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METHOD AND SYSTEM OF ACHIEVING ACCURATE WHITE POINT SETTING OF A CRT DISPLAY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to computer displays and more particularly to a method and system for achieving accurate white point settings in computer CRT displays by measuring and controlling the CRT beam current.

2. Description of the Background Art

Calibrating and maintaining accurate color settings on a computer CRT is a problem which is increasingly drawing attention of computer users as display technology and requirements advance. Although color CRT technology has improved dramatically over the past two decades, the increased availability of inexpensive digital video components has created a user demand for more exacting color reproduction in even the lowest cost computing systems.

This demand for precision color has resulted in the introduction of a number of elaborate devices and techniques for calibrating and adjusting the CRT displays of computing systems. Several products are currently available for measuring and providing highly accurate values of the luminance and hue of CRT displays. With such a device the user can display an image having known color characteristics, and manually calibrate the CRT display to produce the known characteristics of the image on the display screen or can manually initiate automatic calibration using an external light sensor.

The disadvantage of this manual calibration technique is that the measurement must be periodically made to the CRT, as the characteristics of the display change over time. Each of the three guns (one corresponding to each primary color, usually Red, Green, and Blue) will change over time as the cathodes wear and erode. The mechanisms of wear relate to changes in the amount of beam current resulting from the voltage drive from the computer and also to changes in the voltage from the computer that corresponds to no beam current (also referred to as "black level"), these are known as changes in emission and cutoff, respectively. These characteristics also change with temperature, notable for the first few minutes after a display is turned on and "warms up", but this warm-up drift often continues at a substantial rate for up to several hours after initial turn-on.

Other aging occurs in the screen phosphors. The phosphors become less efficient with time. The decrease in light output for a given beam power input

is proportional to the total amount of energy delivered to the phosphor screen over the life of the screen. Fortunately, in many color displays, if the beam currents for the primary colors are kept in constant proportions, the hue of the emitted light will remain the same in spite of decreasing luminance.

Another wear mechanism is referred to as glass browning, which is manifested as loss of blue transmission. It is attributed to the metalization of the sodium ions in the glass that makes up the CRT envelope and is due to x-ray bombardment resulting from the impact of high-energy electrons, over several years of operation. With modern CRT glass formulations, sodium in the ionized state is relatively sparse, and browning is not a severe problem. It does, however, contribute measurably to color shift after many years of operation. Although the efficiency of screen phosphors change over time, the light output continues to be a fairly linear function of input power, and thus input current. As noted previously, the phosphors for each primary color generally age fairly uniformly such that if a given current ratio is maintained over the life of the CRT, the color of light emitted would not vary much. A typical example would the 14" Trinitron (™ Sony Corp.) color monitor manufactured by Apple Computer. If beam currents are maintained at luminance levels above the maximum shipped brightness, the hue drift would amount to about 2.7 ΔE^* units over the first 2,000 hours (1 ΔE^* is similar to a just-noticeable difference in color).

Since the emission and cutoff of the cathodes age continuously, the operating points of the tube must constantly be re-adjusted to maintain precise color rendition. What is needed is a system for measuring the current to each CRT cathode and for adjusting the voltage signal delivered to the cathode from the CPU to obtain the desired current, and therefore the desired luminance from each primary color to ultimately obtain the desired hue and luminance.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention, a method and system are disclosed for achieving an accurate white point setting in a computer CRT display. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a processor generates and communicates a digital video signal to a display controller. The display controller transmits analog video signals to an analog controller. The analog controller produces three analog voltages which are converted to analog beam currents by the cathodes of the CRT. A current sensor is coupled between the video display controller and the CRT, and measures the beam current levels generated by the display controller. A spectraradiometer is

positioned in front of the CRT to capture the image corresponding to the digital video signal generated by the CPU. The spectraradiometer measures the tristimulus values of the image. Initial calibration of the display normally occurs at the factory where the display is finally assembled. The calibration proceeds by sequentially driving each of the primary color cathodes independently. Three tristimulus values and the individual beam currents are measured for each of the cathodes, to produce a total of nine normalized tristimulus values, which are stored in a calibration memory. Also during factory calibration, a gamma table is constructed and stored in calibration memory, which maps the relationship between cathode drive voltage and analog beam current for each of three cathodes.

