolorshift']['labels']

#### **force\_CVG\_layout**

False or True, optional

True: Force plot of basis of CVG.

#### **Returns:**

##### **returns**

ax (handle to current axes), cmap (hbin\_cmap)

#### 4.4.10 XYZ,LAB classes

py

- CDATA.py

namespace luxpy

**class** luxpy.color.CDATA.XYZ(*value=None, relative=True, cieobs='1931\_2', dtype='xyz'*)

**ctf**(*dtype='Yuv', \*\*kwargs*)

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to color space coordinates.

**Args:**

**dtype**

\_CSPACE or str, optional

Convert to this color space.

**kwargs**

additional input arguments required for  
color space transformation.

See specific luxpy function for more info  
(e.g. ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_lab)

**Returns:**

**returns**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with color space coordinates

**plot**(*ax=None, title=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Plot tristimulus or cone fundamental values.

**Args:**

**ax**

None or axes handles, optional

None: create new figure axes, else use :ax: for plotting.

**title**

None or str, optional

Give plot a title.

**kwargs**

additional arguments for use with  
matplotlib.pyplot.scatter

**Returns:**

**gca**

handle to current axes.

**to\_Yxy()**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE Yxy chromaticity values.

**Returns:**

**Yxy**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with Yxy chromaticity values.

(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)



**to\_Yuv(\*\*kwargs)**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1976 Yu'v' chromaticity values.

**Returns:**

**Yuv**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with CIE 1976 Yu'v' chromaticity values.  
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

**to\_Yuv76(\*\*kwargs)**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1976 Yu'v' chromaticity values.

**Returns:**

**Yuv**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with CIE 1976 Yu'v' chromaticity values.  
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

**to\_Yuv60(\*\*kwargs)**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1960 Yuv chromaticity values.

**Returns:**

**Yuv**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with CIE 1960 Yuv chromaticity values.  
(Y value refers to luminance or luminance factor)

**to\_wuv(xyzw=array([100.0, 100.0, 100.0]))**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values CIE 1964 U\*V\*W\* color space.

**Args:**

**xyzw**

ndarray with tristimulus values of white point, optional  
Defaults to luxpy.\_COLORTF\_DEFAULT\_WHITE\_POINT

**Returns:**

**wuv**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with W\*U\*V\* values.

**to\_lms()**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values or LMS cone fundamental responses to LMS cone fundamental responses.

**Returns:**

**lms**

luxpy.XYZ with .value field that is a ndarray  
with LMS cone fundamental responses.

**to\_xyz()**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values or LMS cone fundamental responses to XYZ tristimulus values.

**Returns:**

**xyz**

luxpy.XYZ with .value field that is a ndarray  
with XYZ tristimulus values.

**to\_lab(xyzw=None, cieobs='1931\_2')**

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to CIE 1976 L\*a\*b\* (CIELAB) coordinates.

**Args:**

**xyzw**

None or ndarray with xyz values of white point, optional  
None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

**cieobs**

luxpy.\_CIEOBS, optional  
CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

**Returns:**

**lab**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with CIE 1976 L\*a\*b\* (CIELAB) color coordinates

**to\_luv**(xyzw=None, cieobs='1931\_2')

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to CIE 1976 L\*u\*v\* (CIELUV) coordinates.

**Args:**

**xyzw**

None or ndarray with xyz values of white point, optional  
None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

**cieobs**

luxpy.\_CIEOBS, optional  
CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

**Returns:**

**luv**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
with CIE 1976 L\*u\*v\* (CIELUV) color coordinates

**to\_Vrb\_mb**(cieobs='1931\_2', scaling=[1, 1], M=None)

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) coordinates.

Macleod Boynton:  $V = R+G$ ,  $r = R/V$ ,  $b = B/V$

Note that R,G,B ~ L,M,S

**Args:**

**cieobs**

luxpy.\_CIEOBS, optional  
CMF set to use when calculating xyzw.

**scaling**

list of scaling factors for r and b dimensions.

**M**

None, optional  
Conversion matrix for going from XYZ to RGB (LMS)  
If None, :cieobs: determines the M (function does inversion)

**Returns:**

**Vrb**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray  
ndarray with V,r,b (Macleod-Boynton) color coordinates

**to\_ipt**(*cieobs*='1931\_2', *xyzw*=None, *M*=None)

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to IPT color coordinates.

I: Lightness axis, P, red-green axis, T: yellow-blue axis.

**Args:**

**xyzw**

None or ndarray with xyz values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

**cieobs**

luxpy.\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating xyzw for rescaling Mxyz2lms (only when not None).

**M**

None, optional

None defaults to conversion matrix determined by :cieobs:

**Returns:**

**ipt**

luxpy.LAB with .value field that is a ndarray with IPT color coordinates

**Note:**

**xyz** is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions!! | If necessary perform chromatic adaptation !!

**to\_Ydlep**(*cieobs*='1931\_2', *xyzw*=array([100.0, 100.0, 100.0]))

Convert XYZ values to Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength and excitation purity.

**Args:**

**xyzw**

None or ndarray with xyz values of white point, optional

None defaults to xyz of CIE D65 using the :cieobs: observer.

**cieobs**

luxpy.\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use when calculating spectrum locus coordinates.

**Returns:**

**Ydlep**

ndarray with Y, dominant (complementary) wavelength and excitation purity

**to\_srgb**(*gamma*=2.4)

Calculates IEC:61966 sRGB values from xyz.

**Args:**

**xyz**

ndarray with relative tristimulus values.

**gamma**

2.4, optional

compression in sRGB

**Returns:**

**rgb**

ndarray with R,G,B values (uint8).

**to\_jabz**(*ztype='jabz'*)

Convert XYZ tristimulus values to Jz,az,bz color coordinates.

**Args:**

**xyz**

ndarray with absolute tristimulus values (Y in  $\text{cd/m}^2$ !)

**ztype**

'jabz', optional

String with requested return:

Options: 'jabz', 'iabz'

**Returns:**

**jabz**

ndarray with Jz,az,bz color coordinates

**Notes:**

1. :xyz: is assumed to be under D65 viewing conditions! If necessary perform chromatic adaptation!

2a. Jz represents the 'lightness' relative to a D65 white with luminance = 10000  $\text{cd/m}^2$   
(note that Jz that not exactly equal 1 for this high value, but rather for 102900  $\text{cd/m}^2$ )

2b. az, bz represent respectively a red-green and a yellow-blue opponent axis  
(but note that a D65 shows a small offset from (0,0))

**Reference:** 1. Safdar, M., Cui, G., Kim, Y. J., and Luo, M. R. (2017). Perceptually uniform color space for image signals including high dynamic range and wide gamut. *Opt. Express*, vol. 25, no. 13, pp. 15131–15151, Jun. 2017.

**to\_jabM\_ciecam02**(*xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat='cat02')*

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabM\_ciecam02

**to\_jabC\_ciecam02**(*xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat='cat02')*

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabC\_ciecam02

**to\_jab\_cam02ucs**(*xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat='cat02')*

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam02ucs

**to\_jab\_cam02lcd**(*xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat='cat02')*

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam02lcd

**to\_jab\_cam02scd**(*xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat='cat02')*

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam02scd

**to\_jabM\_ciecam16**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabM\_ciecam16

**to\_jabC\_ciecam16**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabC\_ciecam16

**to\_jab\_cam16ucs**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam02ucs

**to\_jab\_cam16lcd**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam16lcd

**to\_jab\_cam16scd**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), Yw=100.0, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jab\_cam16scd

**to\_jabM\_zcam**(xyzw=None, conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabM\_zcam

**to\_jabC\_zcam**(xyzw=array([[100.0, 100.0, 100.0]]), conditions={'D': 1.0, 'Dtype': None, 'La': 100.0, 'Yb': 20.0, 'surround': 'avg'}, mcat='cat16')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_jabC\_zcam

**to\_qabW\_cam15u**(fov=10.0, parameters=None)

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_qabW\_cam15u

**to\_lab\_cam\_sww\_2016**(xyzw=None, Yb=20.0, Lw=400.0, relative=True, parameters=None, inputtype='xyz', cieobs='2006\_10')

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_lab\_cam\_sww\_2016

**to\_qabS\_cam18sl**(xyz, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None)

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_qabS\_cam18sl

**to\_qabM\_cam18sl**(xyz, xyzb=None, Lb=[100], fov=10.0, parameters=None)

See ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_qabM\_cam18sl

**class luxpy.color.CDATA.LAB**(value=None, relative=True, cieobs='1931\_2', dtype='lab', xyzw=None, M=None, scaling=None, Lw=None, Yw=None, Yb=None, conditions=None, naka\_rushton\_parameters=None, unique\_hue\_data=None, yellowbluepurplecorrect=None, mcat=None, ucstype=None, fov=None, parameters=None)

**ctf**(\*\*kwargs)

Convert color space coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

**Args:**

**dtype**

'xyz'

Convert to this color space.

**kwargs**

additional input arguments required for  
color space transformation.  
See specific luxpy function for more info  
(e.g. ?luxpy.xyz\_to\_lab)

**Returns:****returns**

luxpy.XYZ with .value field that is a ndarray  
with tristimulus values

**plot**(*plt\_type*='3d', *ax*=None, *title*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Plot color coordinates.

**Args:****plt\_type**

'3d' or 3 or '2d or 2, optional  
- '3d' or 3: plot all 3 dimensions (lightness and chromaticity)  
- '2d' or 2: plot only chromaticity dimensions.

**ax**

None or axes handles, optional  
None: create new figure axes, else use :ax: for plotting.

**title**

None or str, optional  
Give plot a title.

**kwargs**

additional arguments for use with  
matplotlib.pyplot.scatter

**Returns:****gca**

handle to current axes.

**to\_xyz**(*\*\*kwargs*)

Convert color space coordinates to XYZ tristimulus values.

## 4.5 Toolboxes

### 4.5.1 photbiochem/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `cie_tn003_2015.py`
- `ASNZS_1680_2_5_1997_COI.py`
- `circadian_CS_CLa_lrc.py`

**namespace** luxpy.photbiochem

**Module for calculating CIE (S026:2018 & TN003:2015) photobiological quantities**

(Eelc, Eemc, Eesc, Eer, Eez, and Elc, Emc, Esc, Er, Ez)

| Photoreceptor | Photopigment (label, ) | Spectral efficiency s() | Quantity (-opic irradiance) | Q-symbol (Ee,) | Unit symbol |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| l-cone        | photopsin (lc)         | erythrolabe             | erythropic                  | Ee,lc          | W.m2        |
| m-cone        | photopsin (mc)         | chlorolabe              | chloropic                   | Ee,mc          | W.m2        |
| s-cone        | photopsin (sc)         | cyanolabe               | cyanopic                    | Ee,sc          | W.m2        |
| rod           | rhodopsin (r)          | rhodopic                | rhodopic                    | Ee,r           | W.m2        |
| ipRGC         | melanopsin (z)         | melanopic               | melanopic                   | Ee,z           | W.m2        |

CIE recommends that the -opic irradiance is determined by convolving the spectral irradiance,  $E_e(\lambda)$  (W.m2), for each wavelength, with the action spectrum,  $s(\lambda)$ , where  $s(\lambda)$  is normalized to one at its peak:

$$E_{e,\lambda} = E_e(\lambda) s(\lambda) d\lambda$$

where the corresponding units are W.m2 in each case.

The equivalent luminance is calculated as:

$$E_v = K_m \int E_{e,\lambda} s(\lambda) d\lambda / \int s(\lambda) d\lambda$$

To avoid ambiguity, the weighting function used must be stated, so, for example, cyanopic refers to the cyanopic irradiance weighted using the s-cone or ssc() spectral efficiency function.

**\_PHOTORECEPTORS** ['l-cone', 'm-cone', 's-cone', 'rod', 'iprgc']

**\_Ee\_SYMBOLS** ['Ee,lc', 'Ee,mc', 'Ee,sc', 'Ee,r', 'Ee,z']

**\_E\_SYMBOLS** ['E,lc', 'E,mc', 'E,sc', 'E,r', 'E,z']

**\_Q\_SYMBOLS** ['Q,lc', 'Q,mc', 'Q,sc', 'Q,r', 'Q,z']

**\_Ee\_UNITS** ['W.m2'] \* 5

**\_E\_UNITS** ['lux'] \* 5

**\_Q\_UNITS** ['photons/m2/s'] \* 5

**\_QUANTITIES**

list with actinic types of irradiance, illuminance

['erythropic',  
   'chloropic',  
   'cyanopic',  
   'rhodopic',  
   'melanopic']

**\_ACTIONSPECTRA**

ndarray with default CIE-S026:2018 alpha-actinic action spectra. (stored in file:

‘./data/cie\_S026\_2018\_SI\_action\_spectra\_CIEToolBox\_v1.049.dat’)

#### **`_ACTIONSPECTRA_CIES026`**

ndarray with alpha-actinic action spectra. (stored in file:

‘./data/cie\_S026\_2018\_SI\_action\_spectra\_CIEToolBox\_v1.049.dat’)

#### **`_ACTIONSPECTRA_CIETN003`**

ndarray with CIE-TN003:2015 alpha-actinic action spectra. (stored in file:

‘./data/cie\_tn003\_2015\_SI\_action\_spectra.dat’)

#### **`spd_to_aopicE()`**

Calculate alpha-opic irradiance ( $E_e$ ) and equivalent luminance ( $E$ ) values for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells following CIE S026:2018 (= default actionspectra) or CIE TN003:2015.

#### **`spd_to_aopicEDI()`**

Calculate alpha-opic equivalent daylight (D65) illuminance ( $lx$ ) for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

#### **`spd_to_aopicDER()`**

Calculate -opic Daylight (D65) Efficacy Ratio for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

#### **`spd_to_aopicELR()`**

Calculate -opic Efficacy of Luminous Radiation for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

- References:** 1. CIE-S026:E2018 (2018). CIE System for Metrology of Optical Radiation for ipRGC-Influenced Responses to Light (Vienna, Austria). (<https://files.cie.co.at/CIE%20S%20026%20alpha-opic%20Toolbox%20User%20Guide.pdf>)
2. CIE-TN003:2015 (2015). Report on the first international workshop on circadian and neurophysiological photometry, 2013 (Vienna, Austria). ([http://files.cie.co.at/785\\_CIE\\_TN\\_003-2015.pdf](http://files.cie.co.at/785_CIE_TN_003-2015.pdf))

### **Module for calculation of cyanosis index (AS/NZS 1680.2.5:1997)**

**`_COI_OBS`** Default CMF set for calculations

**`_COI_CSPACE`** Default color space (CIELAB)

**`_COI_RFL_BLOOD`** ndarray with reflectance spectra of 100% and 50% oxygenated blood

**`spd_to_COI_ASNZS1680`** Calculate the Cyanosis Observation Index (COI) [ASNZS 1680.2.5-1995]

**Reference:** AS/NZS1680.2.5 (1997). INTERIOR LIGHTING PART 2.5: HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL TASKS.



## Module for Blue light hazard calculations

**\_BLH** Blue Light Hazard function

**spd\_to\_blh\_eff()** Calculate Blue Light Hazard efficacy (K) or efficiency (eta) of radiation.

### References:

1. IEC 62471:2006, 2006, Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems.
2. IEC TR 62778, 2014, Application of IEC 62471 for the assessment of blue light hazard to light sources and luminaires.

`luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_aopicE(sid, Ee=None, E=None, Q=None, cieobs='1931_2',  
sid_units='W/m2', out='Eeas', actionspectra='CIE-S026')`

Calculate alpha-opic irradiance (Ee,) values (W/m<sup>2</sup>) for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells following CIE S026:2018.

### Args:

**sid**

numpy.ndarray with retinal spectral irradiance in :sid\_units:  
(if 'uW/cm2', sid will be converted to SI units 'W/m2')

**Ee**

None, optional

If not None: normalize :sid: to an irradiance of :Ee:

**E**

None, optional

If not None: normalize :sid: to an illuminance of :E:

Note that E is calculate using a Km factor corrected to standard air.

**Q**

None, optional

If not None: Normalize :sid: to a quantal energy of :Q:

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS or str, optional

Type of cmf set to use for photometric units.

**sid\_units**

'W/m2', optional

Other option 'uW/m2', input units of :sid:

**out**

'Eeas' or str, optional

Determines values to return.

(to get also get equivalent illuminance E set :out: to 'Eeas,Eas')

**actionspectra**

'CIES026', optional

Actionspectra to use in calculation

options:

- 'CIE-S026': will use action spectra as defined in CIE S026

- 'CIE-TN003': will use action spectra as defined in CIE TN003

### Returns:

**returns**

Eeas a numpy.ndarray with the -opic irradiance

of all spectra in :sid: in SI-units (W/m<sup>2</sup>).

(other choice can be set using :out:)

**References:** 1. CIE-S026:E2018 (2018). CIE System for Metrology of Optical Radiation for ipRGC-Influenced Responses to Light (Vienna, Austria). (<https://files.cie.co.at/CIE%20S%20026%20alpha-opic%20Toolbox%20User%20Guide.pdf>)

2. CIE-TN003:2015 (2015). Report on the first international workshop on circadian and neurophysiological photometry, 2013 (Vienna, Austria). ([http://files.cie.co.at/785\\_CIE\\_TN\\_003-2015.pdf](http://files.cie.co.at/785_CIE_TN_003-2015.pdf))

```
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_aopicEDI(sid, Ee=None, E=None, Q=None, cieobs='1931_2',
 sid_units='W/m2', actionspectra='CIE-S026', ref='D65',
 out='a_edi')
```

Calculate alpha-opic equivalent daylight (D65) illuminance (lux) for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

**Args:**

**sid**

numpy.ndarray with retinal spectral irradiance in :sid\_units:  
(if 'uW/cm2', sid will be converted to SI units 'W/m2')

**Ee**

None, optional

If not None: normalize :sid: to an irradiance of :Ee:

**E**

None, optional

If not None: normalize :sid: to an illuminance of :E:

Note that E is calculate using a Km factor corrected to standard air.

