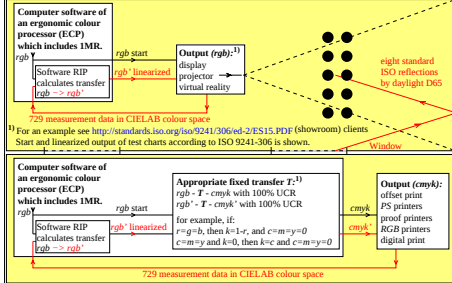


http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/AEY9/AEY9L0N1.TXT /PS; start output
N: no 3D-linearization (OL) in file (F) or PS-startup (S), page 1/1

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

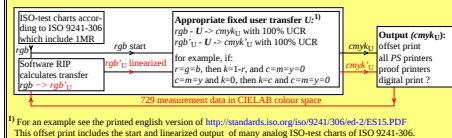


AEY90-3N

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 **IMinusRelations (IMR)**. 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 IMR 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 *cmyk*.



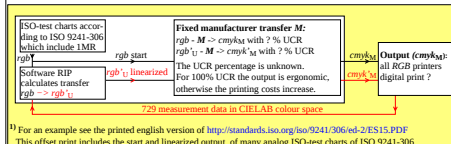
In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.
The appropriate fixed transfer U shall fill the CIELAB colour triangle: $W - N - \text{maximal colour} - W$.
For any maximal colour it is valid: $k=0$. One of the 3 values **cmy0** or *rgb* has the value 1 and one other the value 0.
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4 MB, http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF

AEY90-7N

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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If the IMR 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 *cmyk*.



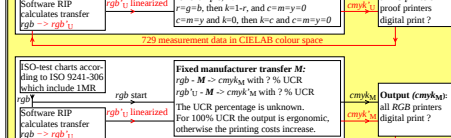
In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.
The appropriate fixed transfer M shall fill the CIELAB colour triangle: $W - N - \text{maximal colour} - W$.
For any maximal colour it is valid: $k=0$. One of the 3 values **cmy0** or *rgb* has the value 1 and one other the value 0.
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4 MB, http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF

AEY90-3N

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 **IMinusRelations (IMR)**. 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 IMR 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 *cmyk*.



In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256-1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.
The appropriate fixed transfer U 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 **cmy0** or *rgb* has the value 1 and one other the value 0.
For linearization methods see Klaus Richter (2016), 1,4 MB, http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF

AEY90-7N

TUB-test chart AEY9; Input – output relations, steering of the ergonomic output on *rgb* displays and in *cmyk* print

input: $w/rgb/cmyk \rightarrow rgb$
output: no change