

Colour Definition and Workflow for relative affin Colour Image Reproduction in Offices

<http://www.ps.bam.de/BAMWS07E.PDF>

(34 pages, 1 MByte)

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<http://www.ps.bam.de>

For this paper presented at the BAM-DIN-Workshop on Image Technology (Dec. 3, 2007) see the URL (34 pages, 1 MByte)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/BAMWS07E.PDF>

For a similar paper presented at a Kolloquium (TU Berlin, Dec. 5, 2007) in German see the URL (34 pages, 1 MByte)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/TUKOL07G.PDF>

A new German draft standard DIN E 33872-1 to 6:2007 on relative colour reproduction with many test charts is published. For titles and test charts see

<http://www.ps.bam.de/33872E>

The DIN-test charts are freely available on the web together with questions about output properties for monitor and/or printer output.

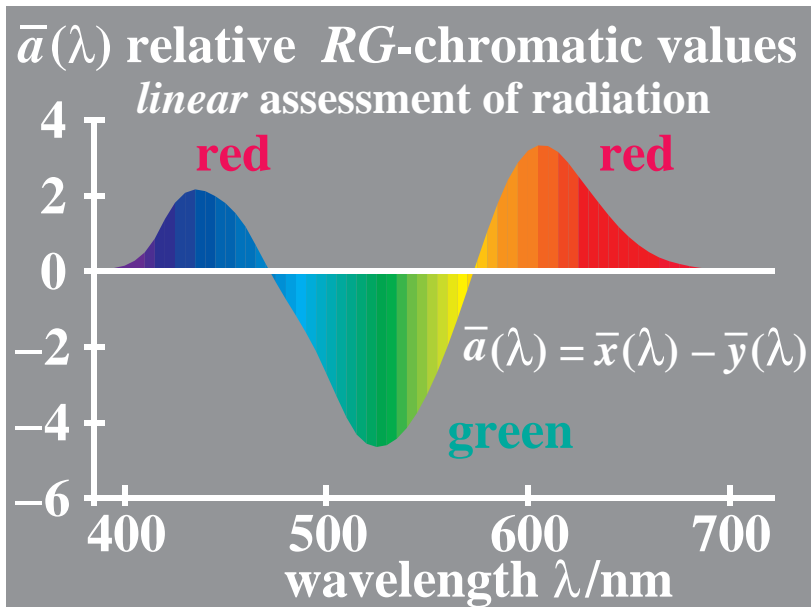
Content of the first part

- Colour names according to ISO/IEC 15775
- Device and elementary colours
- Elementary colours and *rgb** colour coordinates
- Other relative colour coordinates, for example *nce**
- Colour data in colorimetry and image technology
- User friendly colour notation
- Away from device to elementary colour data
- Relative affin colour management
- ICC colour management according to ISO 15076-1

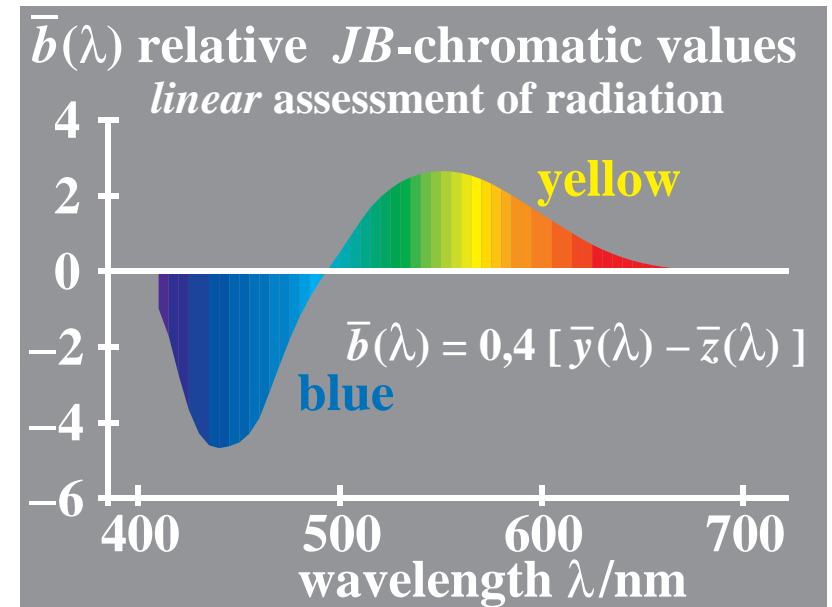
Definition of elementary colours and spectral assessment