**Q**

None, optional

If not None: nNormalize :sid: to a quantal energy of :Q:

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS or str, optional

Type of cmf set to use for photometric units.

**sid\_units**

'W/m2', optional

Other option 'uW/m2', input units of :sid:

**actionspectra**

'CIES026', optional

Actionspectra to use in calculation

options:

- 'CIE-S026': will use action spectra as defined in CIE S026

- 'CIE-TN003': will use action spectra as defined in CIE TN003

**ref**

'D65', optional

Reference (daylight) spectrum to use. ('D65' or 'E' or ndarray)

**out**

'Eas, Eas' or str, optional

Determines values to return.

**Returns:**

**returns**

ndarray with the -opic Equivalent Daylight Illuminance (lux) with the  
for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc photoreceptors  
of all spectra in :sid: in SI-units.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_aopicDER(sid, cieobs='1931_2', sid_units='W/m2',
 actionspectra='CIE-S026', ref='D65')
```

Calculate -opic Daylight (D65) Efficacy Ratio (= -opic Daylight (D65) Efficiency) for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

**Args:****sid**

numpy.ndarray with retinal spectral irradiance in :sid\_units:  
(if 'uW/cm2', sid will be converted to SI units 'W/m2')

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS or str, optional  
Type of cmf set to use for photometric units.

**sid\_units**

'W/m2', optional  
Other option 'uW/m2', input units of :sid:

**actionspectra**

'CIES026', optional  
Actionspectra to use in calculation  
options:  
- 'CIE-S026': will use action spectra as defined in CIE S026  
- 'CIE-TN003': will use action spectra as defined in CIE TN003

**ref**

'D65', optional  
Reference (daylight) spectrum to use. ('D65' or 'E' or ndarray)

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with the -opic Daylight Efficacy Ratio with the  
for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc photoreceptors  
of all spectra in :sid: in SI-units.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_aopicELR(sid, cieobs='1931_2', sid_units='W/m2',
 actionspectra='CIE-S026', ref='D65')
```

Calculate -opic Efficacy of Luminous Radiation (W/lm) for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc () photoreceptor cells.

**Args:****sid**

numpy.ndarray with retinal spectral irradiance in :sid\_units:  
(if 'uW/cm2', sid will be converted to SI units 'W/m2')

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS or str, optional  
Type of cmf set to use for photometric units.

**sid\_units**

'W/m2', optional  
Other option 'uW/m2', input units of :sid:

**actionspectra**

‘CIES026’, optional

Actionspectra to use in calculation

options:

- ‘CIE-S026’: will use action spectra as defined in CIE S026
- ‘CIE-TN003’: will use action spectra as defined in CIE TN003

**ref**

‘D65’, optional

Reference (daylight) spectrum to use. (‘D65’ or ‘E’ or ndarray)

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with the -opic Efficacy of Luminous Radiation (W/lm) with the  
for the l-cone, m-cone, s-cone, rod and iprgc photoreceptors  
of all spectra in :sid: in SI-units.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_COI_ASNZS1680(S=None, tf='lab', cieobs='1931_2', out='COI,cct',
 extrapolate_rfl=False)
```

Calculate the Cyanosis Observation Index (COI) [ASNZS 1680.2.5-1995].

**Args:****S**

ndarray with light source spectrum (first column are wavelengths).

**tf**

\_COI\_CSPACE, optional

Color space in which to calculate the COI.

Default is CIELAB.

**cieobs**

\_COI\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to use.

Default is ‘1931\_2’.

**out**

‘COI,cct’ or str, optional

Determines output.

**extrapolate\_rfl**

False, optional

If False:

limit the wavelength range of the source to that of the standard  
reflectance spectra for the 50% and 100% oxygenated blood.

**Returns:****COI**

ndarray with cyanosis indices for input sources.

**cct**

ndarray with correlated color temperatures.

**Note:** Clause 7.2 of the ASNZS 1680.2.5-1995. standard mentions the properties demanded of the light source used in region where visual conditions suitable to the detection of cyanosis should be provided:

1. The correlated color temperature (CCT) of the source should be from 3300 to 5300 K.
2. The cyanosis observation index should not exceed 3.3

```
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_CS_CLa_lrc(El=None, version='CLa2.0', E=None,
 sum_sources=False, interpolate_sources=True,
 t_CS=1.0, f_CS=1.0)
```

Calculate Circadian Stimulus (CS) and Circadian Light (CLa, CLa2.0).

**Args:**

**El**

ndarray, optional  
Defaults to D65  
light source spectral irradiance distribution

**version**

'CLa2.0', optional  
CLa version to calculate  
Options:  
- 'CLa1.0': Rea et al. 2012  
- 'CLa2.0': Rea et al. 2021

**E**

None, float or ndarray, optional  
Illuminance of light sources.  
If None: El is used as is, otherwise El is renormalized to have  
an illuminance equal to E.

**sum\_sources**

False, optional  
- False: calculate CS (1.0,2.0) and CLa (1.0, 2.0) for all sources in El array.  
- True: sum sources in El to a single source and perform calc.

**interpolate\_sources**

True, optional  
- True: El is interpolated to wavelength range of efficiency  
functions (as in LRC calculator).  
- False: interpolate efficiency functions to source range.  
Source interpolation is not recommended due to possible  
errors for peaky spectra.  
(see CIE15-2018, "Colorimetry").

**t\_CS**

1.0, optional  
The duration factor (in hours): a continuous value from 0.5 to 3.0

**f\_CS**

1.0, optional  
The spatial distribution factor: a discrete value (2, 1, or 0.5)  
depending upon the spatial distribution of the light source.  
Default = 1 (for t = 1 h, CS is equal to the 2012 version).  
Options:  
- 2.0: full visual field, as with a Ganzfeld.  
- 1.0: central visual field, as with a discrete light box on a desk.  
- 0.5: superior visual field, as from ceiling mounted down-light fixtures.

**Returns:**

CS

ndarray with Circadian stimulus values

#### CLa

ndarray with Circadian Light values

**Notes on CLa1.0 (2012 version):** 1. The original 2012 (Eq. 1) had set the peak wavelength of the melanopsin at 480 nm. Rea et al. later published a corrigendum with updated model parameters for  $k$ ,  $a_{b-y}$  and  $a_{rod}$ . The comparison table between showing values calculated for a number of sources with the old and updated parameters were very close (~1 unit voor CLa).

2. In that correction paper they did not mention a change in the factor (1622) that multiplies the (sum of) the integral(s) in Eq. 1. HOWEVER, the excel calculator released in 2017 and the online calculator show that factor to have a value of 1547.9. The change in values due to the new factor is much larger than their the updated mentioned in note 1!

3. For reasons of consistency the calculator uses the latest model parameters, as could be read from the excel calculator. They values adopted are: multiplier 1547.9,  $k = 0.2616$ ,  $a_{b-y} = 0.7$  and  $a_{rod} = 3.3$ .

4. The parameter values to convert CLa to CS were also taken from the 2017 excel calculator.

**Notes on CLa2.0 (2021 version):** 1. In the original model, 1000 lux of CIE Illuminant A resulted in a CLa = 1000. In the revised model, a photopic illuminance of 1000 lux from CIE Illuminant A (approximately that of an incandescent lamp operated at 2856 K) results in a CLa 2.0 = 813. The value of 813 CLa 2.0 should be used by those wishing to calibrate instrumentation designed to report CLa 2.0 and CS. CLa 2.0 values can still be used to approximate the photopic illuminance, in lux, from a nonspecific “white” light source. For comparison, CLa 2.0 values should be multiplied by 1.23 to estimate the equivalent photopic illuminance from CIE Illuminant A, or by 0.66 to estimate the equivalent photopic illuminance from CIE Illuminant D65 (an approximation of daylight with a CCT of 6500 K).

2. Nov. 6, 2012: To get a value of CLa2.0 = 813, Eq. 3 from the paper must be adjusted to also divide by the transmission of the macula (‘mp’ in paper) the S-cone and Vlambda functions prior to calculating the integrals in the denominators of the first factor after the  $a_{rod\_1}$  and  $a_{rod\_2}$  scalars! Failure to do so results in a CLa2.0 of 800, instead of the reported 813 by the online calculator. Verification of the code on github shows indeed that these denominators are calculated by using the macular transmission divided S-cone and Vlambda functions. Is this an error in the code or in the paper?

#### References:

1. LRC Online Circadian stimulus calculator
2. LRC Excel based Circadian stimulus calculator.
3. Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bierman A, and Hamner R (2012). Modelling the spectral sensitivity of the human circadian system. *Light. Res. Technol.* 44, 386–396.
4. Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bierman A, and Hamner R (2012). Erratum: Modeling the spectral sensitivity of the human circadian system (*Lighting Research and Technology* (2012) 44:4 (386-396)). *Light. Res. Technol.* 44, 516.
5. Rea, M. S., Nagare, R., & Figueiro, M. G. (2021). Modeling Circadian Phototransduction: Quantitative Predictions of Psychophysical Data. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 15, 44.
6. LRC Online Circadian stimulus calculator (CLa2.0, 2021)

`luxpy.toolboxes.photobiochem.CLa_to_CS(CLa, t=1, f=1, forward=True)`

Convert Circadian Light to Circadian Stimulus (and back).

#### Args:

##### CLa

ndarray with Circadian Light values

or Circadian Stimulus values (if forward == False)

##### t

1.0, optional

**f** The duration factor (in hours): a continuous value from 0.5 to 3.0

1.0, optional

The spatial distribution factor: a discrete value (2, 1, or 0.5) depending upon the spatial distribution of the light source.

Default = 1 (for  $t = 1$  h, CS is equal to the 2012 version).

Options:

- 2.0: full visual field, as with a Ganzfeld.
- 1.0: central visual field, as with a discrete light box on a desk.
- 0.5: superior visual field, as from ceiling mounted down-light fixtures.

**forward**

True, optional

If True: convert CLa to CS values.

If False: convert CS values to CLa values.

**Returns:****CS**

ndarray with CS values or with CLa values (if `forward == False`)

**References:** 1. Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bierman A, and Hamner R (2012). Modelling the spectral sensitivity of the human circadian system. *Light. Res. Technol.* 44, 386–396.

2. Rea MS, Figueiro MG, Bierman A, and Hamner R (2012). Erratum: Modeling the spectral sensitivity of the human circadian system (*Lighting Research and Technology* (2012) 44:4 (386-396)). *Light. Res. Technol.* 44, 516.

3. Rea, M. S., Nagare, R., & Figueiro, M.G. (2021). Modeling Circadian Phototransduction: Quantitative Predictions of Psychophysical Data. *Frontiers in Neuroscience*, 15, 44.

4. LRC Online Circadian Stimulus calculator (CLa2.0, 2021)

`luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem.spd_to_blh_eff(spd, efficacy=True, cieobs='1931_2', scr='dict', K=None)`  
 Calculate Blue Light Hazard efficacy (K) or efficiency (eta) of radiation.

**Args:****S**

ndarray with spectral data

**cieobs**

str, optional

Sets the type of Vlambda function to obtain.

**scr**

'dict' or array, optional

- 'dict': get from ybar from \_CMF

- 'array': ndarray in :cieobs:

Determines whether to load cmfs from file (./data/cmfs/)

or from dict defined in .cmf.py

Vlambda is obtained by collecting Ybar.

**K**

None, optional

e.g.  $K = 683 \text{ lm/W}$  for '1931\_2' (relative == False)

or  $K = 100/\text{sum}(\text{spd} \cdot \text{dl})$  (relative == True)

**Returns:****eff**

ndarray with blue light hazard efficacy or efficiency of radiation values.

**References:**

1. IEC 62471:2006, 2006, Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems.
2. IEC TR 62778, 2014, Application of IEC 62471 for the assessment of blue light hazard to light sources and luminaires.

## 4.5.2 indvcmf/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `individual_observer_cmf_model.py`

**namespace** `luxpy.indvcmf`

### Module for Individual Observer lms-CMFs (Asano, 2016 and CIE TC1-97)

**\_DATA\_PATH** path to data files

**\_DATA** Dict with required data

**\_DSRC\_STD\_DEF** default data source for stdev of physiological data ('matlab', 'germany')

**\_DSRC\_LMS\_ODENS\_DEF** default data source for lms absorbances and optical densities ('asano', 'cietc197')

**\_LMS\_TO\_XYZ\_METHOD** default method to calculate lms to xyz conversion matrix ('asano', 'cietc197')

**\_WL\_CRIT** critical wavelength above which interpolation of S-cone data fails.

**\_WL** default wavelengths of spectral data in INDVCMF\_DATA.

**load\_database()** Load a database with parameters and data required by the Asano model.

**init()** Initialize: load database required for Asano Individual Observer Model into the default `_DATA` dict and set some options for rounding, sign. figs and chopping small value to zero; for source data to use for spectral data for LMS absorp. and optical densities, ...

**query\_state()** print current settings for global variables.

**compute\_cmfs()** Generate Individual Observer CMFs (cone fundamentals) based on CIE2006 cone fundamentals and published literature on observer variability in color matching and in physiological parameters (Use of Asano optical data and model; or of CIE TC1-91 data and 'variability'-extended model possible).

**cie2006cmfsEx()** Generate Individual Observer CMFs (cone fundamentals) based on CIE2006 cone fundamentals and published literature on observer variability in color matching and in physiological parameters. (Use of Asano optical data and model; or of CIE TC1-91 data and 'variability'-extended model possible)

**getMonteCarloParam()** Get dict with normally-distributed physiological factors for a population of observers.

**getUSCensusAgeDist()** Get US Census Age Distribution

**genMonteCarloObs()** Monte-Carlo generation of individual observer color matching functions (cone fundamentals) for a certain age and field size.

**getCatObs()** Generate cone fundamentals for categorical observers.



**get\_lms\_to\_xyz\_matrix()** Calculate lms to xyz conversion matrix for a specific field size determined as a weighted combination of the 2° and 10° matrices.

**lmsb\_to\_xyzb()** Convert from LMS cone fundamentals to XYZ CMFs using conversion matrix determined as a weighted combination of the 2° and 10° matrices.

**add\_to\_cmf\_dict()** Add set of cmfs to \_CMF dict.

**plot\_cmfs()** Plot cmf set.

## References

1. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, and Blondé L (2016). Individual Colorimetric Observer Model. PLoS One 11, 1–19.
2. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, Blondé L, and Morvan P (2016). Color matching experiment for highlighting interobserver variability. Color Res. Appl. 41, 530–539.
3. CIE TC1-36 (2006). Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part I (Vienna: CIE).
4. Asano's Individual Colorimetric Observer Model
5. CIE TC1-97 cmf functions python code developed by Ivar Farup and Jan Hendrik Wold.

## Notes

1. Port of Matlab code from: [https://www.rit.edu/cos/colorscience/re\\_AsanoObserverFunctions.php](https://www.rit.edu/cos/colorscience/re_AsanoObserverFunctions.php) (Accessed April 20, 2018)
2. Adjusted/extended following CIE TC1-97 Python code (and data): [github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions](https://github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions) (Copyright (C) 2012-2017 Ivar Farup and Jan Henrik Wold) (Accessed Dec 18, 2019)

`luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.load_database(wl=None, dsrc_std=None, dsrc_lms_odens=None, path=None)`  
Load database required for Asano Individual Observer Model.

### Args:

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelength range to interpolate data to.

None defaults to the wavelength range associated with data in :dsrc\_lms\_odens:

**path**

None, optional

Path where data files are stored (If None: look in ./data/ folder under toolbox path)

**dsrc\_std**

None, optional

Data source ('matlab' code, or 'germany') for stdev data on physiological factors.

None defaults to string in \_DSRC\_STD\_DEF

**dsrc\_lms\_odens**

None, optional

Data source ('asano', 'cietc197') for LMS absorbance and optical density data.

None defaults to string in \_DSRC\_LMS\_ODENS\_DEF

### Returns:

**data**

dict with data for:

- 'LMSa': LMS absorbances
- 'rmd': relative macular pigment density
- 'docul': ocular media optical density
- 'USCensus2010population': data (age and numbers) on a 2010 US Census
- 'CatObsPfctr': dict with iteratively derived Categorical Observer physiological stdevs.
- 'M2d': Asano 2° lms to xyz conversion matrix
- 'M10d': Asano 10° lms to xyz conversion matrix
- standard deviations on physiological parameters: 'od\_lens', 'od\_macula', 'od\_L', 'od\_M', 'od\_S', 'shft\_L', 'shft\_M', 'shft\_S'