Following the measurement of normalized tristimulus values and generation of the gamma table, the CRT is calibrated to an arbitrary white point using the normalized tristimulus values. Target beam currents are calculated and stored to achieve the white point setting, and the CPU generates a digital video signal to display the white point on the CRT. The analog beam currents resulting from the amplifier video signal from the video display controller are compared to the target beam currents, and the gain of the video display controller is adjusted to match the actual beam currents to those calculated.

Once the initial CRT calibration has occurred, recalibration of the CRT can be easily implemented by regenerating the white point image by the CPU, and comparing the resulting beam currents to those originally calculated and now stored in the calibration memory. The CPU makes necessary adjustments to the gain of the analog controller to compensate for aging effects of the CRT display. An alternative recalibration method is effected by displaying any image (not necessarily a white point), and by using the gamma table to determine the appropriate theoretical beam currents for the image being displayed. Adjustment to the video display control circuitry is made as above, to adjust the beam currents to their proper levels.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a pictorial diagram showing a system for measuring the color content of a video display as performed in the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of the present invention showing a system for measuring and calibrating the white point setting of a CRT display; and

FIG. 3 is a schematic diagram of the present invention showing a system for maintaining accurate white point setting of a CRT display.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 1, a prior art method of measuring and calibrating the color of a video display 12 is shown. In addition to video display 12 connected to a CPU 14, the calibration system contains a spectraradiometer 22 for measuring the tristimulus values of the light emitted from the display 12. The spectraradiometer could be substituted by various other conventional light measuring devices, including a photometer. Tristimulus values represent the total amount of energy passing through three overlapping optical bands, called X, Y, and Z. The bands, X, Y, and Z correspond to the three channels of a model of human color vision, in which whenever the ratios of energy in the bands are in a given proportion, a standard observer is said to perceive a given hue. The summed weighted energies of these three bands describe the luminance of the light. In other words, a given set of tristimulus values represents a specific hue at a specific intensity. The ratio of values presented to X, Y, and Z correspond to a given hue.

CRT phosphors will typically stimulate the X, Y, and Z channels such that the degree of stimulation of each of the three channels will differ depending upon the color and luminance of the particular phosphor. Tristimulus values are discussed in detail in Color Measurement, Theme and Variation, D.L. MacAdam, 2nd ed., Springer-Verlag, pp. 9-21. It is these X, Y, and Z values that are sensed by a conventional spectraradiometer 22 which is calibrated to accurately measure the tristimulus values of light for the display 12.

In order to calibrate video display 12, an image of known chromaticity such as a white screen is generated by CPU 14 and displayed. Spectraradiometer 22 measures and displays the tristimulus values of this image. In one embodiment of the prior art, the amount of red, blue, and green can be adjusted on video display 12, using color controls 13 located on the video display. The controls 13 are adjusted until the tristimulus value readings on spectraradiometer 22 match the expected chromaticity readings of the image being produced by CPU 14. In an alternative embodiment, the compensations to video display 12 are manually applied using color correction mechanisms contained within CPU 14. The measured tristimulus values are read for spectraradiometer 22 as before, and entered into CPU 14 through keyboard 16. CPU 14 compares the chromaticity of the originally known signal to the chromaticity of the displayed image, and corrections to video display 12 are implemented by the computer. In a third prior art embodiment, a user may hold cards or colored strips adjacent to video display 12 in order to

compare a known image generated by CPU 14 to a color strip (not shown) having a known chromaticity. This method is prone to great error due to the colored strip's chromaticity being partially determined by ambient lighting. Adjustments are made either to color controls 13 or through CPU 14 to compensate the chromaticity of video display 12, to match those of the colored strips.