Achromatic colours	Elementary colours <i>"Neither-nor"-colours</i>	Reproduction colours <i>Television (TV), Print (PR) Photography (PH)</i>
<p><i>five achromatic colours:</i></p> <p><i>N</i> black (french noir) <i>D</i> dark grey <i>Z</i> central grey <i>H</i> light grey <i>W</i> white</p>	<p><i>four elementary colours:</i></p> <p><i>R</i> red <i>neither yellowish nor blueish</i></p> <p><i>G</i> green <i>neither yellowish nor blueish</i></p> <p><i>B</i> blue <i>neither greenish nor reddish</i></p> <p><i>J</i> yellow (french jaune) <i>neither greenish nor reddish</i></p>	<p><i>six reproduction colours:</i></p> <p><i>C</i> cyanblue <i>M</i> magentared <i>Y</i> yellow <i>O</i> orangered <i>L</i> leafgreen <i>V</i> violetblue</p>

YE980-3

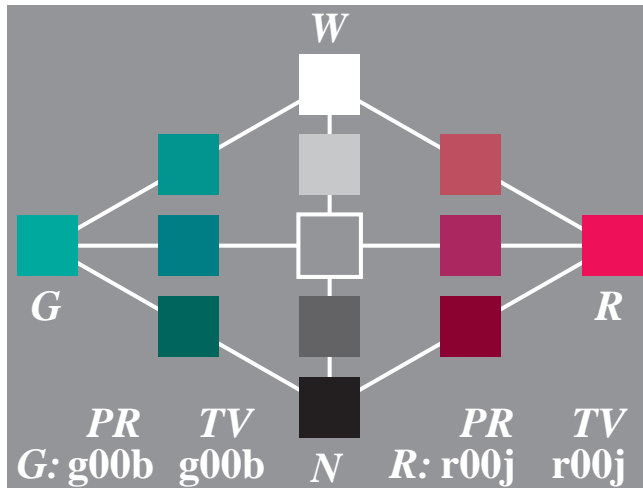


XE351-1

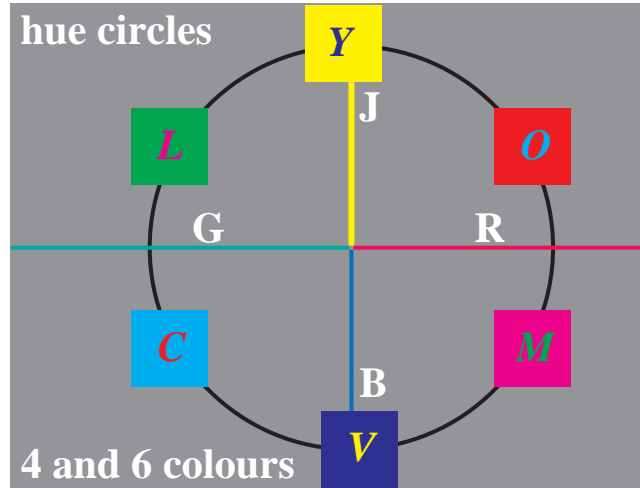


XE351-2

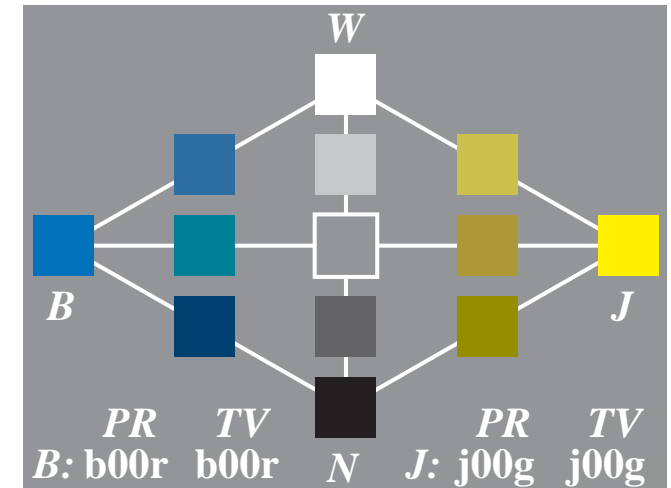
Elementary hue circle and different hue planes