```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.init(wl=None, dsrc_std=None, dsrc_lms_odens=None, lms_to_xyz_method=None,
 use_sign_figs=True, use_my_round=True, use_chop=True, path=None,
 out=None, verbosity=1)
```

Initialize: load database required for Asano Individual Observer Model into the default `_DATA` dict and set some options for rounding, sign. figs and chopping small value to zero; for source data to use for spectral data for LMS absorp. and optical desntities, ...

**Args:**

**wl**

None, optional

Wavelength range to interpolate data to.

None defaults to the wavelength range associated with data in `:dsrc_lms_odens`:

**dsrc\_std**

None, optional

Data source ('matlab' code, or 'germany') for stdev data on physiological factors.

None defaults to string in `_DSRC_STD_DEF`

**dsrc\_lms\_odens**

None, optional

Data source ('asano', 'cietc197') for LMS absorbance and optical density data.

None defaults to string in `_DSRC_LMS_ODENS_DEF`

**lms\_to\_xyz\_method**

None, optional

Method to use to determine lms-to-xyz conversion matrix (options: 'asano', 'cietc197')

**use\_my\_round**

True, optional

If True: use `my_rounding()` conform CIE TC1-91 Python code 'ciefunctions'. (slows down code)

by setting `_USE_MY_ROUND`.

**use\_sign\_figs**

True, optional

If True: use `sign_figs()` conform CIE TC1-91 Python code 'ciefunctions'. (slows down code)

by setting `_USE_SIGN_FIGS`.

**use\_chop**

True, optional

If True: use chop() conform CIE TC1-91 Python code 'ciefunctions'. (slows down code)

by setting `_USE_CHOP`.

**path**

None, optional

Path where data files are stored (If None: look in `./data/` folder under toolbox path)

**out**

None, optional

If None: only set global variables, do not output `_DATA.copy()`

**verbosity**

1, optional

Print new state of global settings.

**Returns:**

**data**

if out is not None: return a dict with dict with data for:

- 'LMSa': LMS absorbances
- 'rmd': relative macular pigment density
- 'docul': ocular media optical density
- 'USCensus2010population': data (age and numbers) on a 2010 US Census
- 'CatObsPfctr': dict with iteratively derived Categorical Observer physiological stdevs.
- 'M2d': Asano 2° lms to xyz conversion matrix
- 'M10d': Asano 10° lms to xyz conversion matrix
- standard deviations on physiological parameters: 'od\_lens', 'od\_macula', 'od\_L', 'od\_M', 'od\_S', 'shft\_L', 'shft\_M', 'shft\_S'

`luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.query_state()`

Print current settings for 'global variables'.

`luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.cie2006cmfsEx(age=32, fieldsize=10, wl=None, var_od_lens=0, var_od_macula=0, var_od_L=0, var_od_M=0, var_od_S=0, var_shft_L=0, var_shft_M=0, var_shft_S=0, norm_type=None, out='lms', base=False, strategy_2=True, odata0=None, lms_to_xyz_method=None, allow_negative_values=False, normalize_lms_to_xyz_matrix=False)`

Generate Individual Observer CMFs (cone fundamentals) based on CIE2006 cone fundamentals and published literature on observer variability in color matching and in physiological parameters.

**Args:**

**age**

32 or float or int, optional

Observer age

**fieldsize**

10, optional

Field size of stimulus in degrees (between 2° and 10°).

**wl**

None, optional

Interpolation/extrapolation of :LMS: output to specified wavelengths.

None: output original `_WL`

**var\_od\_lens**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak optical density [%] of lens.

**var\_od\_macula**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak optical density [%] of macula.

**var\_od\_L**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak optical density [%] of L-cone.

**var\_od\_M**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak optical density [%] of M-cone.

**var\_od\_S**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak optical density [%] of S-cone.

**var\_shift\_L**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak wavelength shift [nm] of L-cone.

**var\_shift\_M**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak wavelength shift [nm] of M-cone.

**var\_shift\_S**

0, optional

Std Dev. in peak wavelength shift [nm] of S-cone.

**norm\_type**

None, optional

- 'max': normalize LMSq functions to max = 1

- 'area': normalize to area

- 'power': normalize to power

**out**

'lms' or 'xyz', optional

Determines output.

**base**

False, boolean, optional

The returned energy-based LMS cone fundamentals given to the precision of 9 sign. figs. if 'True', and to the precision of 6 sign. figs. if 'False'.

**strategy\_2**

True, bool, optional

Use strategy 2 in [github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions](https://github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions) issue #121 for computing the weighting factor. If false, strategy 3 is applied.

**odata0**

None, optional

Dict with uncorrected ocular media and macula density functions and LMS absorptance functions

None defaults to the ones stored in `_DATA`

**lms\_to\_xyz\_method**

None, optional

Method to use to determine lms-to-xyz conversion matrix (options: 'asano', 'cietc197')

**allow\_negative\_values**

False, optional

Cone fundamentals or color matching functions should not have negative values.

If False:  $X[X < 0] = 0$ .**normalize\_lms\_to\_xyz\_matrix**

False, optional

Normalize that EEW is always at [100,100,100] in XYZ and LMS system.

**Returns:****returns**

- 'LMS' [or 'XYZ']: ndarray with individual observer equal area-normalized cone fundamentals. Wavelength have been added.

[- 'M': lms to xyz conversion matrix

- 'trans\_lens': ndarray with lens transmission  
(no interpolation)

- 'trans\_macula': ndarray with macula transmission  
(no interpolation)

- 'sens\_photopig': ndarray with photopigment sens.  
(no interpolation)]

**References:** 1. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, and Blondé L, (2016), Individual Colorimetric Observer Model. PLoS One 11, 1–19.

2. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, Blondé L, and Morvan P (2016). Color matching experiment for highlighting interobserver variability. Color Res. Appl. 41, 530–539.

3. CIE TC1-36, (2006), Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part I (Vienna: CIE).

4. Asano's Individual Colorimetric Observer Model

5. CIE TC1-97 Python code for cone fundamentals and XYZ cmf calculations (by Ivar Farup and Jan Henrik Wold, (c) 2012-2017)

```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.getMonteCarloParam(n_obs=1, stdDevAllParam={'dsrc': 'matlab', 'od_L': 17.9,
 'od_M': 17.9, 'od_S': 14.7, 'od_lens': 19.1, 'od_macula':
 37.2, 'shft_L': 4.0, 'shft_M': 3.0, 'shft_S': 2.5})
```

Get dict with normally-distributed physiological factors for a population of observers.

**Args:****n\_obs**

1, optional

Number of individual observers in population.

**stdDevAllParam**

\_DATA['stdev'], optional

Dict with parameters for:

['od\_lens', 'od\_macula',  
'od\_L', 'od\_M', 'od\_S',  
'shft\_L', 'shft\_M', 'shft\_S']

**Returns:****returns**

dict with `n_obs` randomly drawn parameters.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.genMonteCarloObs(n_obs=1, fieldsize=10, list_Age=[32], wl=None,
 norm_type=None, out='lms', base=False, strategy_2=True,
 odata0=None, lms_to_xyz_method=None,
 allow_negative_values=False)
```

Monte-Carlo generation of individual observer cone fundamentals.

**Args:****n\_obs**

1, optional

Number of observer CMFs to generate.

**list\_Age**

list of observer ages or str, optional

Defaults to 32 (cfr. CIE2006 CMFs)

If 'us\_census': use US population census of 2010  
to generate list\_Age.

**fieldsize**

fieldsize in degrees (between 2° and 10°), optional

Defaults to 10°.

**wl**

None, optional

Interpolation/extrapolation of :LMS: output to specified wavelengths.

None: output original \_WL

**norm\_type**

None, optional

- 'max': normalize LMSq functions to max = 1

- 'area': normalize to area

- 'power': normalize to power

**out**

'lms' or 'xyz', optional

Determines output.

**base**

False, boolean, optional

The returned energy-based LMS cone fundamentals given to the  
precision of 9 sign. figs. if 'True', and to the precision of  
6 sign. figs. if 'False'.

**strategy\_2**

True, bool, optional

Use strategy 2 in [github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions](https://github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions) issue #121 for  
computing the weighting factor. If false, strategy 3 is applied.

**odata0**

None, optional

Dict with uncorrected ocular media and macula density functions and LMS  
absorptance functions

None defaults to the ones stored in \_DATA

**lms\_to\_xyz\_method**

None, optional

Method to use to determine lms-to-xyz conversion matrix (options: 'asano', 'cietc197')

**allow\_negative\_values**

False, optional

Cone fundamentals or color matching functions should not have negative values.

If False:  $X[X < 0] = 0$ .**Returns:****returns**

LMS [,var\_age, vAll]

- LMS: ndarray with population LMS functions.

- var\_age: ndarray with population observer ages.

- vAll: dict with population physiological factors (see .keys())

**References:** 1. Asano Y., Fairchild M.D., and Blondé L., (2016), Individual Colorimetric Observer Model. PLoS One 11, 1–19.

2. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, Blondé L, and Morvan P (2016). Color matching experiment for highlighting interobserver variability. Color Res. Appl. 41, 530–539.

3. CIE TC1-36, (2006), Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part I. (Vienna: CIE).

4. Asano's Individual Colorimetric Observer Model

```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.getCatObs(n_cat=10, fieldsize=2, wl=None, norm_type=None, out='lms',
 base=False, strategy_2=True, odata0=None,
 lms_to_xyz_method=None, allow_negative_values=False)
```

Generate cone fundamentals for categorical observers.

**Args:****n\_cat**

10, optional

Number of observer CMFs to generate.

**fieldsize**

fieldsize in degrees (between 2° and 10°), optional

Defaults to 10°.

**out**

'LMS' or str, optional

Determines output.

**wl**

None, optional

Interpolation/extrapolation of :LMS: output to specified wavelengths.

None: output original \_WL

**norm\_type**

None, optional

- 'max': normalize LMSq functions to max = 1

- 'area': normalize to area

- 'power': normalize to power

**out**

'lms' or 'xyz', optional

Determines output.

**base**

False, boolean, optional

The returned energy-based LMS cone fundamentals given to the precision of 9 sign. figs. if 'True', and to the precision of 6 sign. figs. if 'False'.

**strategy\_2**

True, bool, optional

Use strategy 2 in [github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions](https://github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions) issue #121 for computing the weighting factor. If false, strategy 3 is applied.

**odata0**

None, optional

Dict with uncorrected ocular media and macula density functions and LMS absorptance functions

None defaults to the ones stored in `_DATA`

**lms\_to\_xyz\_method**

None, optional

Method to use to determine lms-to-xyz conversion matrix (options: 'asano', 'cietc197')

**allow\_negative\_values**

False, optional

Cone fundamentals or color matching functions should not have negative values.  
If False:  $X[X < 0] = 0$ .

**Returns:**

**returns**

LMS [,var\_age, vAll]

- LMS: ndarray with population LMS functions.

- var\_age: ndarray with population observer ages.

- vAll: dict with population physiological factors (see `.keys()`)

**Notes:** 1. Categorical observers are observer functions that would represent color-normal populations. They are finite and discrete as opposed to observer functions generated from the individual colorimetric observer model. Thus, they would offer more convenient and practical approaches for the personalized color imaging workflow and color matching analyses. Categorical observers were derived in two steps. At the first step, 10000 observer functions were generated from the individual colorimetric observer model using Monte Carlo simulation. At the second step, the cluster analysis, a modified k-medoids algorithm, was applied to the 10000 observers minimizing the squared Euclidean distance in cone fundamentals space, and categorical observers were derived iteratively. Since the proposed categorical observers are defined by their physiological parameters and ages, their CMFs can be derived for any target field size. 2. Categorical observers were ordered by the importance; the first categorical observer was the average observer equivalent to CIEPO06 with 38 year-old for a given field size, followed by the second most important categorical observer, the third, and so on.

3. see: [https://www.rit.edu/cos/colorscience/re\\_AsanoObserverFunctions.php](https://www.rit.edu/cos/colorscience/re_AsanoObserverFunctions.php)



```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.compute_cmfs(fieldsize=10, age=32, wl=None, var_od_lens=0, var_od_macula=0,
 var_shift_LMS=[0, 0, 0], var_od_LMS=[0, 0, 0], norm_type=None,
 out='lms', base=False, strategy_2=True, odata0=None,
 lms_to_xyz_method=None, allow_negative_values=False,
 normalize_lms_to_xyz_matrix=False)
```

Generate Individual Observer CMFs (cone fundamentals) based on CIE2006 cone fundamentals and published literature on observer variability in color matching and in physiological parameters.

**Args:**

**age**

32 or float or int, optional

Observer age

**fieldsize**

10, optional

Field size of stimulus in degrees (between 2° and 10°).

**wl**

None, optional

Interpolation/extrapolation of :LMS: output to specified wavelengths.

None: output original \_WL

**var\_od\_lens**

0, optional

Variation of optical density of lens.

**var\_od\_macula**

0, optional

Variation of optical density of macula.

**var\_shift\_LMS**

[0, 0, 0] optional

Variation (shift) of LMS peak absorbance.

**var\_od\_LMS**

[0, 0, 0] optional

Variation of LMS optical densities.

**norm\_type**

None, optional

- 'max': normalize LMSq functions to max = 1

- 'area': normalize to area

- 'power': normalize to power

**out**

'lms' or 'xyz', optional

Determines output.

**base**

False, boolean, optional

The returned energy-based LMS cone fundamentals given to the precision of 9 sign. figs. if 'True', and to the precision of 6 sign. figs. if 'False'.

**strategy\_2**

True, bool, optional

Use strategy 2 in [github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions](https://github.com/ifarup/ciefunctions) issue #121 for

computing the weighting factor. If false, strategy 3 is applied.

**odata0**

None, optional

Dict with uncorrected ocular media and macula density functions and LMS absorptance functions

None defaults to the ones stored in `_DATA`

**lms\_to\_xyz\_method**

None, optional

Method to use to determine lms-to-xyz conversion matrix (options: 'asano', 'cietc197')

**allow\_negative\_values**

False, optional

Cone fundamentals or color matching functions should not have negative values.

If False:  $X[X < 0] = 0$ .

**normalize\_lms\_to\_xyz\_matrix**

False, optional

Normalize that EEW is always at [100,100,100] in XYZ and LMS system.

**Returns:****returns**

- 'LMS' [or 'XYZ']: ndarray with individual observer equal area-normalized cone fundamentals. Wavelength have been added.

[- 'M': lms to xyz conversion matrix

- 'trans\_lens': ndarray with lens transmission  
(no interpolation)

- 'trans\_macula': ndarray with macula transmission  
(no interpolation)

- 'sens\_photopig': ndarray with photopigment sens.  
(no interpolation)]

**References:** 1. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, and Blondé L, (2016), Individual Colorimetric Observer Model. PLoS One 11, 1–19.

2. Asano Y, Fairchild MD, Blondé L, and Morvan P (2016). Color matching experiment for highlighting interobserver variability. Color Res. Appl. 41, 530–539.

3. CIE, TC1-36, (2006). Fundamental Chromaticity Diagram with Physiological Axes - Part I (Vienna: CIE).

4. Asano's Individual Colorimetric Observer Model

5. CIE TC1-97 Python code for cone fundamentals and XYZ cmf calculations (by Ivar Farup and Jan Henrik Wold, (c) 2012-2017)

```
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.add_to_cmf_dict(bar=None, cieobs='indv', K=683, M=array([[1.0, 0.0, 0.0],
[0.0, 1.0, 0.0], [0.0, 0.0, 1.0]]))
```

Add set of cmfs to `_CMF` dict.

**Args:****bar**

None, optional

Set of CMFs. None: initializes to empty ndarray.

**cieobs**

‘indv’ or str, optional  
 Name of CMF set.

**K**

683 (lm/W), optional  
 Conversion factor from radiometric to photometric quantity.

**M**

np.eye, optional  
 Matrix for lms to xyz conversion.

`luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf.plot_cmfs(cmf, axh=None, **kwargs)`  
 Plot cmf set.

### 4.5.3 spdbuild/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `spdbuilder.py`
- `spdbuilder2020.py`
- `spdoptimizer2020.py`

**namespace** `luxpy.spdbuild/`

### Module for building and optimizing SPDs

`spdbuilder.py`

### Functions

**gaussian\_spd()** Generate Gaussian spectrum.

**butterworth\_spd()** Generate Butterworth based spectrum.

**lorentzian2\_spd()** Generate 2nd order Lorentzian based spectrum.

**roundedtriangle\_spd()** Generate a rounded triangle based spectrum.

**mono\_led\_spd()** Generate monochromatic LED spectrum based on a Gaussian or butterworth profile or according to Ohno (Opt. Eng. 2005).

**spd\_builder()** Build spectrum based on Gaussians, monochromatic and/or phosphor LED spectra.

**color3mixer()** Calculate fluxes required to obtain a target chromaticity when (additively) mixing 3 light sources.

**colormixer()** Calculate fluxes required to obtain a target chromaticity when (additively) mixing N light sources.

**colormixer\_pinv()** Additive color mixer of N primaries using Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse matrix.

**spd\_builder()** Build spectrum based on Gaussians, monochromatic and/or phosphor LED-type spectra.

**get\_w\_summed\_spd()** Calculate weighted sum of spds.

**fitnessfcn()** Fitness function that calculates closeness of solution x to target values for specified objective functions.

**spd\_constructor\_2()** Construct spd from spectral model parameters using pairs of intermediate sources.

**spd\_constructor\_3()** Construct spd from spectral model parameters using trio's of intermediate sources.

**spd\_optimizer\_2\_3()** Optimizes the weights (fluxes) of a set of component spectra by combining pairs (2) or trio's (3) of components to intermediate sources until only 3 remain. Color3mixer can then be called to calculate required fluxes to obtain target chromaticity and fluxes are then back-calculated.

**get\_optim\_pars\_dict()** Setup dict with optimization parameters.

**initialize\_spd\_model\_pars()** Initialize spd\_model\_pars (for spd\_constructor) based on type of component\_data.

**initialize\_spd\_optim\_pars()** Initialize spd\_optim\_pars (x0, lb, ub for use with math.minimizebnd) based on type of component\_data.

**spd\_optimizer()** Generate a spectrum with specified white point and optimized for certain objective functions from a set of component spectra or component spectrum model parameters.

## Module for building and optimizing SPDs (2)

This module implements a class based spectral optimizer. It differs from the spdoptimizer function in spdbuild.py, in that it can use several different minimization algorithms, as well as a user defined method. It is also written such that the user can easily write his own primary constructor function. It supports the '3mixer' algorithm (but no '2mixer') and a 'no-mixer' algorithm (chromaticity as part of the list of objectives) for calculating the mixing contributions of the primaries.

## Functions

**gaussian\_prim\_constructor()** constructs a gaussian based primary set.

**\_setup\_wlr()** Initialize the wavelength range for use with PrimConstructor.

**\_extract\_prim\_optimization\_parameters()** Extract the primary parameters from the optimization vector x and the pdefs dict for use with PrimConstructor.

