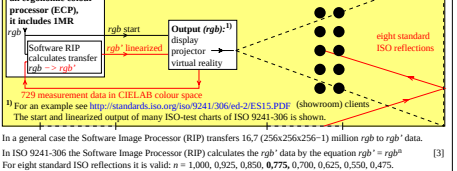
Colour management by change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output
See ISO-Ergonomics of human-systems interaction − Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays
For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html

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 *cmyk*.



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 linearization methods see ***n*=0,775** is the standard ISO reflection in offices (2,5% of black compared to white).

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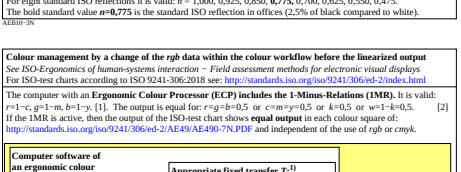

In a general case the Software Image Processor (RIP) transfers 16,7 (256x256x256−1) million *rgb* to *rgb'* data.
The appropriate fixed transfer ***T*** shall fill the CIELAB colour triangle: $W - N$ − maximal colour − W.
For any maximal colour it is valid: *k*=0. One of the 3 values **cmy0** or **rgb** has the value 1 and one other the value 0.
For linearization methods see *Klaus Richter* (2016), 1,4MB, http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/OUTLIN16_01.PDF

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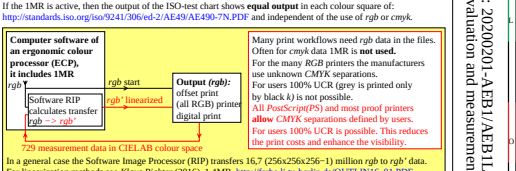

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Colour management by a change of the *rgb* data within the colour workflow before the linearized output
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For ISO-test charts according to ISO 9241-306:2018 see: http://standards.iso.org/iso/9241/306/ed-2/index.html

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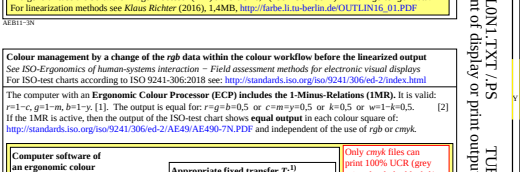

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