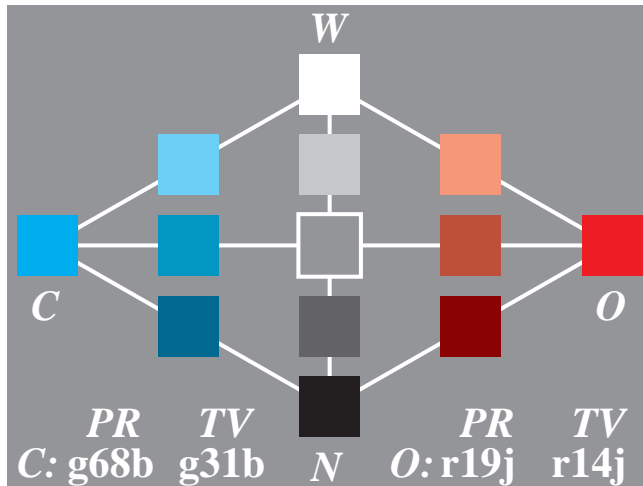
ZE410-7



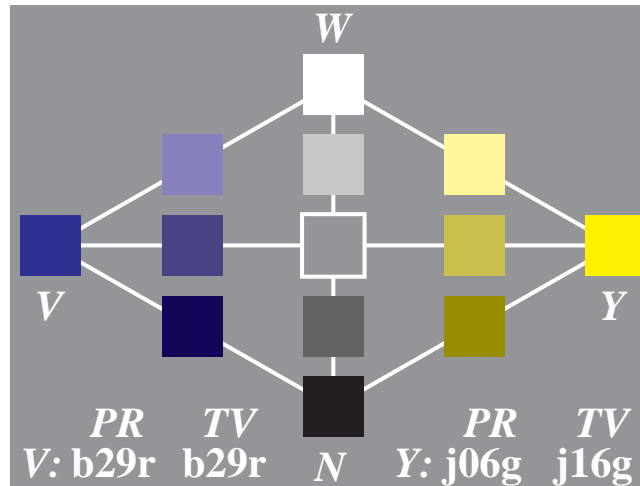
ZE410-3



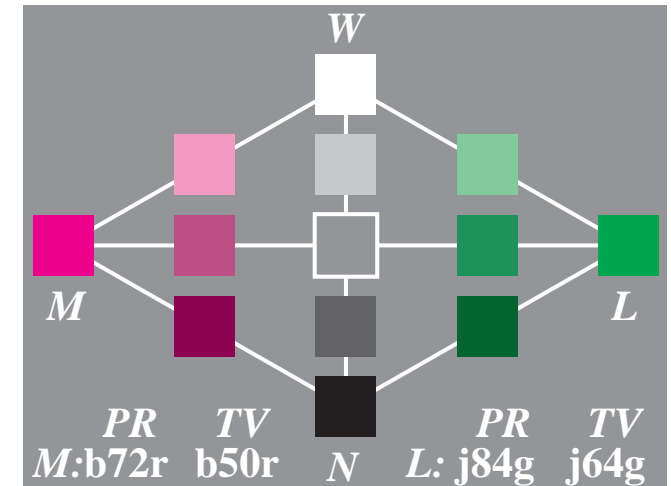
ZE410-8



ZG410-4



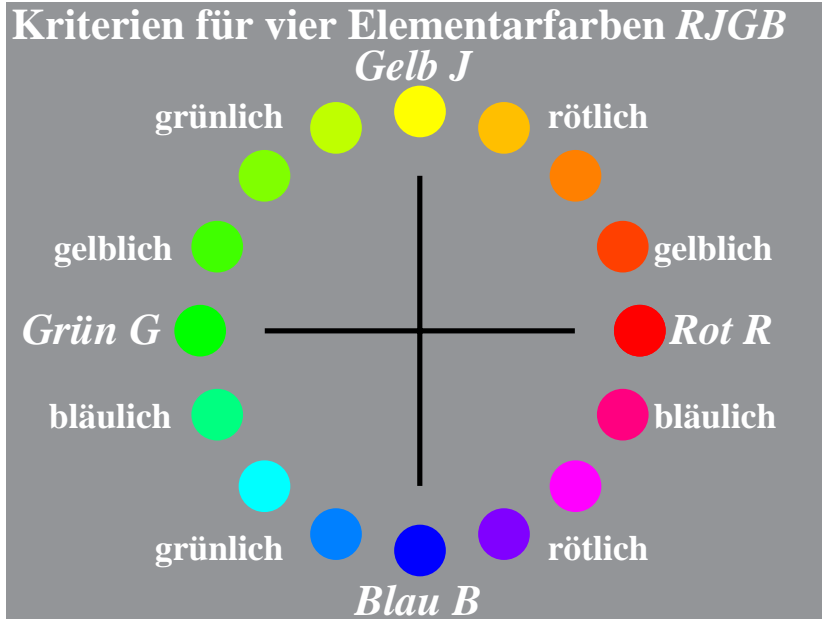
ZE410-5



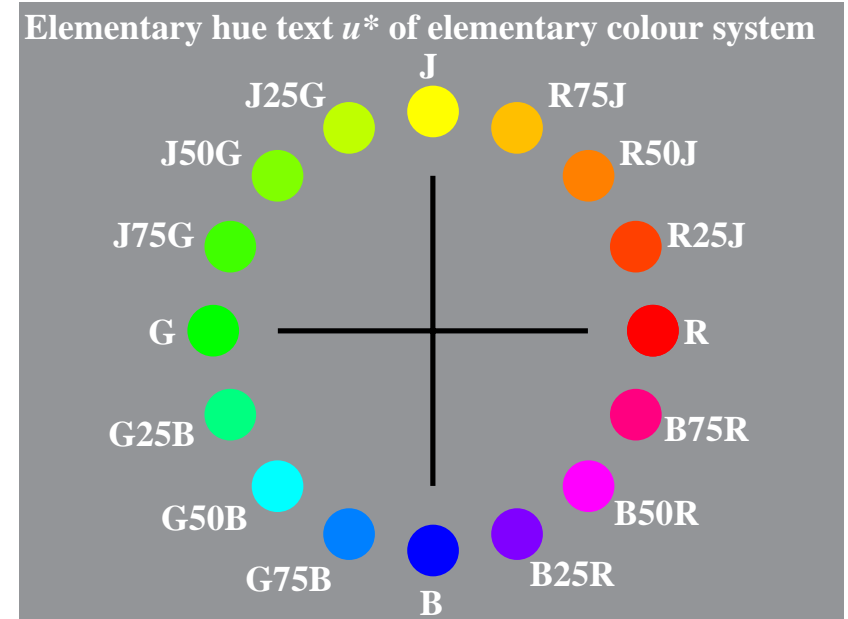
ZE410-6

Colour order systems are based on a double cone with a circular basis (Ostwald, NCS). The *Natural Colour System* (NCS) uses three coordinates n^* (relative blackness n^* , relative chroma c^* , elementary hue e^*)