**\_stack\_wlr\_spd()** Stack the wavelength range 'on top' of the spd values for use with PrimConstructor.

**PrimConstructor** class for primary (spectral) construction

**Minimizer** class for minimization of fitness of each of the objective functions

**ObjFcns** class to specify one or more objective functions for minimization

**SpectralOptimizer** class for spectral optimization (initialization and run)

**spd\_optimizer2()** Generate a spectrum with specified white point and optimized for certain objective functions from a set of component spectra or component spectrum model parameters (functional wrapper around SpectralOptimizer class).

## Notes

1. See examples below (in `spdoptimizer2020.__main__`) for use.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.gaussian_spd(peakwl=530, fwhm=20, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True)`

Generate Gaussian spectrum.

### Args:

#### **peakw**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength

#### **fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian.

#### **wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

#### **with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

### Returns:

#### **returns**

ndarray with spectra.

### Note:

Gaussian:

$$g = \exp(-0.5 * ((wl - peakwl) / sig) ** 2)$$

with  $sig = fwhm / (2 * (2 * \log(2)) ** 0.5)$

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.butterworth_spd(peakwl=530, fwhm=20, bw_order=1, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True)`

Generate Butterworth based spectrum.

### Args:

#### **peakw**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength

#### **fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of butterworth.

#### **bw\_order**

1, optional

Order of the butterworth function.

#### **wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

#### **with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

### Returns:

**returns**

ndarray with spectra.

**Note:**

Butterworth :

$$bw = 1 / (1 + ((2*(wl - peakwl)/fwhm)**2))$$

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.lorentzian2_spd(peakwl=530, fwhm=20, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0],
 with_wl=True)
```

Generate 2nd order Lorentzian spectrum.

**Args:****peakw**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength

**fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of lorentzian.

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

**with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with spectra.

**Note:**

Lorentzian (2nd order):

$$lz = (1 + ((n*(wl - peakwl)/fwhm)**2))**(-2)$$

with  $n = 2*(2**0.5-1)**0.5$

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.roundedtriangle_spd(peakwl=530, fwhm=100, rounding=0.5, wl=[360.0,
 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True, min_v=0.0, max_v=1.0,
 fw=100, rw=100)
```

Generate rounded triangle spectrum.

**Args:****peakw**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength

**fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of rounded triangle.

**rounding**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Amount of rounding of triangle corners (top, bottom-left, bottom-right)

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

**with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

**min\_v, max\_v**

0.0, 1.0, optional

Minimum and maximum of spd.

**fw**

100, optional

front width of triangle.

Only used when fwhm is set to None.

**rw**

100, optional

rear width of triangle.

Only used when fwhm is set to None.

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with spectra.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.mono_led_spd(peakwl=530, fwhm=20, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True,
 strength_shoulder=2, bw_order=-1)
```

Generate monochromatic LED spectrum based on a Gaussian or Lorentzian or butterworth profile or according to Ohno (Opt. Eng. 2005).

**Args:****peakwl**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength

**fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian used to simulate led.

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

**with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

**strength\_shoulder**

2, optional

Determines the strength of the spectrum shoulders of the mono led.

A value of 0 reduces to a pure Gaussian model (if bw\_order >= -1).

**bw\_order**

-1, optional

Order of Butterworth function.

If -1 or 0: spd profile is Ohno's gaussian based

(to obtain pure Gaussian: set strength\_shoulder = 0).

If -2: spd profile is Lorentzian,

else (>0): Butterworth.

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with spectra.

**Note:**

Gaussian:

$$g = \exp(-0.5*((wl - peakwl)/sig)**2)$$
with  $sig = fwhm/(2*(2*np.log(2))**0.5)$ 

Lorentzian (2nd order):

$$lz = (1 + ((n*(wl - peakwl)/fwhm)**2))**(-2)$$
with  $n = 2*(2**0.5-1)**0.5$ 

Butterworth :

$$bw = 1 / (1 + ((2*(wl - peakwl)/fwhm)**2))$$

Ohno's model:

$$ohno = (g + strength\_shoulder*g**5)/(1+strength\_shoulder)$$
$$mono\_led\_spd = ohno*((bw\_order \geq -1) \& (bw\_order \leq 0)).T + bw*(bw\_order > 0).T +$$
$$lz*((bw\_order \geq -2) \& (bw\_order < -1)).T$$
**Reference:** 1. Ohno Y (2005). Spectral design considerations for white LED color rendering. Opt. Eng. 44, 111302.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.phosphor_led_spd(peakwl=450,fwhm=20, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], bw_order=-1, with_wl=True, strength_shoulder=2, strength_ph=0, peakwl_ph1=530, fwhm_ph1=80, strength_ph1=1, peakwl_ph2=560, fwhm_ph2=80, strength_ph2=None, use_piecewise_fcn=False, verbosity=0, out='spd')
```

Generate phosphor LED spectrum with up to 2 phosphors based on Smet (Opt. Expr. 2011).

**Model:**

1) If strength\_ph2 is not None:

$$\text{phosphor\_spd} = (\text{strength\_ph1} * \text{mono\_led\_spd}(\text{peakwl\_ph1}, \dots, \text{strength\_shoulder} = 1) + \text{strength\_ph2} * \text{mono\_led\_spd}(\text{peakwl\_ph2}, \dots, \text{strength\_shoulder} = 1)) / (\text{strength\_ph1} + \text{strength\_ph2})$$

else:

$$\text{phosphor\_spd} = (\text{strength\_ph1} * \text{mono\_led\_spd}(\text{peakwl\_ph1}, \dots, \text{strength\_shoulder} = 1) + (1 - \text{strength\_ph1}) * \text{mono\_led\_spd}(\text{peakwl\_ph2}, \dots, \text{strength\_shoulder} = 1))$$
2)  $S = (\text{mono\_led\_spd}() + \text{strength\_ph} * (\text{phosphor\_spd} / \text{phosphor\_spd.max()})) / (1 + \text{strength\_ph})$ 3)  $\text{piecewise\_fcn} = S$  for  $wl < \text{peakwl}$  and 1 for  $wl \geq \text{peakwl}$ 4)  $\text{phosphor\_led\_spd} = S * \text{piecewise\_fcn}$ **Args:****peakw**



int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Peak wavelengths of the monochromatic led.

**fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Full-Width-Half-Maximum of mono\_led spectrum.

**wl**

\_WL3, optional  
Wavelength range.

**bw\_order**

-1, optional  
Order of Butterworth function.  
If -1 or 0: spd profile is Ohno's gaussian based  
(to obtain pure Gaussian: set strength\_shoulder = 0).  
If -2: spd profile is Lorentzian,  
else (>0): Butterworth.  
Note that this only applies to the monochromatic led spds and not  
the phosphors spds (these are always gaussian based).

**with\_wl**

True, optional  
True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

**strength\_shoulder**

2, optional  
Determines the strength of the spectrum shoulders of the mono led.

**strength\_ph**

0, optional  
Total contribution of phosphors in mixture.

**peakwl\_ph1**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Peak wavelength of the first phosphor.

**fwhm\_ph1**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian used to simulate first phosphor.

**strength\_ph1**

1, optional  
Strength of first phosphor in phosphor mixture.  
If :strength\_ph2: is None: value should be in the [0,1] range.

**peakwl\_ph2**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Peak wavelength of the second phosphor.

**fwhm\_ph2**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian used to simulate second phosphor.

**strength\_ph2**

None, optional  
Strength of second phosphor in phosphor mixture.

If None: strength is calculated as (1-:strength\_ph1:)  
:target: np2d([100,1/3,1/3]), optional  
ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

**verbosity**

0, optional  
If > 0: plots spectrum components (mono\_led, ph1, ph2, ...)

**out**

'spd', optional  
Specifies output.

**use\_piecewise\_fcn**

False, optional  
True: uses piece-wise function as in Smet et al. 2011. Can give  
non\_smooth spectra optimized from components to which it is applied.

**Returns:****returns**

spd, component\_spds  
ndarrays with spectra (and component spds used to build the  
final spectra)

**References:** 1. Ohno Y (2005). Spectral design considerations for white LED color rendering. Opt. Eng. 44, 111302.

2. Smet K, Ryckaert WR, Pointer MR, Deconinck G, and Hanselaer P (2011). Optimal colour quality of LED clusters based on memory colours. Opt. Express 19, 6903–6912.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_builder`(*flux=None, component\_spds=None, peakwl=450, fwhm=20, bw\_order=-1, pair\_strengths=None, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with\_wl=True, strength\_shoulder=2, strength\_ph=0, peakwl\_ph1=530, fwhm\_ph1=80, strength\_ph1=1, peakwl\_ph2=560, fwhm\_ph2=80, strength\_ph2=None, target=None, tar\_type='Yuv', cspace\_bwtf={}, cieobs='1931\_2', use\_piecewise\_fcn=False, verbosity=0, out='spd', \*\*kwargs*)

Build spectrum based on Gaussian, monochromatic and/or phosphor type spectra.

**Args:****flux**

None, optional  
Fluxes of each of the component spectra.  
None outputs the individual component spectra.

**component\_spds**

None or ndarray, optional  
If None: calculate component spds from input args.

**peakw**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional  
Peak wavelengths of the monochromatic led.

**fwhm**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional (but must be same shape as peakw!)  
Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian.

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelength range.

**bw\_order**

-1, optional

Order of Butterworth function.

If -1 or 0: spd profile is Ohno's gaussian based

(to obtain pure Gaussian: set strength\_shoulder = 0).

If -2: spd profile is Lorentzian,

else (>0): Butterworth.

Note that this only applies to the monochromatic led spds and not the phosphors spds (these are always gaussian based).

**pair\_strengths**

ndarray with pair\_strengths of mono\_led spds, optional

If None: will be randomly selected, possibly resulting in unphysical (out-of-gamut) solution.

**with\_wl**

True, optional

True outputs a ndarray with first row wavelengths.

**strength\_shoulder**

2, optional

Determines the strength of the spectrum shoulders of the mono led.

**strength\_ph**

0, optional

Total contribution of phosphors in mixture.

**peakwl\_ph1**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength of the first phosphor.

**fwhm\_ph1**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian used to simulate first phosphor.

**strength\_ph1**

1, optional

Strength of first phosphor in phosphor mixture.

If :strength\_ph2: is None: value should be in the [0,1] range.

**peakwl\_ph2**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Peak wavelength of the second phosphor.

**fwhm\_ph2**

int or float or list or ndarray, optional

Full-Width-Half-Maximum of gaussian used to simulate second phosphor.

**strength\_ph2**

None, optional

Strength of second phosphor in phosphor mixture.

If None: strength is calculated as (1-:strength\_ph1:)

:target: np2d([100,1/3,1/3]), optional

ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

**verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: plots spectrum components (mono\_led, ph1, ph2, ...)

**out**

'spd', optional

Specifies output.

**use\_piecewise\_fcn**

False, optional

True: uses piece-wise function as in Smet et al. 2011. Can give non\_smooth spectra optimized from components to which it is applied.

**target**

None, optional

ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

If None: don't override phosphor strengths, else calculate strength to obtain :target: using color3mixer().

If not None AND strength\_ph is None or 0: components are monochromatic and colormixer is used to optimize fluxes to obtain target chromaticity (N can be > 3 components)

**tar\_type**

'Yxy' or str, optional

Specifies the input type in :target: (e.g. 'Yxy' or 'cct')

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional

CIE CMF set used to calculate chromaticity values.

**cspace\_bwtf**

{ }, optional

Backward (...\_to\_xyz) transform parameters

(see colortf()) to go from :tar\_type: to 'Yxy')

**Returns:****returns**

ndarray with spectra.

**Note:** 1. Target-optimization is only for phosphor\_leds with three components (blue pump, ph1 and ph2) spanning a sufficiently large gamut.

**References:** 1. Ohno Y (2005). Spectral design considerations for white LED color rendering. Opt. Eng. 44, 111302.

2. Smet K, Ryckaert WR, Pointer MR, Deconinck G, and Hanselaer P (2011). Optimal colour quality of LED clusters based on memory colours. Opt. Express 19, 6903–6912.

luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.get\_w\_summed\_spd(w, spds)

Calculate weighted sum of spds.

**Args:****w**

ndarray with weights (e.g. fluxes)

**spds**

ndarray with component spds.

**Returns:**

**returns**

ndarray with weighted sum.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.fitnessfcn(x, spd_constructor, spd_constructor_pars=None, F_rss=True,
 decimals=[3], obj_fcn=[None], obj_fcn_pars={},
 obj_fcn_weights=[1], obj_tar_vals=[0], verbosity=0, out='F')
```

Fitness function that calculates closeness of solution x to target values for specified objective functions.

**Args:****x**

ndarray with parameter values

**spd\_constructor**

function handle to a function that constructs the spd from parameter values in :x:.

**spd\_constructor\_pars**

None, optional,

Parameters required by :spd\_constructor:

**F\_rss**

True, optional

Take Root-Sum-of-Squares of 'closeness' values between target and objective function values.

**decimals**

3, optional

List of rounding decimals of objective function values.

**obj\_fcn**

[None] or list, optional

List of function handles to objective function.

**obj\_fcn\_weights**

[1] or list, optional.

List of weights for each obj. fcn

**obj\_fcn\_pars**

[None] or list, optional

List of parameter dicts for each obj. fcn.

**obj\_tar\_vals**

[0] or list, optional

List of target values for each objective function.

**verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: print intermediate results.

**out**

'F', optional

Determines output.

**Returns:****F**

float or ndarray with fitness value for current solution :x:.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_constructor_2(x, constructor_pars={}, **kwargs)
```

Construct spd from model parameters using pairs of intermediate sources.

Pairs (odd,even) of components are selected and combined using 'pair\_strength'. This process is continued until only 3 intermediate (combined) sources remain. Color3mixer is then used to calculate the fluxes for the remaining 3 sources, after which the fluxes of all components are back-calculated.

**Args:**

**x**

vector of optimization parameters.

**constructor\_pars**

dict with model parameters.

Key 'list' determines which parameters are in :x: and key 'len'

(Specifies the number of variables representing each parameter).

**Returns:**

**returns**

spd, M, spds

ndarrays with spectrum corresponding to x, M the fluxes of the spectral components of spd and spds the spectral components themselves.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.color3mixer(Yxyt, Yxy1, Yxy2, Yxy3)`

Calculate fluxes required to obtain a target chromaticity when (additively) mixing 3 light sources.

**Args:**

**Yxyt**

ndarray with target Yxy chromaticities.

**Yxy1**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 1.

**Yxy2**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 2.

**Yxy3**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 3.

**Returns:**

**M**

ndarray with fluxes.

**Note:** Yxyt, Yxy1, ... can contain multiple rows, referring to single mixture.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.colormixer(Yxyt=None, Yxyi=None, n=4, pair_strengths=None, source_order=None)`

Calculate fluxes required to obtain a target chromaticity when (additively) mixing N light sources.

**Args:**

**Yxyt**

ndarray with target Yxy chromaticities.

Defaults to equi-energy white.

**Yxyi**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources i = 1 to n.

**n**

4 or int, optional

Number of source components to randomly generate when Yxy is None.

**pair\_strengths**

ndarray with light source pair strengths.

**source\_order**

ndarray with order of source components.

If None: use np.arange(n)

**Returns:**

**M**

ndarray with fluxes.

**Note:**

**Algorithm**

1. Loop over all source components and create intermediate sources from all (even,odd)-pairs using the relative strengths of the pair (specified in pair\_strengths).
2. Collect any remaining sources.
3. Combine with new intermediate source components
4. Repeat 1-3 until there are only 3 source components left.
5. Use color3mixer to calculate the required fluxes of the 3 final intermediate components to obtain the target chromaticity.
6. Backward calculate the fluxes of all original source components from the 3 final intermediate fluxes.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.colormixer_pinv(xyzt, xyzi, input_fmt='xyz')`

Additive color mixer of N primaries using Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse matrix.

**Args:**

**xyzt**

ndarray with target XYZ tristimulus values or Yxy chromaticity coordinates.

**xyzi**

ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values or Yxy chromaticity coordinates of light sources  $i = 1$  to  $n$ .

**input\_fmt**

'xyz', optional

Format specifier of :xyzt: and :xyzi: input arguments.

- options: 'xyz', 'Yxy'

**Returns:**

**w**

ndarray with fluxes (weights) of each of the primaries in the mixture.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_constructor_3(x, constructor_pars={}, **kwargs)`

Construct spd from model parameters using trio's of intermediate sources.

The triangle/trio method creates for all possible combinations of 3 primary component spectra a spectrum that results in the target chromaticity using color3mixer() and then optimizes the weights of each of the latter spectra such that adding them (additive mixing) results in obj\_vals as close as possible to the target values.

**Args:****x**

vector of optimization parameters.

**constructor\_pars**

dict with model parameters.

Key 'list' determines which parameters are in :x: and key 'len'

(specifies the number of variables representing each parameter).