Referring now to FIG. 2, a calibration system 25 of the present invention is shown for initially measuring the chromatic characteristics of a CPU 26 and CRT 36. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, system 25 is employed during factory assembly of CRT 36, but alternatively may be employed by a computer distributor or service center. The purpose of system 25 is to measure the relationship between CRT beam currents 32 and the color tristimulus values produced by CRT 36, to store these measurements in a calibration memory 24, and to calibrate the video signal 28 produced by CPU 26 so that a known and desired relationship exists between video signal 28 and the chromaticity of the corresponding image displayed on CRT 36.

Processor 23 may be any computing processor in a video-based system. Processor 23 of FIG. 2 is shown as a component in CPU 26 of a general purpose computer. In the preferred embodiment, processor 23 is a multi-chip integrated circuit microprocessor based in an Apple Macintosh computer manufactured by Apple Computer, Inc. of Cupertino, California. Calibration memory 24 may be any non-volatile memory such as Electrical Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM) or a Programmable Read-Only Memory (PROM) which is programmed during calibration of the display containing CRT 36. Calibration memory 24 contains tristimulus values 27 and gamma values 29 (discussed in more detail below) for each of the primary cathodes which comprise CRT 36. Additionally, other information may be stored in calibration memory 24 such as the calibration history (when and where calibrated) as well as recalibration adjustments made to the beam currents by the system as described with respect to FIG. 3 below. Calibration memory 24 is preferably contained internal to the physical display unit housing CRT 36 and communicates with CPU 26 via digital data bus 33. The reason for containing calibration memory 24 within the CRT 36 housing, is that the calibration of CRT 36 is principally a measurement and compensation for the variations in cathode drive characteristics and phosphor luminance which exist between CRT's. The objective of calibration is to measure the tristimulus values as a function of beam currents 32 for each of the primary colors, to enable the accurate rendering of specific colors during normal operation. The beam

currents 32 and tristimulus values needed to obtain specific colors and luminances are a function of the CRT 36 and not of the CPU 26. Once a particular CRT 36 is calibrated, the tristimulus values displayed will be the same for a given digital video signal 28 transmitted by CPU 26.

Display controller 30 is conventional, converting the digital signals communicated from processor 23 to analog voltages to drive the cathodes, that result in beam currents 32. Display controller 30 is generally located in the same physical CPU 26 housing as processor 23 and communicates with processor 23 via a digital data bus 37. Display controller 30 consists of a digital-to-analog converter and various buffers for maintaining the voltage levels required to drive an amplifier controller 45 (discussed with reference to FIG. 3 below) of a video display. Generally three voltage signals provide drive to CRT 36 cathodes; resulting in an individual beam current 32 on each of the cathodes for the red, blue, and green primary colors. It is each of these three beam currents 32 which are carefully calibrated and controlled in the present invention to produce color images on CRT 36. This control produces images which are chromatically reproducible over time and are identical between various CRT's.

Current sensor 34 is coupled between analog controller 45 and CRT 36, and measures each of the three beam currents 32. In the preferred embodiment, current sensor 34 comprises a sampling circuit for sampling beam current 32 and an Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) for converting the analog beam samples to a digital data value. Conventional sampling circuit 54 and ADC 50, also used in display recalibration, are discussed more fully with respect to FIG. 3 below. Alternatively, a conventional current sensor 34 can be attached directly to beam currents 32 through circuitry contained in analog controller 45.