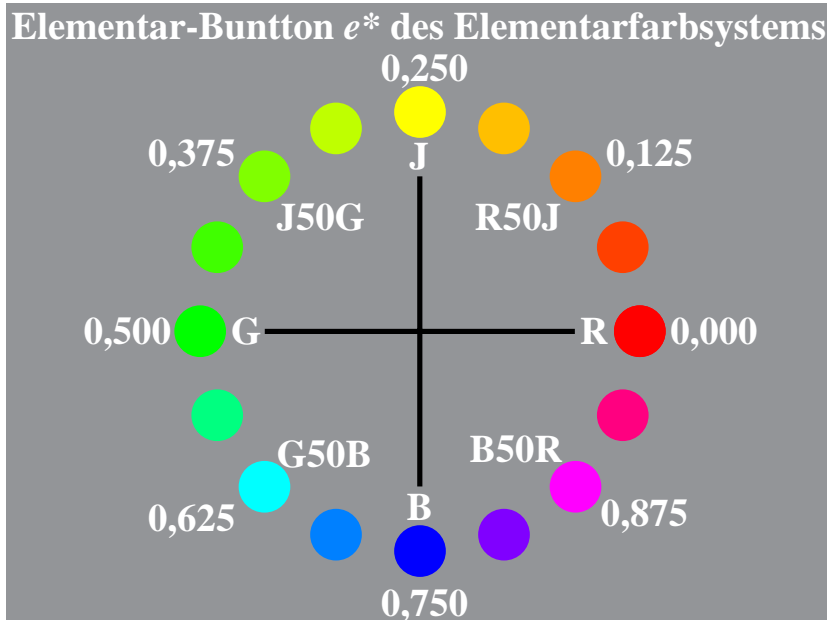
Criteria for elementary colours and three different relative device colour data