**Returns:****returns**

spd, M, spds

ndarrays with spectrum corresponding to x, M the fluxes of

the spectral components of spd and spds the spectral components

themselves.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_optimizer_2_3(optimizer_type='2mixer', spd_constructor=None,
 spd_model_pars=None, component_data=4,
 N_components=None, wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0],
 allow_nongaussianbased_mono_spds=False,
 Yxy_target=array([[100.0, 0.33333, 0.33333]]),
 cieobs='1931_2', obj_fcn=[None], obj_fcn_pars=[{}],
 obj_fcn_weights=[1], obj_tar_vals=[0], decimals=[5],
 minimize_method='Nelder-Mead', minimize_opts=None,
 F_rss=True, verbosity=0, **kwargs)
```

Optimizes the weights (fluxes) of a set of component spectra by combining pairs (2) or trio's (3) of components to intermediate sources until only 3 remain. Color3mixer can then be called to calculate required fluxes to obtain target chromaticity and fluxes are then back-calculated.

**Args:****optimizer\_type**

'2mixer' or '3mixer' or 'user', optional

Specifies whether to optimize spectral model parameters by combining pairs or trio's of components.

**spd\_constructor**

None, optional

Function handle to user defined spd\_constructor function.

Input: fcn(x, constructor\_pars = {}), kwargs)

Output: spd,M,spds

nd array with:

- spd: spectrum resulting from x

- M: fluxes of all component spds

- spds: component spds (in [N+1,wl] format)

(See e.g. spd\_constructor\_2 or spd\_constructor\_3)

**spd\_model\_pars**

dict with model parameters required by spd\_constructor

and with optimization parameters required by minimize (x0, lb, ub). .

Only used when :optimizer\_type: == 'user'.



**component\_data**

4, optional

Component spectra data:

If int: specifies number of components used in optimization  
(peakwl, fwhm and pair\_strengths will be optimized).

If dict: generate components based on parameters (peakwl, fwhm,  
pair\_strengths, etc.) in dict.  
(keys with None values will be optimized)

If ndarray: optimize pair\_strengths of component spectra.

**N\_components**

None, optional

Specifies number of components used in optimization. (only used  
when :component\_data: is dict and user wants to override dict.

Note that shape of parameters arrays must match N\_components).

**allow\_nongaussianbased\_mono\_spds**

False, optional

False: use pure Gaussian based monochrom. spds.

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelengths used in optimization when :component\_data: is not  
ndarray with spectral data.

**Yxy\_target**

np2d([100,1/3,1/3]), optional

ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional

CIE CMF set used to calculate chromaticity values if not provided  
in :Yxyi:.

**F\_rss**

True, optional

Take Root-Sum-of-Squares of ‘closeness’ values between target and  
objective function values.

**decimals**

5, optional

Rounding decimals of objective function values.

**obj\_fcn**

[None] or list, optional

Function handles to objective function.

**obj\_fcn\_weights**

[1] or list, optional.

Weights for each obj. fcn

**obj\_fcn\_pars**

[None] or list, optional

Parameter dicts for each obj. fcn.

**obj\_tar\_vals**

[0] or list, optional

Target values for each objective function.

**minimize\_method**

‘Nelder-Mead’, optional

Optimization method used by minimize function.

**minimize\_opts**

None, optional

Dict with minimization options.

None defaults to: { ‘xtol’: 1e-5, ‘disp’: True, ‘maxiter’: 1000\*Nc,  
‘maxfev’: 1000\*Nc,’fatol’: 0.01 }

**verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: print intermediate results.

**Returns:**

**returns**

M, spd\_opt, obj\_vals

- ‘M’: ndarray with fluxes for each component spectrum.
- ‘spd\_opt’: optimized spectrum.
- ‘obj\_vals’: values of the obj. fcns for the optimized spectrum.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.get_optim_pars_dict(target=array([[100.0, 0.33333, 0.33333]]),
 tar_type='Yxy', cieobs='1931_2',
 optimizer_type='2mixer', spd_constructor=None,
 spd_model_pars=None, cspace='Yuv', cspace_bwtf={},
 cspace_fwtf={}, component_spds=None,
 N_components=None, obj_fcn=[None],
 obj_fcn_pars=[{}], obj_fcn_weights=[1],
 obj_tar_vals=[0], decimals=[5],
 minimize_method='Nelder-Mead', minimize_opts=None,
 F_rss=True, peakwl=[450, 530, 610], fwhm=[20, 20, 20],
 allow_nongaussianbased_mono_spds=False,
 bw_order=[- 1], wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True,
 strength_shoulder=2, strength_ph=[0],
 use_piecewise_fcn=False, peakwl_ph1=[530],
 fwhm_ph1=[80], strength_ph1=[1], peakwl_ph2=[560],
 fwhm_ph2=[80], strength_ph2=None, verbosity=0,
 pair_strengths=None, triangle_strengths=None,
 peakwl_min=[400], peakwl_max=[700], fwhm_min=[5],
 fwhm_max=[600], bw_order_min=[- 2],
 bw_order_max=[100])
```

Setup dict with optimization parameters.

**Args:** See ?spd\_optimizer for more info.

**Returns:**

**opts**

dict with keys and values of the function’s keywords and values.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.initialize_spd_model_pars(component_data, N_components=None,
 allow_nongaussianbased_mono_spds=False,
 optimizer_type='2mixer', wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0])
```

Initialize spd\_model\_pars dict (for spd\_constructor) based on type of component\_data.

**Args:**

**component\_data**

None, optional

Component spectra data:

If int: specifies number of components used in optimization  
(peakwl, fwhm and pair\_strengths will be optimized).

If dict: generate components based on parameters (peakwl, fwhm,  
pair\_strengths, etc.) in dict.  
(keys with None values will be optimized)

If ndarray: optimize pair\_strengths of component spectra.

**N\_components**

None, optional

Specifies number of components used in optimization. (only used  
when :component\_data: is dict and user wants to override dict.

Note that shape of parameters arrays must match N\_components).

**allow\_nongaussianbased\_mono\_spds**

False, optional

- False: use Gaussian based monochrom. spds.

- True: also allow butterworth and lorentzian type monochrom. spds while  
optimizing.

**optimizer\_type**

'2mixer', optional

Type of spectral optimization routine.

(other options: '3mixer', 'search')

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelengths used in optimization when :component\_data: is not an  
ndarray with spectral data.

**Returns:****spd\_model\_pars**

dict with spectrum-model parameters

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.initialize_spd_optim_pars(component_data=None,
 allow_nongaussianbased_mono_spds=False,
 optimizer_type='2mixer', wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0],
 spd_model_pars=None)
```

Initialize spd\_optim\_pars dict based on type of component\_data.

**Args:****component\_data**

None, optional

Component spectra data:

If int: specifies number of components used in optimization  
(peakwl, fwhm and pair\_strengths will be optimized).

If dict: generate components based on parameters (peakwl, fwhm,  
pair\_strengths, etc.) in dict.  
(keys with None values will be optimized)

If ndarray: optimize pair\_strengths of component spectra.

**N\_components**

None, optional

Specifies number of components used in optimization. (only used when `:component_data:` is dict and user wants to override dict.

Note that shape of parameters arrays must match `N_components`).

**allow\_nongaussianbased\_mono\_spds**

False, optional

False: use Gaussian based monochrom. spds.

**optimizer\_type**

'2mixer', optional

Type of spectral optimization routine.

(other options: '3mixer', 'search')

**wl**

\_WL3, optional

Wavelengths used in optimization when `:component_data:` is not an ndarray with spectral data.

**spd\_model\_pars**

None, optional

If None, initialize based on type of `component_data`.

else: initialize on pre-defined `spd_model_pars` dict.

**Returns:**

**spd\_optim\_pars**

dict with optimization parameters (x0, ub, lb)

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.get_primary_fluxratios(res, primaries, Ytarget=1, ptype='pu', cieobs='1931_2', out='M,Sopt')`

Get flux ratios of primaries.

**Args:**

**res**

dict or ndarray with optimized fluxes for component spds normalized to max = 1.  
(output of `spd_optimizer`)

**primaries**

ndarray with primary spectra.

**Ytarget**

1, optional

M will be scaled to result in a photo-/radio-metric power of `Ytarget`

**ptype**

'pu' or 'ru', optional

Type of power:

- 'pu': photometric units

- 'ru': radiometric units

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set/Vlambda to use in calculation of power.

**Returns:**

**M**

ndarray with flux ratios.

**Sopt**

ndarray with optimized scaled spectrum.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_optimizer(target=array([[100.0, 0.33333, 0.33333]]), tar_type='Yxy',
 cieobs='1931_2', optimizer_type='2mixer',
 spd_constructor=None, spd_model_pars=None, cspace='Yuv',
 cspace_bwtf={}, cspace_fwtf={}, component_spds=None,
 N_components=None, obj_fcn=[None], obj_fcn_pars={},
 obj_fcn_weights=[1], obj_tar_vals=[0], decimals=[5],
 minimize_method='Nelder-Mead', minimize_opts=None,
 F_rss=True, peakwl=[450, 530, 610], fwhm=[20, 20, 20],
 allow_nongaussianbased_mono_spds=False, bw_order=[-1],
 wl=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], with_wl=True, strength_shoulder=2,
 strength_ph=[0], use_pieewise_fcn=False, peakwl_ph1=[530],
 fwhm_ph1=[80], strength_ph1=[1], peakwl_ph2=[560],
 fwhm_ph2=[80], strength_ph2=None, verbosity=0,
 pair_strengths=None, peakwl_min=[400], peakwl_max=[700],
 fwhm_min=[5], fwhm_max=[600], bw_order_min=-2,
 bw_order_max=100, out='spds,M')
```

Generate a spectrum with specified white point and optimized for certain objective functions from a set of component spectra or component spectrum model parameters.

**Args:****target**

np2d([100,1/3,1/3]), optional  
ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

**tar\_type**

'Yxy' or str, optional  
Specifies the input type in :target: (e.g. 'Yxy' or 'cct')

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional  
CIE CMF set used to calculate chromaticity values, if not provided in :Yxyi:.

**optimizer\_type**

'2mixer', optional  
Specifies type of chromaticity optimization  
( '3mixer' or '2mixer' or 'search' )  
For help on '2mixer' and '3mixer' algorithms, see notes below.

**spd\_constructor**

None, optional  
Function handle to user defined spd\_constructor function.

Input: fcn(x, constructor\_pars = {}, kwargs)

Output: spd,M,spds

nd array with:

- spd: spectrum resulting from x
- M: fluxes of all component spds
- spds: component spds (in [N+1,wl] format)

(See e.g. `spd_constructor_2` or `spd_constructor_3`)

**spd\_model\_pars**

dict with model parameters required by `spd_constructor`

and with optimization parameters required by `minimize` (`x0`, `lb`, `ub`). .

Only used when `:optimizer_type: == 'user'`.

**cspace**

'Yuv', optional

Color space for 'search'-type optimization.

**cspace\_bwtf**

{ }, optional

Backward (`cspace_to_xyz`) transform parameters

(see `colortf()`) to go from `:tar_type:` to 'Yxy').

**cspace\_fwtf**

{ }, optional

Forward (`xyz_to_cspace`) transform parameters

(see `colortf()`) to go from `xyz` to `:cspace:`).

**component\_spds**

ndarray of component spectra.

If `None`: they are built from input args.

**N\_components**

`None`, optional

Specifies number of components used in optimization. (only used when `:component_data:` is dict and user wants to override dict value

Note that shape of parameters arrays must match `N_components`).

**allow\_nongaussianbased\_mono\_spds**

`False`, optional

`False`: use Ohno monochromatic led spectra based on Gaussian spds.

`True`: also use Butterworth and Lorentzian spds.

**wl**

`_WL3`, optional

Wavelengths used in optimization when `:component_data:` is not an ndarray with spectral data.

**F\_rss**

`True`, optional

Take Root-Sum-of-Squares of 'closeness' values between target and objective function values.

**decimals**

5, optional

Rounding decimals of objective function values.

**obj\_fcn**

[`None`] or list, optional

Function handles to objective function.

**obj\_fcn\_weights**

[1] or list, optional.

Weights for each obj. fcn

**obj\_fcn\_pars**

[None] or list, optional  
Parameter dicts for each obj. fcn.

**obj\_tar\_vals**

[0] or list, optional  
Target values for each objective function.

**minimize\_method**

'Nelder-Mead', optional  
Optimization method used by minimize function.

**minimize\_opts**

None, optional  
Dict with minimization options.  
None defaults to: {'xtol': 1e-5, 'disp': True, 'maxiter': 1000\*Nc,  
'maxfev': 1000\*Nc, 'fatol': 0.01}

**verbosity**

0, optional  
If > 0: print intermediate results.

**out**

'spds,M', optional  
Determines output of function.

**Note:** peakwl:, fwhm:, ... : see ?spd\_builder for more info.

**Returns:****returns**

spds, M  
- 'spds': optimized spectrum.  
- 'M': ndarray with fluxes for each component spectrum.

**Notes:****Optimization algorithms**

1. '2mixer': Pairs (odd,even) of components are selected and combined using 'pair\_strength'. This process is continued until only 3 (combined) intermediate sources remain. Color3mixer is then used to calculate the fluxes for the remaining 3 sources, after which the fluxes of all components are back-calculated.
2. '3mixer': The triangle/trio method creates for all possible combinations of 3 primary component spectra a spectrum that results in the target chromaticity using color3mixer() and then optimizes the weights of each of the latter spectra such that adding them (additive mixing) results in obj\_vals as close as possible to the target values.

```
class luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.PrimConstructor(f=<function gaussian_prim_constructor>,
 ptypes=['peakwl', 'fwhm'], pdefs={})
```

```
get_spd(nprim=None, wlr=[360, 830, 1])
```

Get ndarray with spds for primis.

**Args:****nprim**

None, optional  
If not None: generate nprim random primis (based fixed pars and bounds in pdefs)  
else: values for all pars should be defined in pdefs!

(nprim is determined by number of elements in pdefs[ptypes[0]])

```
class luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.Minimizer(method='Nelder-Mead', opts={}, x0=None, pareto=False,
 display=True)
```

```
 _set_defopts_and_pareto(pareto=None, x0=None, display=None)
```

Set default options if not provided, as well as pareto (False: output Root-Sum-Squares of Fi in \_fitnessfcn).

```
 apply(fitness_fcn, npars, fitness_args_dict, bounds, verbosity=1)
```

Run minimizer on fitness function with specified fitness\_args\_dict input arguments and bounds.

```
class luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.ObjFcns(f=None, fp=[{}], fw=[1], ft=[0], ft_tol=[0],
 f_requires_solution_info=[False], decimals=[5])
```

```
 _equalize_sizes(x)
```

Equalize structure of x to that of self.f for ease of looping of the objective functions in the fitness function

```
 _calculate_fj(spdi, j=0, solution_info={})
```

Calculate objective function j for input spd.

```
 _get_normalization_factors()
```

Set normalization factor for F-calculation

```
 _get_fj_output_str(j, obj_vals_ij, F_ij=nan, verbosity=1)
```

get output string for objective function fj

```
class luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.SpectralOptimizer(target=array([[1.0000e+02, 3.3333e-01,
3.3333e-01]]), tar_type='Yxy', cspace_bwtf={},
nprim=4, wlr=[360, 830, 1], cieobs='1931_2',
out='spds,primss,Ms,results',
optimizer_type='3mixer',
triangle_strengths_bnds=None,
prim_constructor=<luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spdoptimizer2020.PrimC
object>, primss=None,
obj_fcn=<luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spdoptimizer2020.ObjFcns
object>, mini-
mizer=<luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spdoptimizer2020.Minimizer
object>, verbosity=1)
```

```
 _update_nprim_prims(nprim=None, primss=None)
```

Update primss (and nprim).

```
 _update_target(target=None, tar_type=None, cspace_bwtf=None)
```

Update target chromaticity.

```
 _update_prim_pars_bnds(nprim=None, **kwargs)
```

Get and set fixed and free parameters, as well as bnds on latter for an nprim primary mixture.

```
 _update_triangle_strengths_bnds(nprim=None, triangle_strengths_bnds=None)
```

Update bounds of triangle\_strengths for for an nprim primary mixture.

```
 _update_bnds(nprim=None, triangle_strengths_bnds=None, **prim_kwargs)
```

Update all bounds (triangle\_strengths and those of free parameters of primary constructor) for an nprim primary mixture..