Calibration system 25 is generally operated by applying beam currents to each of the individual cathodes 35 on CRT 36, and measuring the corresponding beam current 32 and the resulting set of tristimulus values on spectraradiometer 42. The first step of the calibration process is to apply a sufficient current to one of three beam currents 32 to produce accurately measurable current levels on the corresponding cathode 35 of CRT 36. The CRT 36 emission from this beam current 32 and the corresponding set of X, Y, and Z tristimulus values is measured on spectraradiometer 42. This set of three tristimulus values are then normalized by dividing each by the relevant beam current 32 to produce the values X/amp, Y/amp, and Z/amp. The normalized values are then stored in calibration memory 24. This tristimulus

measurement process is then repeated for each of the other two beam currents 32, until three sets of primary color tristimulus measurements (nine tristimulus values total) are normalized and stored in calibration memory 24.

The second step of the factory calibration process is to generate a gamma table 29, which maps the relationship between the cathode 35 voltages and the beam currents 32 for each of the three primary color beams. The beam currents 32 are often exponential with respect to their driving voltages. This non-linearity manifests itself as an exponential relationship, the exponent often known as the CRT gun's "gamma". During the calibration process, beam currents are measured for various values of video signals 28 from CPU 26. These values are stored in gamma table 29 so that beam currents 32 can be predicted as a function of digital video level. The number of such measured values is not critical, and depends largely on the degree of non-linearity exhibited by the guns being measured. Generally, a sufficient number of gamma points should be measured to allow for reasonably accurate interpolation. The gamma table and normalized tristimulus values for each gun are used for recalibration of the display 36 with reference to FIG. 3, below.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a system is shown for periodically recalibrating and compensating CRT 36 for degradation effects due to warm-up, and for allowing the user to accurately reset the white point to an arbitrary color. CPU 26 is shown connected to analog controller 45, which comprises three video amplifiers 47, one amplifier for each primary color channel. Video amplifiers 47 are characterized by a high input impedance, and an output impedance sufficiently low to drive a CRT cathode. A set of current sampler 54, one for each beam current 32, allows Analog to Digital Converter (ADC) 50 to sense the magnitude of beam currents 32. Current samplers 54 are well known by those practicing in the art and may consist of such components as current mirrors or networks of passive electronic components. ADC 50 samples the individual beam currents 32 and digitizes the sampled current, to produce a digital current measurement which is then communicated to CPU 26 along bus 49.

To calibrate CRT 36 to an arbitrary white point (arbitrary color of white) CPU 26 accesses the normalized tristimulus values 27 stored in calibration memory 24 and calculates the amount of beam current required by each cathode to obtain the desired hue and luminance from the CRT. The beam currents are found by solving the following set of equations:

The defining formulae:

$Xc = (R\ Xr) + (G\ Xg) + (B\ Xb)$

$$Yc = (R\ Yr) + (G\ Yg) + (B\ Yb)$$

$$Zc = (R\ Zr) + (G\ Zg) + (B\ Zb)$$

Solutions for R, G and B:

$$R = \frac{((Xg\ Yb - Xb\ Yg)\ Zc)}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Yc\ (-(Xg\ Zb) + Xb\ Zg))} \Big/ \frac{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Xc\ (Yg\ Zb - Yb\ Zg))}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr)}$$

$$G = \frac{((-(Xr\ Yb) + Xb\ Yr)\ Zc)}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Yc\ (Xr\ Zb - Xb\ Zr))} \Big/ \frac{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Xc\ (-(Yr\ Zb) + Yb\ Zr))}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr)}$$

$$B = \frac{((Xr\ Yg - Xg\ Yr)\ Zc)}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Yc\ (-(Xr\ Zg) + Xg\ Zr))} \Big/ \frac{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Xc\ (Yr\ Zg - Yg\ Zr))}{(Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr)}$$

where

Xc,Xr, Xg,Xb,Yc, Yr,Yg, Yb,Zc, Zr,Zg, and Zb are the tristimulus values of the r, g, and b primaries, normalized to the beam current.

R, G, and B are the beam currents for each primary.