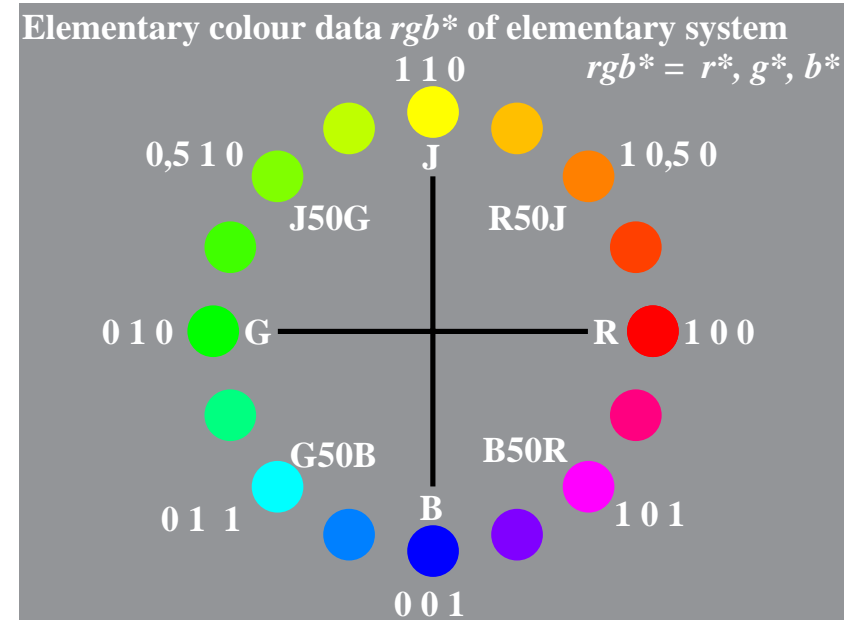
ZG430-5



ZE430-6

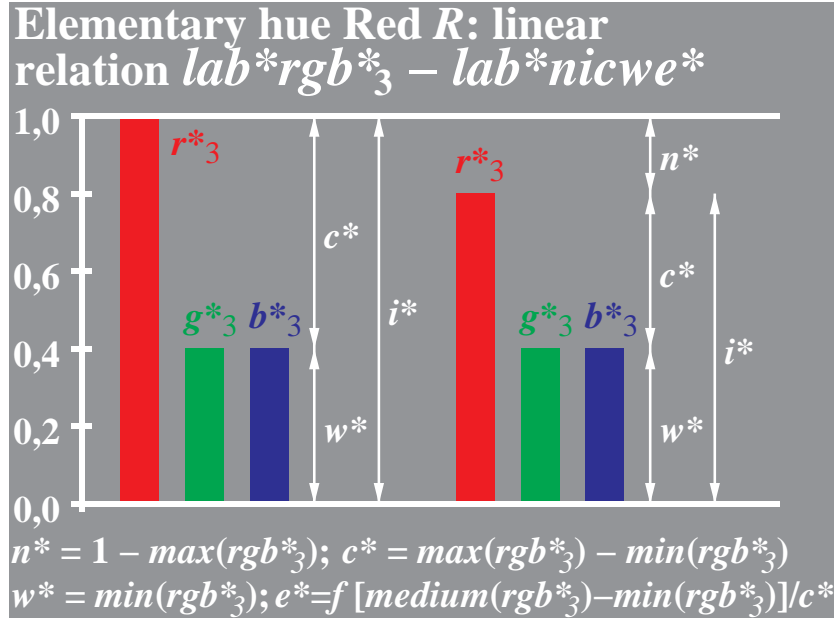


ZG430-7

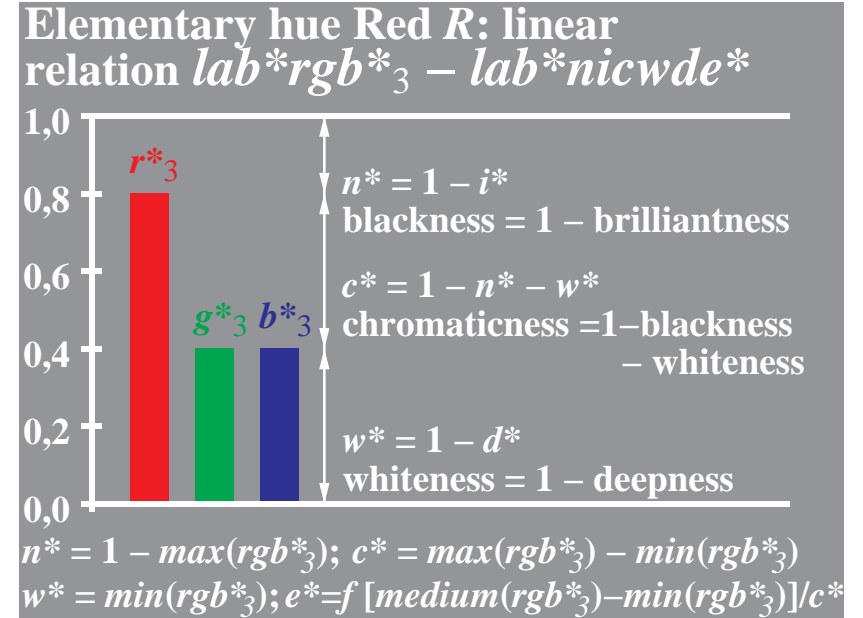