```
 update(nprim=None, primss=None, cieobs=None, target=None, tar_type=None, cspace_bwtf=None,
 triangle_strengths_bnds=None, **prim_kwargs)
```

Updates all that is needed when one of the input arguments is changed.



**`_spd_constructor_tri(x)`**

Construct a mixture spectrum composed of  $n$  primaries using the 3mixer algorithm.

**Args:**

$x$

optimization parameters, first  $n!/(n-3)! \cdot 3!$  are the strengths of the triangles in the ‘3mixer’ algorithm.

**Returns:**

**spd, prims, M**

- spd: spectrum resulting from  $x$

- spds: primary spds

- M: fluxes of all primaries

**Notes:** 1. ‘3mixer’ - optimization algorithm: The triangle/trio method creates for all possible combinations of 3 primary component spectra a spectrum that results in the target chromaticity using `color3mixer()` and then optimizes the weights of each of the latter spectra such that adding them (additive mixing) results in `obj_vals` as close as possible to the target values.

**`_spd_constructor_nomixer(x)`**

Construct a mixture spectrum composed of  $n$  primaries using no mixer algorithm (just simple weighted sum of primaries).

**Args:**

$x$

optimization parameters, first  $n$  are the strengths of individual primaries.

**Returns:**

**spd, prims, M**

- spd: spectrum resulting from  $x$

- spds: primary spds

- M: fluxes of all primaries

**Notes:**

1. ‘no-mixer’ - simple weighted sum of primaries.

**`_fitness_fcn(x, out='F')`**

Fitness function that calculates closeness of solution  $x$  to target values for specified objective functions.

**`start(verbosity=None, out=None)`**

Start optimization of `_fitnessfcn` for  $n$  primaries using the initialized minimizer and the selected optimizer\_type.

Returns variables specified in `:out`:

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild._extract_prim_optimization_parameters(x, nprims,
 prim_constructor_parameter_types,
 prim_constructor_parameter_defs)
```

Extract the primary parameters from the optimization vector  $x$  and the `prim_constructor_parameter_defs` dict, for use with `PrimConstructor`.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild._stack_wlr_spd(wlr, spd)
```

Stack the wavelength range on top of the `spd` values for use with `PrimConstructor`.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild._setup_wlr(wlr)
```

Setup the wavelength range for use with `PrimConstructor`.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.spd_optimizer2(target=array([[1.0000e+02, 3.3333e-01, 3.3333e-01]]),
 tar_type='Yxy', cspace_bwtf={}, n=4, wlr=[360, 830, 1],
 prims=None, cieobs='1931_2', out='spds,primss,Ms,results',
 optimizer_type='3mixer', prim_constructor=<function
 gaussian_prim_constructor>,
 prim_constructor_parameter_types=['peakwl', 'fwhm'],
 prim_constructor_parameter_defs={}, obj_fcn=None,
 obj_fcn_pars=[{}], obj_fcn_weights=[1], obj_tar_vals=[0],
 obj_tar_tols=[0], decimals=[5], triangle_strengths_bnds=None,
 minimize_method='Nelder-Mead', minimize_opts={}, x0=None,
 pareto=False, display=False, verbosity=1)
```

Generate a spectrum with specified white point and optimized for certain objective functions from a set of primary spectra or primary spectrum model parameters.

**Args:**

**target**

np2d([100,1/3,1/3]), optional  
ndarray with Yxy chromaticity of target.

**tar\_type**

'Yxy' or str, optional  
Specifies the input type in :target: (e.g. 'Yxy' or 'cct')

**cspace\_bwtf**

{}, optional  
Backward (cspace\_to\_xyz) transform parameters  
(see colortf()) to go from :tar\_type: to 'Yxy').

**n**

4, optional  
Number of primaries in light mixture.

**wl**

[360,830,1], optional  
Wavelengths used in optimization when :prims: is not an ndarray with spectral data.

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional  
CIE CMF set used to calculate chromaticity values, if not provided  
in :Yxyi:.

**optimizer\_type**

'3mixer', optional  
Specifies type of chromaticity optimization  
For help on '3mixer' algorithm, see notes below.

**prims**

ndarray of predefined primary spectra.  
If None: they are built from optimization parameters using the  
function in :prim\_constructor:

**prim\_constructor**

function that constructs the primaries from the optimization parameters  
Should have the form:

```

 prim_constructor(x, n, wl, prim_constructor_parameter_types,
 **prim_constructor_parameter_defs)
prim_constructor_parameter_types
 gaussian_prim_parameter_types ['peakwl', 'fwhm'], optional
 List with strings of the parameters used by prim_constructor() to
 calculate the primary spd. All parameters listed and that do not
 have default values (one for each prim!!!) in prim_constructor_parameters_defs
 will be optimized.
prim_constructor_parameters_defs
 {}, optional
 Dict with constructor parameters required by prim_constructor and/or
 default values for parameters that are not being optimized.
 For example: {'fwhm': 30} will keep fwhm fixed and not optimize it.
obj_fcn
 [None] or list, optional
 Function handles to objective function.
obj_fcn_weights
 [1] or list, optional.
 Weights for each obj. fcn
obj_fcn_pars
 [{}] or list, optional
 Parameter dicts for each obj. fcn.
obj_tar_vals
 [0] or list, optional
 Target values for each objective function.
obj_tar_tols
 [0] or list, optional
 Tolerance of objective function values with target values.
decimals
 [5], optional
 Rounding decimals of objective function values.
minimize_method
 'Nelder-Mead', optional
 Optimization method used by minimize function.
 options:
 - 'Nelder-Mead': Nelder-Mead simplex local optimization
 using the luxpy.math.minimizebnd wrapper
 with method set to 'Nelder-Mead'.
 - 'demo' : Differential Evolutionary Multiobjective Optimizater
 (using math.DEMO.demo_opt)
 - 'particleswarm': Pseudo-global optimizer using particle swarms
 (from pyswarm wrapper module luxpy.math.pyswarms_particleswarm)
 - 'nsga_ii': Pareto multiobjective optimizer using the NSGA-II genetic
 algorithm
 (from pymoo wrapper module luxpy.math.pymoo_nsga_ii)
 - A user-defined minimization function (see _start_optimization_tri? for

```

info on the requirements of this function)

**minimize\_opts**

None, optional

Dict with minimization options.

None defaults to the options depending on choice of minimize\_method

- 'Nelder-Mead' : { 'xtol': 1e-5, 'disp': True, 'maxiter': 1000\*Nc, 'maxfev' : 1000\*Nc, 'fatol': 0.01 }
- 'demo' : { 'F': 0.5, 'CR': 0.3, 'kmax': 300, 'mu': 100, 'display': True }
- 'particleswarm' : { 'iters': 100, 'n\_particles': 10, 'ftol': -np.inf, 'ps\_opts' : { 'c1': 0.5, 'c2': 0.3, 'w': 0.9 } }
- 'nsga\_ii' : { 'n\_gen' : 40, 'n\_pop' : 400, 'n\_offsprings' : None, 'termination' : ('n\_gen', 40), 'seed' : 1, 'ga\_opts' : { 'sampling' : ("real\_random", {}), 'crossover' : ("real\_sbx", { 'prob' : 0.9, 'eta' : 15 }), 'mutation' : ("real\_pm", { 'eta' : 20 }) } }

- dict with options for user-defined minimization method.

**triangle\_strength\_bnds**

(None, None)

Specifies lower- and upper-bounds for the strengths of each of the primary combinations that will be made during the optimization using '3mixer'.

**x0**

None, optional

If None: a random starting value will be generated for the Nelder-Mead minimization algorithm, else the user defined starting value will be used.

Note that it should only contain a value for each peakwl and/or fwhm that is set to be optimized. The triangle\_strengths are added automatically.

**pareto**

False, optional

Specifies whether the output of the fitnessfcn should be the Root-Sum-of-Squares of all weighted objective function values or not. Individual function values are required by true multi-objective optimizers (i.e. pareto == True).

**display**

True, optional

Turn native display options of minimizers on (True) or off (False).

**verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: print intermediate results.

**out**

'spds, primss, Ms, results', optional

Determines output of function (see :returns:).

**Returns:****returns**

spds, primss, Ms, results

- 'spds': optimized spectrum (or spectra: for demo, particleswarm and nsga\_ii minimization methods)
- 'primss': primary spectra of each optimized spectrum

- 'Ms' : ndarrays with fluxes of each primary
- 'results': dict with optimization results

Notes on the optimization algorithms:

1. '3mixer': The triangle/trio method creates for all possible combinations of 3 primary component spectra a spectrum that results in the target chromaticity using `color3mixer()` and then optimizes the weights of each of the latter spectra such that adding them (additive mixing) results in `obj_vals` as close as possible to the target values.
2. '2mixer': APRIL 2020, NOT YET IMPLEMENTED!! Pairs (odd,even) of components are selected and combined using 'pair\_strength'. This process is continued until only 3 (combined) intermediate sources remain. Color3mixer is then used to calculate the fluxes for the remaining 3 sources, after which the fluxes of all components are back-calculated.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild.gaussian_prim_constructor(x, nprims, wlr, ptypes, **pdefs)`

Construct a set of `nprim` gaussian primaries with wavelengths `wlr` using the input in `x` and in `kwargs`.

**Args:**

**x**

ndarray (M x `nprim`) with optimization parameters.

**nprim**

number of primaries

**wlr**

wavelength range for which to construct a spectrum

**prim\_constructor**

function that constructs the primaries from the optimization parameters

Should have the form:

```
prim_constructor(x, n, wl, ptypes, pdefs)
```

**ptypes**

gaussian\_prim\_parameter\_types ['peakwl', 'fwhm'], optional  
List with strings of the parameters used by `PrimConstructor()` to  
calculate the primary spd. All parameters listed and that do not  
have default values (one for each prim!!!) in `pdefs` will be optimized.

**pdefs**

Dict with constructor parameters required by `PrimConstructor` and/or  
default values for parameters that are not being optimized.

For example: {'fwhm': [30]} will keep fwhm fixed and not optimize it.

**Returns:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectrum of `nprim` primaries (1st row = wavelengths)

**Example on how to create constructor:**

```
`def gaussian_prim_constructor(x, nprims, wlr, ptypes, **pdefs):`
` `
` # Extract the primary parameters from x and pdefs:`
` pars = _extract_prim_optimization_parameters(x, nprims, ptypes, pdefs)`
` `
` # Setup wavelengths:`
` wlr = _setup_wlr(wlr)`
` `
` # Conversion factor for FWHM to sigma of Gaussian:`
```

```
` fwhm_to_sig = 1/(2*(2*np.log(2))**0.5) `
` `
` # Create spectral profile function: `
` spd = np.exp(-0.5*((pars['peakwl']-wlr)/(pars['fwhm']*fwhm_to_sig))**2)`
` `
` # Stack wlr and spd together: `
` return _stack_wlr_spd(wlr,spd)`
```

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild._triangle_mixer(Yxy_target, Yxyi, triangle_strengths)`

Calculates the fluxes of each of the primaries to realize the target chromaticity *Yxy\_target* given the triangle\_strengths.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild._color3mixer(Yxyt, Yxy1, Yxy2, Yxy3)`

Calculate fluxes required to obtain a target chromaticity when (additively) mixing 3 light sources.

**Args:**

**Yxyt**

ndarray with target Yxy chromaticities.

**Yxy1**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 1.

**Yxy2**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 2.

**Yxy3**

ndarray with Yxy chromaticities of light sources 3.

**Returns:**

**M**

ndarray with fluxes.

**Note:** *Yxyt*, *Yxy1*, ... can contain multiple rows, referring to single mixture.

#### 4.5.4 hypspcim/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `hyperspectral_img_simulator.py`

**namespace** `luxpy.hypspcim`

#### Module for hyper spectral image simulation

**\_HYSPCIM\_PATH** path to module

**\_HYSPCIM\_DEFAULT\_IMAGE** path + filename to default image

**xyz\_to\_refl()** approximate spectral reflectance of xyz based on k nearest neighbour interpolation of samples from a standard reflectance set.

**render\_image()** Render image under specified light source spd.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim.render_image(img=None, spd=None, rfl=None, out='img_hyp', refspd=None,
 D=None, cieobs='1931_2', cspace='xyz', cspace_tf={},
 CSF=None, interp_type='nd', k_neighbours=4, show=True,
 verbosity=0, show_ref_img=True, stack_test_ref=12,
 write_to_file=None, csf_based_rgb_rounding=6)
```

Render image under specified light source spd.

**Args:**

**img**

None or str or ndarray with float (max = 1) rgb image.  
None load a default image.

**spd**

ndarray, optional  
Light source spectrum for rendering  
If None: use CIE illuminant F4

**rfl**

ndarray, optional  
Reflectance set for color coordinate to rfl mapping.

**out**

'img\_hyp' or str, optional  
(other option: 'img\_ren': rendered image under :spd:)

**refspd**

None, optional  
Reference spectrum for color coordinate to rfl mapping.  
None defaults to D65 (srgb has a D65 white point)

**D**

None, optional  
Degree of (von Kries) adaptation from spd to refspd.

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional  
CMF set for calculation of xyz from spectral data.

**cspace**

'xyz', optional  
Color space for color coordinate to rfl mapping.  
Tip: Use linear space (e.g. 'xyz', 'Yuv', ...) for (interp\_type == 'nd'),  
and perceptually uniform space (e.g. 'ipt') for (interp\_type == 'nearest')

**cspace\_tf**

{}, optional  
Dict with parameters for xyz\_to\_cspace and cspace\_to\_xyz transform.

**CSF**

None, optional  
RGB camera response functions.  
If None: input :xyz: contains raw rgb values. Override :cspace:  
argument and perform estimation directly in raw rgb space!!!

**interp\_type**

'nd', optional  
Options:

- 'nd': perform n-dimensional linear interpolation using Delaunay triangulation.
- 'nearest': perform nearest neighbour interpolation.

**k\_neighbours**

4 or int, optional

Number of nearest neighbours for reflectance spectrum interpolation.

Neighbours are found using `scipy.spatial.cKDTree`

**show**

True, optional

Show images.

**verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: make a plot of the color coordinates of original and rendered image pixels.

**show\_ref\_img**

True, optional

True: shows rendered image under reference spd. False: shows original image.

**write\_to\_file**

None, optional

None: do nothing, else: write to filename(+path) in :write\_to\_file:

**stack\_test\_ref**

12, optional

- 12: left (test), right (ref) format for show and imwrite
- 21: top (test), bottom (ref)
- 1: only show/write test
- 2: only show/write ref
- 0: show both, write test

**csf\_based\_rgb\_rounding**

\_ROUNDING, optional

Int representing the number of decimals to round the RGB values (obtained from not-None CSF input) to before applying the search algorithm.

Smaller values increase the search speed, but could cause fatal error that causes python kernel to die. If this happens increase the rounding int value.

**Returns:****returns**

img\_hyp, img\_ren,

ndarrays with float hyperspectral image and rendered images

`luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim.xyz_to_rfl(xyz, CSF=None, rfl=None, out='rfl_est', refspd=None, D=None, cieobs='1931_2', cspace='xyz', cspace_tf={}, interp_type='nd', k_neighbours=4, verbosity=0, csf_based_rgb_rounding=6)`

Approximate spectral reflectance of xyz values based on nd-dimensional linear interpolation or k nearest neighbour interpolation of samples from a standard reflectance set.

**Args:****xyz**

ndarray with xyz values of target points.

**CSF**

None, optional



RGB camera response functions.

If None: input :xyz: contains raw rgb (float) values. Override :cspace: argument and perform estimation directly in raw rgb space!!!

#### **rfl**

ndarray, optional

Reflectance set for color coordinate to rfl mapping.

#### **out**

'rfl\_est' or str, optional

#### **refspd**

None, optional

Refer ence spectrum for color coordinate to rfl mapping.

None defaults to D65.

#### **cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set used for calculation of xyz from spectral data.

#### **cspace**

'xyz', optional

Color space for color coordinate to rfl mapping.

Tip: Use linear space (e.g. 'xyz', 'Yuv',...) for (interp\_type == 'nd'), and perceptually uniform space (e.g. 'ipt') for (interp\_type == 'nearest')

#### **cspace\_tf**

{ }, optional

Dict with parameters for xyz\_to\_cspace and cspace\_to\_xyz transform.

#### **interp\_type**

'nd', optional

Options:

- 'nd': perform n-dimensional linear interpolation using Delaunay triangulation.
- 'nearest': perform nearest neighbour interpolation.

#### **k\_neighbours**

4 or int, optional

Number of nearest neighbours for reflectance spectrum interpolation.

Neighbours are found using scipy.spatial.cKDTree

#### **verbosity**

0, optional

If > 0: make a plot of the color coordinates of original and rendered image pixels.

#### **csf\_based\_rgb\_rounding**

\_ROUNDING, optional

Int representing the number of decimals to round the RGB values (obtained from not-None CSF input) to before applying the search algorithm.

Smaller values increase the search speed, but could cause fatal error that causes python kernel to die. If this happens increase the rounding int value.

#### **Returns:**

##### **returns**

:rfl\_est:

ndarrays with estimated reflectance spectra.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim.get_superresolution_hsi(lrhsi, hrci, CSF, wl=[380, 780, 1],
 csf_based_rgb_rounding=6, interp_type='nd',
 k_neighbours=4, verbosity=0)
```

Get a HighResolution HyperSpectral Image (super-resolution HSI) based on a LowResolution HSI and a High-Resolution Color Image.

**Args:**

**lrhsi**

ndarray with float (max = 1) LowResolution HSI [m,m,L].

**hrci**

ndarray with float (max = 1) HighResolution HSI [M,N,3].

**CSF**

None, optional

ndarray with camera sensitivity functions

If None: use Nikon D700

**wl**

[380,780,1], optional

Wavelength range and spacing or ndarray with wavelengths of HSI image.

**interp\_type**

'nd', optional

Options:

- 'nd': perform n-dimensional linear interpolation using Delaunay triangulation.
- 'nearest': perform nearest neighbour interpolation.

**k\_neighbours**

4 or int, optional

Number of nearest neighbours for reflectance spectrum interpolation.

Neighbours are found using `scipy.spatial.cKDTree`

**verbosity**

0, optional

Verbosity level for sub-call to `render_image()`.

If > 0: make a plot of the color coordinates of original and rendered image pixels.

**csf\_based\_rgb\_rounding**

\_ROUNDING, optional

Int representing the number of decimals to round the RGB values (obtained from not-None CSF input) to before applying the search algorithm.

Smaller values increase the search speed, but could cause fatal error that causes python kernel to die. If this happens increase the rounding int value.

**Returns:**

**hrhsi**

ndarray with HighResolution HSI [M,N,L].

**Procedure:**

Call `render_image(hrci, rfl = lrhsi_2, CSF = ...)` to estimate a hyperspectral image from the high-resolution color image `hrci` with the reflectance spectra in the low-resolution hyper-spectral image as database for the estimation. Estimation is done in raw RGB space with the `lrhsi` converted using the

camera sensitivity functions in CSF.

`luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim.hsi_to_rgb(hsi, spd=None, cieobs='1931_2', srgb=False, linear_rgb=False, CSF=None, normalize_to_white=True, wl=[380, 780, 1])`

Convert HyperSpectral Image to rgb.

**Args:**

**hsi**

ndarray with hyperspectral image [M,N,L]

**spd**

None, optional

ndarray with illumination spectrum

**cieobs**

\_CIEOBS, optional

CMF set to convert spectral data to xyz tristimulus values.

**srgb**

False, optional

If False: Use `xyz_to_srgb(spd_to_xyz(...))` to convert to srgb values

If True: use camera sensitivity functions.

**linear\_rgb**

False, optional

If False: use gamma = 2.4 in `xyz_to_srgb`, if False: use gamma = 1 and set :use\_linear\_part: to False.

**CSF**

None, optional

ndarray with camera sensitivity functions

If None: use Nikon D700

**normalize\_to\_white**

True, optional

If True & CSF is not None: white-balance output rgb to a perfect white diffuser.

**wl**

[380,780,1], optional

Wavelength range and spacing or ndarray with wavelengths of HSI image.

**Returns:**

**rgb**

ndarray with rgb image [M,N,3]

`luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim.rfl_to_rgb(rfl, spd=None, CSF=None, wl=None, normalize_to_white=True)`

Convert spectral reflectance functions (illuminated by spd) to Camera Sensitivity Functions.

**Args:**

**rfl**

ndarray with spectral reflectance functions (1st row is wavelengths if wl is None).

**spd**

None, optional

ndarray with illumination spectrum

**CSF**

None, optional

ndarray with camera sensitivity functions

If None: use Nikon D700  
**normalize\_to\_white**  
True, optional  
If True: white-balance output rgb to a perfect white diffuser.

**Returns:**

**rgb**  
ndarray with rgb values for each spectral reflectance functions

## 4.5.5 dispcal/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `displaycalibration.py`

**namespace** `luxpy.dispcal`

### Module for display characterization

**\_PATH\_DATA** path to package data folder  
**\_RGB** set of RGB values that work quite well for display characterization  
**\_XYZ** example set of measured XYZ values corresponding to the RGB values in **\_RGB**  
**calibrate()** Calculate TR parameters/lut and conversion matrices  
**calibration\_performance()** Check calibration performance (cfr. individual and average color differences for each stimulus).  
**rgb\_to\_xyz()** Convert input rgb to xyz  
**xyz\_to\_rgb()** Convert input xyz to rgb  
**DisplayCalibration()** Calculate TR parameters/lut and conversion matrices and store in object.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal.calibrate(rgbcal, xyzcal, L_type='lms', tr_type='lut', cieobs='1931_2', nbit=8,
 cspace='lab', avg=<function <lambda>>,
 ensure_increasing_lut_at_low_rgb=0.2, verbosity=1, sep=', ',
 header=None)
```

Calculate TR parameters/lut and conversion matrices.