Once beam currents 32 are calculated for the desired white point, CPU 26 generates a video signal 28 having a defined "white" luminance. Individual beam currents 32 used to drive the Red, Green, and Blue cathodes 35 are sensed by current samplers 54 and digitized by ADC 50. CPU 26 then adjusts the gains of video amplifiers 47 via a control signal 38 to analog controller 45, to achieve the beam current values calculated using the equations above. When the desired beam currents are obtained, the desired tristimulus values

for each primary will also be obtained, and thus the desired white point will be displayed on CRT 36.

Using beam current values 31 stored in calibration memory 24, recalibration of CRT 36 can be easily performed to adjust the gain of video amplifiers 47 to maintain constant beam currents 32 as CRT cathode 35 degradation occurs. Recalibration consists of CPU 26 sending a white point test signal to CRT 36 via video display controller 30, measuring the beam currents 32, as described above, for each of the three color cathodes. CPU 26 compares the measured beam currents 32 with the beam current values 31 stored in calibration memory 24 and appropriately adjusts video amplifiers 47 to restore beam currents 32 to the values originally stored as beam current values 31.

This calibration can also be performed automatically in the background without the need to display a standard white point test signal. In the case of automatic background calibration, a program running on CPU 26 operates in the background, examining the chromaticity of video images generated by processor 25, while CPU 26 is performing its normal tasks. Using gamma table 29 stored in calibration memory 24, processor 23 calculates the average beam current that would result at each beam current sampler 54 if CRT 36 was calibrated. The actual average beam currents are sensed by current sampler 54 and the sampled beam currents are measured by ADC 50 and supplied to CPU 26. If the measured beam currents differ from those calculated, CPU 26 adjusts the gain of the Red, Green, and Blue channels, via control signal 38, until the sensed average currents match the calculated average beam currents. Thus, the color of the display is maintained even though the colors displayed are not the same as those displayed during original calibration, and it is also possible to set the white point of the display to any arbitrary point within the gamut of the display.

The invention has now been explained with reference to specific embodiments. Other embodiments will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art in light of this disclosure. For example, instead of adjusting the gains of video amplifiers 47, the same effect can be achieved by adjusting the amplitude of the video signal exported to analog controller 45 by CPU 26. Also, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that other display devices such as plasma displays and light emitting diodes having various signal receiving electrodes may be used in place of CRTs. Therefore, it is not intended that this invention be limited, except as indicated by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display, the system comprising:

processor means for generating color digital video image signals;

control means connected to the processor means for receiving the digital video image signals and for generating analog signals in response to the digital video image signals;

display means coupled to the control means for displaying images responsive to the analog signals;

current sensing means coupled between the control means and the display means for generating current measurements of the analog signal levels; and

color measurement means for generating color measurements of the display means images, wherein the color measurements and the current measurements are transmitted to the processor means for calibrating the control means, so that a calibrated color image will be displayed on the display means in response to a corresponding digital video image signal generated by the processor means.

2. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display means according to claim 1, wherein the analog signals comprise Blue, Red and Green primary color components.

3. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 2, wherein the analog signals drive corresponding electrodes in the display means.

4. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 2, wherein the current sensing means generates a current measurement for each of the analog primary color components.

5. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein the color measurement means is a spectraradiometer for measuring tristimulus values of the images.

6. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, further comprising memory means for storing the color measurements and the current measurements transmitted by the color measurement means.

7. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein gamma values are computed based on the current measurements of the display means.

8. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 7, further comprising memory means connected to the processor means for storing gamma values of the display means.

9. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein the control means further comprises:

display control means connected to the processor means for receiving digital video image signals from the processor means, and for generating analog image signals responsive thereto;

analog control means connected to the display control means for receiving and amplifying by some gain factor the analog image signals and for generating analog signals, wherein the analog control means receives a gain control signal from the processor means for controlling the gain factor of the analog control means; and

analog to digital conversion means connected between the current sensing means and the processor means, for receiving current measurements from the current sensing means, for converting the sensor analog currents to digital signals, and for communicating the digital signals to the processor means, wherein the processor means adjusts the gain control signal for the purpose of calibrating the control means.

10. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 9, wherein the analog control means comprises separate channels for each of Red, Blue and Green video channels, for transmitting analog signals to the display means.

11. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein the color measurement means is a photometer for measuring tristimulus values of the images.

12. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein the color measurements are normalized with respect to the current measurements prior to transmission to the processor means.

13. The system for accurately displaying color images on a computer display according to claim 1, wherein the display means is a CRT.

14. A method for accurately displaying color on a computer display, the method comprising the steps:

a) determining white point beam current values for the display;

b) applying white point computer-generated video signals to the display for producing white point beam currents at the individual display electrodes;

c) measuring the white point beam current values produced by the video signals;

d) comparing the measured beam current values to the determined beam current values; and

e) adjusting the computer-generated video signals to produce beam current values approximately equivalent to the determined beam current values.

15. The method for accurately displaying color on a computer display according to claim 14, wherein the method for determining the white point beam current values further comprises the steps:

i) applying a beam current to an individual electrode of the display sufficient to drive the electrode;

ii) measuring the tristimulus values of the display image produced from the driven electrode;

iii) normalizing the tristimulus values by dividing the tristimulus values by the beam current;

iv) repeating steps of (i) through (iii) for each of the display electrodes; and

v) calculating white point beam current values from the tristimulus values of each of the electrodes.

16. The method for accurately displaying color on a computer display according to claim 15, wherein the method for calculating the white point beam current values from the tristimulus values further comprises solving the set of equations:

The defining formulae:

$$Xc = (R\ Xr) + (G\ Xg) + (B\ Xb)$$
$$Yc = (R\ Yr) + (G\ Yg) + (B\ Yb)$$
$$Zc = (R\ Zr) + (G\ Zg) + (B\ Zb)$$

Solutions for R, G and B:

$$R = ((Xg\ Yb - Xb\ Yg)\ Zc) / (Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Yc\ (-(Xg\ Zb) + Xb\ Zg)) / (Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr) + (Xc\ (Yg\ Zb - Yb\ Zg)) / (Xr\ Yg\ Zb - Xg\ Yr\ Zb - Xr\ Yb\ Zg + Xb\ Yr\ Zg + Xg\ Yb\ Zr - Xb\ Yg\ Zr)$$

$$G =$$

((-(Xr Yb) + Xb Yr) Zc) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr) + (Yc (Xr Zb - Xb Zr)) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr) + (Xc (-(Yr Zb) + Yb Zr)) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr)

B=

((Xr Yg - Xg Yr) Zc) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr) + (Yc (-(Xr Zg) + Xg Zr)) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr) + (Xc (Yr Zg - Yg Zr)) /
(Xr Yg Zb - Xg Yr Zb - Xr Yb Zg + Xb Yr Zg + Xg Yb Zr -
Xb Yg Zr)}}

where

Xc,Xr, Xg,Xb,Yc, Yr,Yg, Yb,Zc, Zr,Zg, and Zb are the tristimulus values of the r, g, and b primaries, normalized to the beam current; and

R, G, and B are the beam currents for each primary.

17. The method for accurately displaying color on a computer display according to claim 15, further comprising the step of storing the calculated white beam current values.

18. The method for accurately displaying color on a computer display according to claim 14, wherein the step of adjusting the computer-generated video signals further comprises the steps of repeating steps (c) through (e) until a desired accuracy is achieved.

19. The method for accurately displaying color on a computer display according to claim 14, wherein the display comprises a video amplifier for converting the computer-generated video signals to beam currents, and wherein the video signal comprises a signal for controlling the amplification of the video amplifier, so that adjusting the computer-generated video signal of step (e) adjusts the amplification of the video amplifier, and thereby the level of the beam currents.

20. A method for accurately displaying color on a computer display, the method comprising the steps:

a) determining beam current and gamma values for the display;