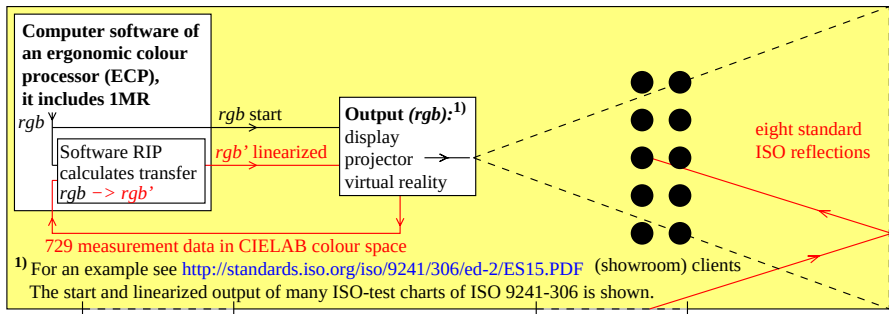


Colour management by change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output
 See *ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays*
 For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html>

The computer with an **Ergonomic Colour Processor (ECP)** includes the **1-Minus-Relations (1MR)**. It is valid:
 $r=1-c$, $g=1-m$, $b=1-y$. [1]. The output is equal for: $r=g=b=0,5$ or $c=m=y=0,5$ or $k=0,5$ or $w=1-k=0,5$. [2]
 If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal output** in each colour square of:
<http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/AE49/AE490-7N.PDF> and independent of the use of *rgb* or *cmk*.



In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to rgb' data.

In ISO 9241-306 the Software Image Processor (RIP) calculates the rgb' data by the equation $rgb' = rgb^n$ [3]
 For eight standard ISO reflections it is valid: $n = 1,000, 0,925, 0,850, \mathbf{0,775}, 0,700, 0,625, 0,550, 0,475$.
 The bold standard value $n=\mathbf{0,775}$ is the standard ISO reflection in offices (2,5% of black compared to white).