**Args:****rgbcal**

ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of RGB values  
rgcal must contain at least the following type of settings:  
- pure R,G,B: e.g. for pure R: (R != 0) & (G==0) & (B == 0)  
- white(s): R = G = B = 2\*\*nbit-1  
- gray(s): R = G = B  
- black(s): R = G = B = 0  
- binary colors: cyan (G = B, R = 0), yellow (G = R, B = 0), magenta (R = B, G = 0)

**xyzcal**

ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of measured XYZ values for the RGB settings in rgbcal.

**L\_type**

'lms', optional

Type of response to use in the derivation of the Tone-Response curves.

options:

- 'lms': use cone fundamental responses: L vs R, M vs G and S vs B  
(reduces noise and generally leads to more accurate characterization)
- 'Y': use the luminance signal: Y vs R, Y vs G, Y vs B

**tr\_type**

'lut', optional

options:

- 'lut': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a look-up-table
- 'gog': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a gain-offset-gamma function

**cieobs**

'1931\_2', optional

CIE CMF set used to determine the XYZ tristimulus values

(needed when L\_type == 'lms': determines the conversion matrix to convert xyz to lms values)

**nbit**

8, optional

RGB values in nbit format (e.g. 8, 16, ...)

**cspace**

color space or chromaticity diagram to calculate color differences in when optimizing the xyz\_to\_rgb and rgb\_to\_xyz conversion matrices.

**avg**

lambda x: ((x\*\*2).mean())\*\*0.5, optional

Function used to average the color differences of the individual RGB settings in the optimization of the xyz\_to\_rgb and rgb\_to\_xyz conversion matrices.

**ensure\_increasing\_lut\_at\_low\_rgb**

0.2 or float (max = 1.0) or None, optional

Ensure an increasing lut by setting all values below the RGB with the maximum zero-crossing of np.diff(lut) and RGB/RGB.max() values of :ensure\_increasing\_lut\_at\_low\_rgb:

(values of 0.2 are a good rule of thumb value)

Non-strictly increasing lut values can be caused at low RGB values due to noise and low measurement signal.

If None: don't force lut, but keep as is.

**verbosity**

1, optional

> 0: print and plot optimization results

**sep**

',' , optional

separator in files with rgbcal and xyzcal data

**header**

None, optional

header specifier for files with rgbcal and xyzcal data

**Returns:** (see `pandas.read_csv`)

**M**  
linear rgb to xyz conversion matrix

**N**  
xyz to linear rgb conversion matrix

**tr**  
Tone Response function parameters or lut

**xyz\_black**  
ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black

**xyz\_white**  
ndarray with tristimulus values of white

`luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal.calibration_performance`(*rgb, xyztarget, M, N, tr, xyz\_black, xyz\_white, tr\_type='lut', cspace='lab', avg=<function <lambda>>, rgb\_is\_xyz=False, is\_verification\_data=False, nbit=8, verbosity=1, sep=', ', header=None*)

Check calibration performance. Calculate DE for each stimulus.

**Args:**

**rgb**  
ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of RGB values  
(or xyz values if argument `rgb_to_xyz == True`!)

**xyztarget**  
ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of target XYZ values corresponding to the RGB settings (or the measured XYZ values, if argument `rgb_to_xyz == True`).

**M**  
linear rgb to xyz conversion matrix

**N**  
xyz to linear rgb conversion matrix

**tr**  
Tone Response function parameters or lut

**xyz\_black**  
ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black

**xyz\_white**  
ndarray with tristimulus values of white

**tr\_type**  
'lut', optional  
options:  
- 'lut': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a look-up-table  
- 'gog': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a gain-offset-gamma function

**cspace**  
color space or chromaticity diagram to calculate color differences in.

**avg**  
lambda x: ((x\*\*2).mean())\*\*0.5, optional  
Function used to average the color differences of the individual RGB settings

in the optimization of the `xyz_to_rgb` and `rgb_to_xyz` conversion matrices.

**rgb\_is\_xyz**

False, optional

If True: the data in argument `rgb` are actually measured XYZ tristimulus values and are directly compared to the target `xyz`.

**is\_verification\_data**

False, optional

If False: the data is assumed to be corresponding to RGB value settings used in the calibration (i.e. containing whites, blacks, grays, pure and binary mixtures)

If True: no assumptions on content of `rgb`, so use this settings when checking the performance for a set of measured and target `xyz` data different than the ones used in the actual calibration measurements.

**nbit**

8, optional

RGB values in nbit format (e.g. 8, 16, ...)

**verbosity**

1, optional

> 0: print and plot optimization results

**sep**

',' , optional

separator in files with `rgbcal` and `xyzcal` data

**header**

None, optional

header specifier for files with `rgbcal` and `xyzcal` data (see `pandas.read_csv`)

**Returns:**

**M**

linear `rgb` to `xyz` conversion matrix

**N**

`xyz` to linear `rgb` conversion matrix

**tr**

Tone Response function parameters or lut

**xyz\_black**

ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black

**xyz\_white**

ndarray with tristimulus values of white

`luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal.rgb_to_xyz(rgb, M, tr, xyz_black, tr_type='lut')`

Convert input `rgb` to `xyz`.

**Args:**

**rgb**

ndarray [Nx3] with RGB values

**M**

linear `rgb` to `xyz` conversion matrix

**tr**

Tone Response function parameters or lut  
**xyz\_black**  
ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black  
**tr\_type**  
'lut', optional  
Type of Tone Response in tr input argument  
options:  
- 'lut': Tone-Response as a look-up-table  
- 'gog': Tone-Response as a gain-offset-gamma function

**Returns:**

**xyz**  
ndarray [Nx3] of XYZ tristimulus values

`luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal.xyz_to_rgb(xyz, N, tr, xyz_black, tr_type='lut')`  
Convert xyz to input rgb.

**Args:**

**xyz**  
ndarray [Nx3] with XYZ tristimulus values  
**N**  
xyz to linear rgb conversion matrix  
**tr**  
Tone Response function parameters or lut  
**xyz\_black**  
ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black  
**tr\_type**  
'lut', optional  
Type of Tone Response in tr input argument  
options:  
- 'lut': Tone-Response as a look-up-table  
- 'gog': Tone-Response as a gain-offset-gamma function

**Returns:**

**rgb**  
ndarray [Nx3] of display RGB values

**class luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal.DisplayCalibration**(*rgbcal, xyzcal=None, L\_type='lms', cieobs='1931\_2', tr\_type='lut', nbit=8, cspace='lab', avg=<function DisplayCalibration.<lambda>>, ensure\_increasing\_lut\_at\_low\_rgb=0.2, verbosity=1, sep=', ', header=None*)

Class for display\_calibration.

**Args:**

**rgbcal**  
ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of RGB values  
rgcal must contain at least the following type of settings:  
- pure R,G,B: e.g. for pure R: (R != 0) & (G==0) & (B == 0)  
- white(s):  $R = G = B = 2^{nbit}-1$   
- gray(s):  $R = G = B$   
- black(s):  $R = G = B = 0$



- binary colors: cyan ( $G = B, R = 0$ ), yellow ( $G = R, B = 0$ ), magenta ( $R = B, G = 0$ )

**xyzcal**

None, optional

ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of measured XYZ values for the RGB settings in rgbcal.

if None: rgbcal is [Nx6] ndarray containing rgb (columns 0-2) and xyz data (columns 3-5)

**L\_type**

'lms', optional

Type of response to use in the derivation of the Tone-Response curves.

options:

- 'lms': use cone fundamental responses: L vs R, M vs G and S vs B  
(reduces noise and generally leads to more accurate characterization)
- 'Y': use the luminance signal: Y vs R, Y vs G, Y vs B

**tr\_type**

'lut', optional

options:

- 'lut': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a look-up-table
- 'gog': Derive/specify Tone-Response as a gain-offset-gamma function

**cieobs**

'1931\_2', optional

CIE CMF set used to determine the XYZ tristimulus values

(needed when L\_type == 'lms': determines the conversion matrix to convert xyz to lms values)

**nbit**

8, optional

RGB values in nbit format (e.g. 8, 16, ...)

**cspace**

color space or chromaticity diagram to calculate color differences in when optimizing the xyz\_to\_rgb and rgb\_to\_xyz conversion matrices.

**avg**

lambda x: ((x\*\*2).mean())\*\*0.5, optional

Function used to average the color differences of the individual RGB settings in the optimization of the xyz\_to\_rgb and rgb\_to\_xyz conversion matrices.

**verbosity**

1, optional

> 0: print and plot optimization results

**sep**

',' optional

separator in files with rgbcal and xyzcal data

**header**

None, optional

header specifier for files with rgbcal and xyzcal data

(see pandas.read\_csv)

**Return:**

**calobject**

attributes are:

- M: linear rgb to xyz conversion matrix
- N: xyz to linear rgb conversion matrix
- TR: Tone Response function parameters or lut
- xyz\_black: ndarray with XYZ tristimulus values of black
- xyz\_white: ndarray with tristimulus values of white

as well as:

- rgbcal, xyzcal, cieobs, avg, tr\_type, nbit, cspace, verbosity
- performance: dictionary with various color differences set to np.nan
- (run calobject.performance() to fill it with actual values)

**check\_performance**(*rgb=None, xyz=None, verbosity=None, sep=',', header=None, rgb\_is\_xyz=False, is\_verification\_data=True*)

Check calibration performance (if rgbcal is None: use calibration data).

**Args:**

**rgb**

None, optional  
ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of RGB values  
(or xyz values if argument `rgb_to_xyz == True`!)  
If None: use self.rgbcal

**xyz**

None, optional  
ndarray [Nx3] or string with filename of target XYZ values corresponding  
to the RGB settings (or the measured XYZ values, if argument `rgb_to_xyz == True`).  
If None: use self.xyzcal

**verbosity**

None, optional  
if None: use self.verbosity  
if > 0: print and plot optimization results

**sep**

‘,’, optional  
separator in files with rgb and xyz data

**header**

None, optional  
header specifier for files with rgb and xyz data  
(see `pandas.read_csv`)

**rgb\_is\_xyz**

False, optional  
If True: the data in argument `rgb` are actually measured XYZ tristimulus values  
and are directly compared to the target `xyz`.

**is\_verification\_data**

False, optional  
If False: the data is assumed to be corresponding to RGB value settings used  
in the calibration (i.e. containing whites, blacks, grays, pure and binary  
mixtures)  
Performance results are stored in `self.performance`.

If True: no assumptions on content of rgb, so use this settings when checking the performance for a set of measured and target xyz data different than the ones used in the actual calibration measurements.

**Return:**

**performance**

dictionary with various color differences.

**to\_xyz**(rgb)

Convert display rgb to xyz.

**to\_rgb**(xyz)

Convert xyz to display rgb.

#### 4.5.6 rgb2spec/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `smits_mitsuba.py`

**namespace** luxpy.rgb2spec

Module for RGB to spectrum conversions

**\_BASESPEC\_SMITS** Default dict with base spectra for white, cyan, magenta, yellow, blue, green and red for each intent ('rfl' or 'spd')

**rgb\_to\_spec\_smits()** Convert an array of RGB values to a spectrum using a smits like conversion as implemented in mitsuba (July 10, 2019)

**convert()** Convert an array of RGB values to a spectrum (wrapper around `rgb_to_spec_smits()`, future: implement other methods)

`luxpy.toolboxes.rgb2spec.rgb_to_spec_smits(rgb, intent='rfl', bitdepth=8, wlr=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], rgb2spec=None)`

Convert an array of RGB values to a spectrum using a Smits like conversion as implemented in Mitsuba.

**Args:**

**rgb**

ndarray of list of rgb values

**intent**

'rfl' (or 'spd'), optional

type of requested spectrum conversion .

**bitdepth**

8, optional

bit depth of rgb values

**wlr**

\_WL3, optional

desired wavelength (nm) range of spectrum.

**rgb2spec**

None, optional

Dict with base spectra for white, cyan, magenta, yellow, blue, green and red for each intent.

If None: use `_BASESPEC_SMITS`.

**Returns:****spec**

ndarray with spectrum or spectra (one for each rgb value, first row are the wavelengths)

```
luxpy.toolboxes.rgb2spec.convert(rgb, method='smits_mtsb', intent='rfl', bitdepth=8, wlr=[360.0, 830.0, 1.0], rgb2spec=None)
```

Convert an array of RGB values to a spectrum.

**Args:****rgb**

ndarray of list of rgb values

**method**

'smits\_mtsb', optional

Method to use for conversion:

- 'smits\_mtsb': use a smits like conversion as implemented in mitsuba.

**intent**

'rfl' (or 'spd'), optional

type of requested spectrum conversion .

**bitdepth**

8, optional

bit depth of rgb values

**wlr**

\_WL3, optional

desired wavelength (nm) range of spectrum.

**rgb2spec**

None, optional

Dict with base spectra for white, cyan, magenta, yellow, blue, green and red for each intent.

If None: use \_BASESPEC\_SMITS.

**Returns:****spec**

ndarray with spectrum or spectra (one for each rgb value, first row are the wavelengths)

## 4.5.7 iolidfiles/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `io_lid_files.py`

**namespace** luxpy.iolidfiles

## Module for reading and writing IES and LDT files.

**read\_lamp\_data** Read in light intensity distribution and other lamp data from LDT or IES files.

**Notes:** 1.Only basic support. Writing is not yet implemented. 2.Reading IES files is based on Blender's ies2cycles.py 3.This was implemented to build some uv-texture maps for rendering and only tested for a few files. 4. Use at own risk. No warranties.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles.read_lamp_data(datasource, multiplier=1.0, verbosity=0, normalize='I0',
 only_common_keys=False)
```

Read in light intensity distribution and other lamp data from LDT or IES files.

### Args:

#### **datasource**

Filename of LID file or StringIO object or string with LID data.

#### **multiplier**

1.0, optional

Scaler for candela values.

#### **verbosity**

0, optional

Display messages while reading file.

#### **normalize**

'I0', optional

If 'I0': normalize LID to intensity at (theta,phi) = (0,0)

If 'max': normalize to max = 1.

#### **only\_common\_keys**

False, optional

If True, output only common dict keys related to angles, values and such of LID.

read\_lid\_lamp\_data(?) for print of common keys and return empty dict with common keys.

### Returns:

**lid** dict with IES or LDT file data. || If LIDtype == 'ies': | dict\_keys(| ['datasource', 'version', 'lamps\_num', 'lumens\_per\_lamp', | 'candela\_mult', 'v\_angles\_num', 'h\_angles\_num', 'photometric\_type', | 'units\_type', 'width', 'length', 'height', 'ballast\_factor', | 'future\_use', 'input\_watts', 'v\_angs', 'h\_angs', 'lamp\_cone\_type', | 'lamp\_h\_type', 'candela\_values', 'candela\_2d', 'v\_same', 'h\_same', | 'intensity', 'theta', 'values', 'phi', 'map', 'Iv0'] | ) | | If LIDtype == 'ldt': | dict\_keys(| ['datasource', 'version', 'manufacturer', 'Ityp', 'Isym', | 'Mc', 'Dc', 'Ng', 'name', 'Dg', 'cct/cri', 'tflux', 'lumens\_per\_lamp', | 'candela\_mult', 'tilt', 'lamps\_num', | 'cangles', 'tangles', 'candela\_values', 'candela\_2d', | 'intensity', 'theta', 'values', 'phi', 'map', 'Iv0'] | )

### Notes:

1. if only\_common\_keys: output is dictionary with keys: ['datasource', 'version', 'intensity', 'theta', 'phi', 'values', 'map', 'Iv0', 'candela\_values', 'candela\_2d']
2. 'theta','phi', 'values' (= 'candela\_2d') contain the original theta angles, phi angles and normalized candelas as specified in file.
3. 'map' contains a dictionary with keys 'thetas', 'phis', 'values'. This data has been complete to full angle ranges thetas: [0,180]; phis: [0,360]

4. LDT map completion only supported for Isymm == 4 (since 31/10/2018), and Isymm == 1 (since, 02/10/2021), Map will be filled with original 'theta', 'phi' and normalized 'candela\_2d' values !
5. LIDtype is checked by looking for the presence of 'TILT=' in datasource content (if True->'IES' else 'LDT')

