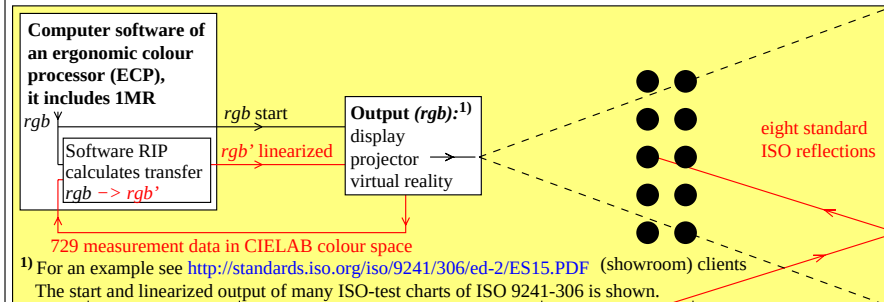


Colour management by change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction – Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays
For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: <http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html>

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*.



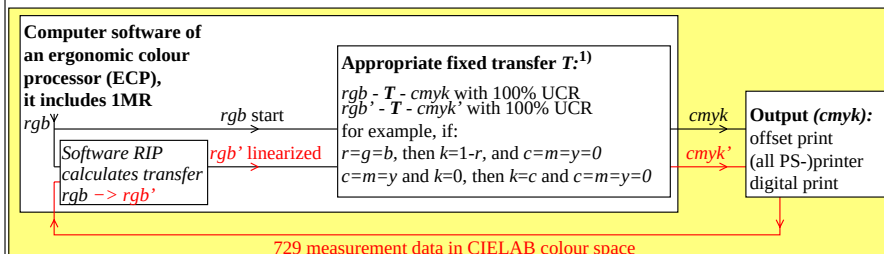
In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.

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: $n = 1,000, 0,925, 0,850, 0,775, 0,700, 0,625, 0,550, 0,475$.
The bold standard value $n=0,775$ is the standard ISO reflection in offices (2,5% of black compared to white).

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Colour management by a change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output
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<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.

The appropriate fixed transfer T shall fill the CIELAB colour triangle: $W - N - \text{maximal colour} - W$.
For any maximal colour it is valid: $k=0$. One of the 3 values **cmk0** or **rgb** has the value 1 and one other the value 0.
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4MB, http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF

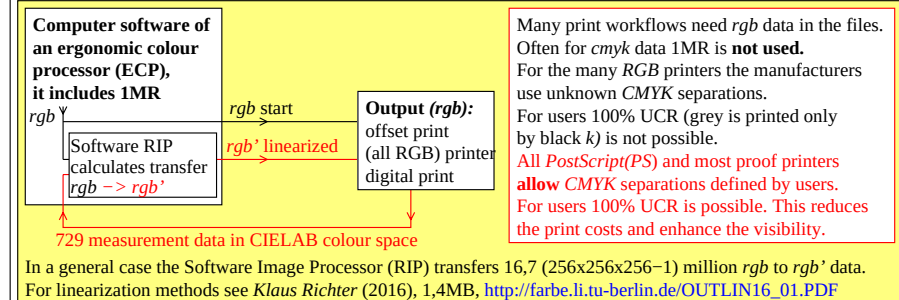
AEB10-7N

TUB-test chart AEB1; Virtual showroom technology for colour
Steering of colour input and output with the Ergonomic Colour Processor (ECP)

input: $w/rgb/cmk \rightarrow rgb$

Colour management by a 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>

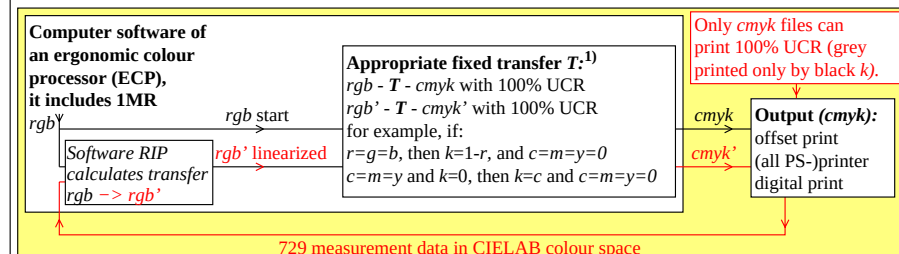
The computer with an **Ergonomic Colour Processor (ECP)** includes the **1-Minus-Relations (1MR)**. It is valid:
 $r=1-c$, $g=1-m$, $b=1-y$. [1]. The output is equal for: $r=g=b=0,5$ or $c=m=y=0,5$ or $k=0,5$ or $w=1-k=0,5$. [2]
If the 1MR is active, then the output of the ISO-test chart shows **equal 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*.



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Colour management by a 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>

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 $r=1-c$, $g=1-m$, $b=1-y$. [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]
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AEB11-7N