```
luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles.get_uv_texture(theta, phi=None, values=None, input_types=('array', 'array'),
 method='linear', theta_min=0, angle_res=1,
 close_phi=False, deg=True, r=1, show=True,
 out='values_map')
```

Create a uv-texture map. | with specified angular resolution (°) and with positive z-axis as normal. | u corresponds to phi [0° - 360°] | v corresponds to theta [0° - 180°], (or [-90° - 90°])

**Args:**

**theta**

Float, int or ndarray

Angle with positive z-axis.

Values corresponding to 0 and 180° must be specified!

**phi**

None, optional

Float, int or ndarray

Angle around positive z-axis starting from x-axis.

If not None: values corresponding to 0 and 360° must be specified!

**values**

None

ndarray or mesh of values at (theta, phi) locations.

**input\_types**

('array','array'), optional

Specification of type of input of (angles,values)

**method**

'linear', optional

Interpolation method.

(supported scipy.interpolate.griddata methods:

'nearest', 'linear', 'cubic')

**theta\_min**

0, optional

If 0: [0, 180]; If -90: theta range = [-90,90]

**close\_phi**

False, optional

Make phi angles array closed (full circle).

**angle\_res**

1, optional

Resolution in degrees.

**deg**

True, optional

Type of angle input (True: degrees, False: radians).

**r**

1, optional

Float, int or ndarray

radius  
**show**  
 True, optional  
 Plot results.  
**out**  
 'values\_map', optional  
 Specifies output: "return eval(out)"

**Returns:**

**returns** as specified by :out:.

`luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles.save_texture(filename, tex, bits=16, transpose=True)`

Save 16 bit grayscale PNG image of uv-texture.

**Args:**

**filename**  
 Filename of output image.  
**tex**  
 ndarray float uv-texture.  
**transpose**  
 True, optional  
 If True: transpose tex (u,v) to set u as columns and v as rows  
 in texture image.

**Returns:**

**None**

**Note:**

Texture is rescaled to max = 1 and saved as uint16.  
 -> Before using uv\_map: rescale back to set 'normal' to 1.

`luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles.draw_lid(LID, grid_interp_method='linear', theta_min=0, angle_res=1, ax=None, projection='2d', polar_plot_Cx_planes=[0, 90], use_scatter_plot=False, plot_colorbar=True, legend_on=True, plot_luminaire_position=True, plot_diagram_top=0.001, out='ax', **plottingkwargs)`

Draw the light intensity distribution.

**Args:**

**LID**  
 dict with IES or LDT file data.  
 (obtained with `iolidfiles.read_lamp_data()`)  
**grid\_interp\_method**  
 'linear', optional  
 Interpolation method for (theta,phi)-grid of normalized luminous intensity values.  
 (supported `scipy.interpolate.griddata` methods:  
 'nearest', 'linear', 'cubic')  
**theta\_min**  
 0, optional  
 If 0: [0, 180]; If -90: theta range = [-90,90]  
**angle\_res**  
 1, optional  
 Resolution in degrees.

**ax**

None, optional

If None: create new 3D-axes for plotting.

**projection**

'2d', optional

If '3d' make 3 plot

If '2d': make polar plot(s). [not yet implemented (25/03/2021)]

**polar\_plot\_Cx\_planes**

[0,90], optional

Plot (Cx)-(Cx+180) planes; eg. [0,90] will plot C0-C180 and C90-C270 planes in 2D polar plot.

**use\_scatter\_plot**

False, optional

If True: use plt.scatter for plotting intensity values in 3D plot.

If False: use plt.plot\_surface for plotting in 3D plot.

**plot\_colorbar**

True, optional

Plot colorbar representing the normalized luminous intensity values in the LID 3D plot.

**legend\_on**

True, optional

If True: plot legend on polar plot (no legend for 3D plot!).

**plot\_luminaire\_position**

True, optional

Plot the position of the luminaire (0,0,0) in the 3D graph as a red diamond.

**plot\_diagram\_top**

1e-3, optional

Plot the top of the polar diagram (True).

If None: automatic detection of non-zero intensity values in top part.

If float: automatic detection of intensity values larger than `max__intensity*float` in top part.

(if smaller: don't plot top.)

**out**

'ax', optional

string with variable to return

default: ax handle to plot.

**Returns:****returns**

Whatever requested as determined by the string in :out:



```
luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles.render_lid(LID='./data/luxpy_test_lid_file.ies', sensor_resolution=100,
 sensor_position=[0, -1, 0.8], sensor_n=[0, 1, -0.2], fov=(90, 90),
 Fd=2, luminaire_position=[0, 1.3, 2], luminaire_n=[0, 0, -1],
 wall_center=[0, 2, 1], wall_n=[0, -1, 0], wall_width=4,
 wall_height=2, wall_rho=1, floor_center=[0, 1, 0], floor_n=[0, 0, 1],
 floor_width=4, floor_height=2, floor_rho=1,
 grid_interp_method='linear', angle_res=5, theta_min=0,
 ax3D=None, ax2D=None, join_axes=True, legend_on=True,
 plot_luminaire_position=True, plot_luminaire_rays=False,
 plot_luminaire_lid=True, plot_sensor_position=True,
 plot_sensor_pixels=True, plot_sensor_rays=False,
 plot_wall_edges=True, plot_wall_luminance=True,
 plot_wall_intersections=False, plot_floor_edges=True,
 plot_floor_luminance=True, plot_floor_intersections=False,
 out='Lv2D')
```

Render a light intensity distribution.

**Args:**

#### **LID**

dict with IES or LDT file data or string with path/filename;  
or String or StringIO object with IES or LDT data.  
(dict should be obtained with iolidfiles.read\_lamp\_data())

#### **sensor\_resolution**

100, optional

Number of sensor 'pixels' along each dimension.

#### **sensor\_position**

[0,-1,0.8], optional

x,y,z position of the sensor 'focal' point (is located Fd meters behind actual sensor plane)

#### **sensor\_n**

[0,1,-0.2], optional

Sensor plane surface normal

#### **fov**

(90,90), optional

Field of view of sensor image in degrees.

#### **Fd**

2, optional

'Focal' distance in meter. Sensor center is located Fd meter away from

:sensor\_position:

#### **luminaire\_position**

[0,1.3,2], optional

x,y,z position of the photometric equivalent point source

#### **luminaire\_n**

[0,0,-1], optional

Orientation of luminaire LID (default points downward along z-axis away from source)

#### **wall\_center**

[0,2,1], optional

x,y,z position of the back wall

#### **wall\_n**

[0,-1,0], optional

surface normal of wall

**wall\_width**

4, optional

width of wall (m)

**wall\_height**

2, optional

height of wall (m)

**wall\_rho**

1, optional

Diffuse (Lambertian) reflectance of wall.

**floor\_center**

[0,1,0], optional

x,y,z position of the floor

**floor\_n**

[0,0,1], optional

surface normal of floor

**floor\_width**

4, optional

width of floor (m)

**floor\_height**

2, optional

height of floor (m)

**floor\_rho**

1, optional

Diffuse (Lambertian) reflectance of floor.

**grid\_interp\_method**

'linear', optional

Interpolation method for (theta,phi)-grid of normalized luminous intensity values.

(supported scipy.interpolate.griddata methods:

'nearest', 'linear', 'cubic')

**theta\_min**

0, optional

If 0: [0, 180]; If -90: theta range = [-90,90]

Only used when generating a plot of the LID in the 3D graphs.

**angle\_res**

1, optional

Angle resolution in degrees of LID sampling.

Only used when generating a plot of the LID in the 3D graphs.

**ax3D,ax2D**

None, optional

If None: create new 3D- or 2D- axes for plotting.

If join\_axes == True: try and combine two axes on same figure.

If False: don't plot..

**legend\_on**

False, optional

plot legend.

**plot\_luminaire\_position**

True, optional

Plot the position of the luminaire (0,0,0) in the graph as a red diamond.

**plot\_X...**

VARious options to customize plotting. Mainly allows for plotting of additional info such as plane-ray intersection points, sensor pixels, sensor-to-plane rays, plane-to-luminaire rays, 3D plot of LID, etc.

**out**

‘Lv2D’, optional

string with variable to return

default: variable storing an grayscale image of the rendered LID.

**Returns:**

**returns**

Whatever requested as determined by the string in :out:

## 4.5.8 spectro/

**py**

- `__init__.py`
- `spectro.py`

**namespace** `luxpy.spectro`

## Package for spectral measurements

### Supported devices:

- JETI: specbos 1211, etc.
- OceanOptics: QEPro, QE65Pro, QE65000, USB2000, USB650, etc.

**get\_spd()** wrapper function to measure a spectral power distribution using a spectrometer of one of the supported manufacturers.

### Notes

1. For info on the input arguments of `get_spd()`, see help for each identically named function in each of the sub-packages.
2. The use of jeti spectrometers requires access to some dll files (delivered with this package).
3. The use of oceanoptics spectrometers requires the manual installation of pyseabreeze, as well as some other ‘manual’ settings. See help for oceanoptics sub-package.

`luxpy.toolboxes.spectro.init(manufacturer)`

Import module for specified manufacturer. Make sure everything (drivers, external packages, ...) required is installed!

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spectro.get_spd(manufacturer='jeti', dvc=0, Tint=0, autoTint_max=None,
 close_device=True, out='spd', **kwargs)
```

Measure a spectral power distribution using a spectrometer of one of the supported manufacturers.

**Args:**

**manufacturer**

'jeti' or 'oceanoptics', optional

Manufacturer of spectrometer (ensures the correct module is loaded).

**dvc**

0 or int or spectrometer handle, optional

If int: function will try to initialize the spectrometer to

obtain a handle. The int represents the device

number in a list of all detected devices of the manufacturer.

**Tint**

0 or Float, optional

Integration time in seconds. (if 0: find best integration time, but < autoTint\_max).

**autoTint\_max**

Limit Tint to this value when Tint = 0.

**close\_device**

True, optional

Close spectrometer after measurement.

If 'dvc' not in out.split(','): always close!!!

**out**

"spd" or e.g. "spd,dvc,Errors", optional

Requested return.

**kwargs**

For info on additional input (keyword) arguments of get\_spd(),

see help for each identically named function in each of the subpackages.

**Returns:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectrum. (row 0: wavelengths, row1: values)

**dvc**

Device handle, if succesfull open (\_ERROR: failure, nan: closed)

**Errors**

Dict with error messages.

### 4.5.9 sherbrooke\_spectral\_indices/

**py**

- \_\_init\_\_.py
- sherbrooke\_spectral\_indices\_2013.py

**namespace** luxpy.sherbrooke\_spectral\_indices

Module for the calculation of the Melatonin Suppression Index (MSI), the Induced Photosynthesis Index (IPI) and the Star Light Index (SLI) —————

**spd\_to\_msi()** calculate Melatonin Suppression Index from spectrum.

**spd\_to\_ipi()** calculate Induced Photosynthesis Index from spectrum.

**spd\_to\_sli()** calculate Star Light Index from spectrum.

**References:** 1. Aubé M, Roby J, Kocifaj M (2013) Evaluating Potential Spectral Impacts of Various Artificial Lights on Melatonin Suppression, Photosynthesis, and Star Visibility. PLoS ONE 8(7): e67798 <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0067798>

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@author: ksmet1977 [at] gmail dot com

`luxpy.toolboxes.sherbrooke_spectral_indices.spd_to_msi(spd, force_5nm_interval=True)`  
Calculate Melatonin Suppression Index from spectrum.

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectral data (first row are wavelengths)

**force\_5nm\_interval**

True, optional

If True: interpolate spd to 5nm wavelengths intervals, else: keep as in spd.

**Returns:**

**msi**

ndarray with Melatonin Suppression Index values for each input spectrum.

`luxpy.toolboxes.sherbrooke_spectral_indices.spd_to_ipi(spd, force_5nm_interval=True)`  
Calculate Induced Photosynthesis Index from spectrum.

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectral data (first row are wavelengths)

**force\_5nm\_interval**

True, optional

If True: interpolate spd to 5nm wavelengths intervals, else: keep as in spd.

**Returns:**

**msi**

ndarray with Induced Photosynthesis Index values for each input spectrum.

`luxpy.toolboxes.sherbrooke_spectral_indices.spd_to_sli(spd, force_5nm_interval=True)`  
Calculate Star Light Index from spectrum.

**Args:**

**spd**

ndarray with spectral data (first row are wavelengths)

**force\_5nm\_interval**

True, optional

If True: interpolate spd to 5nm wavelengths intervals, else: keep as in spd.

**Returns:**

**msi**

ndarray with Star Light Index values for each input spectrum.

#### 4.5.10 spectral\_mismatch\_and\_uncertainty/

py

- `__init__.py`
- `detector_spectral_mismatch.py`

namespace `luxpy.spectral_mismatch_and_uncertainty`

#### Toolbox for spectral mismatch and measurement uncertainty calculations

##### `spectral_mismatch_and_uncertainty/detector_spectral_mismatch.py`

**f1prime()** Determine the f1prime spectral mismatch index.

**get\_spectral\_mismatch\_correct\_factors()** Determine the spectral mismatch factors.

#### Reference

1. Krüger, U. et al. GENERAL V() MISMATCH - INDEX HISTORY, CURRENT STATE, NEW IDEAS (Tech-noTeam)

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@author: ksmet1977 [at] gmail.com

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spectral_mismatch_and_uncertainty.f1prime(s_detector, S_C='A', cieobs='1931_2',
 s_target_index=2, wlr=None,
 interp_kind='linear', out='f1p')
```

Determine the f1prime spectral mismatch index.

**Args:**

**s\_detector**

ndarray with detector spectral responsivity (first row = wavelengths)

**S\_C**

'A', optional

Standard 'calibration' illuminant.

string specifying the illuminant to use from the `luxpy._CIE_ILLUMINANTS` dict

or ndarray with standard illuminant spectral data.

**cieobs**

'1931\_2', optional

string with CIE standard observer color matching functions to use (from `luxpy._CMF`)

or ndarray with CMFs (`s_target_index > 0`)

or target spectral responsivity (`s_target_index == 0`)

(first row contains the wavelengths).

**s\_target\_index**

2, optional

if `> 0`: index into CMF set (1->'xbar', 2->'ybar'='Vlambda', 3->'zbar')

if `== 0`: cieobs is expected to contain an ndarray with the target spectral responsivity.

**wlr**

None, optional

Wavelength range (None, ndarray or [start, stop, spacing]).

If None: the wavelengths of the detector are used throughout.

**interp\_kind**

'linear', optional

Interpolation type to use when interpolating function to specified wavelength range.

**out**

'f1p', optional

Specify requested output of function,

e.g. 'f1p,s\_rel' also outputs the normalized target spectral responsivity.

**Returns:**

**f1p**

ndarray (vector) with f1prime values for each of the spectral responsivities in s\_detector.

```
luxpy.toolboxes.spectral_mismatch_and_uncertainty.get_spectral_mismatch_correction_factors(S_Z,
 s_detector,
 S_C='A',
 cieobs='1931_2',
 s_target_index=
 wlr=None,
 in-
 terp_kind='linea
 out='F')
```

Determine the spectral mismatch factors.

**Args:**

**S\_Z**

ndarray with spectral power distribution of measured light source (first row = wavelengths).

**s\_detector**

ndarray with detector spectral responsivity (first row = wavelengths)

**S\_C**

'A', optional

Standard 'calibration' illuminant.

string specifying the illuminant to use from the luxpy.\_CIE\_ILLUMINANTS dict

or ndarray with standard illuminant spectral data.

**cieobs**

'1931\_2', optional

string with CIE standard observer color matching functions to use (from luxpy.\_CMF)

or ndarray with CMFs (s\_target\_index > 0)

or target spectral responsivity (s\_target\_index == 0)

(first row contains the wavelengths).

**s\_target\_index**

2, optional

if > 0: index into CMF set (1->'xbar', 2->'ybar'='Vlambda', 3->'zbar')

if == 0: cieobs is expected to contain an ndarray with the target spectral responsivity.

**wlr**

None, optional

Wavelength range (ndarray or [start, stop, spacing]).

If None: use the wavelength range of S\_Z.

**interp\_kind**

'linear', optional

Interpolation type to use when interpolating function to specified wavelength range.

**out**

'F', optional

Specify requested output of function,

e.g. 'F,f1p' also outputs the f1prime spectral mismatch index.

**Returns:**

**F**

ndarray with correction factors for each of the measured spectra (rows)  
and spectral responsivities in s\_detector (columns).



## INDICES AND TABLES

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`



## PYTHON MODULE INDEX

|  
luxpy.color, ??  
luxpy.color.cam, ??  
luxpy.color.cat, ??  
luxpy.color.cct, ??  
luxpy.color.cri, ??  
luxpy.color.cri.VFPX, ??  
luxpy.color.ctf.colortf, ??  
luxpy.color.ctf.colortransforms, ??  
luxpy.color.deltaE, ??  
luxpy.color.utils, ??  
luxpy.color.whiteness, ??  
luxpy.math, ??  
luxpy.math.DEMO, ??  
luxpy.math.vec3, ??  
luxpy.spectrum, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.dispcal, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.hypspcim, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.indvcmf, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.iolidfiles, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.photbiochem, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.rgb2spec, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.sherbrooke\_spectral\_indices,  
    ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.spdbuild, ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.spectral\_mismatch\_and\_uncertainty,  
    ??  
luxpy.toolboxes.spectro, ??  
luxpy.utils, ??