ZE430-8

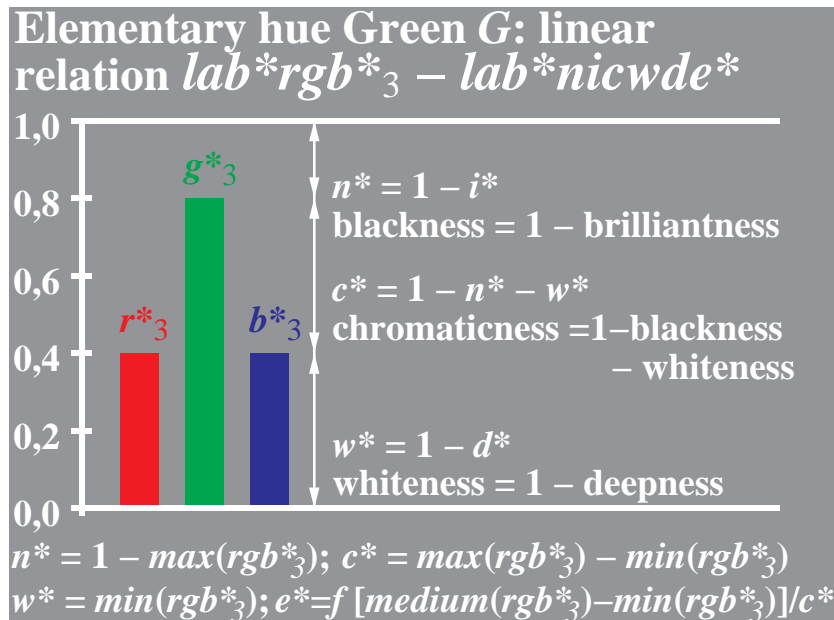
Elementary colour coordinates rgb^* and relation to colour coordinates $nicme^*$



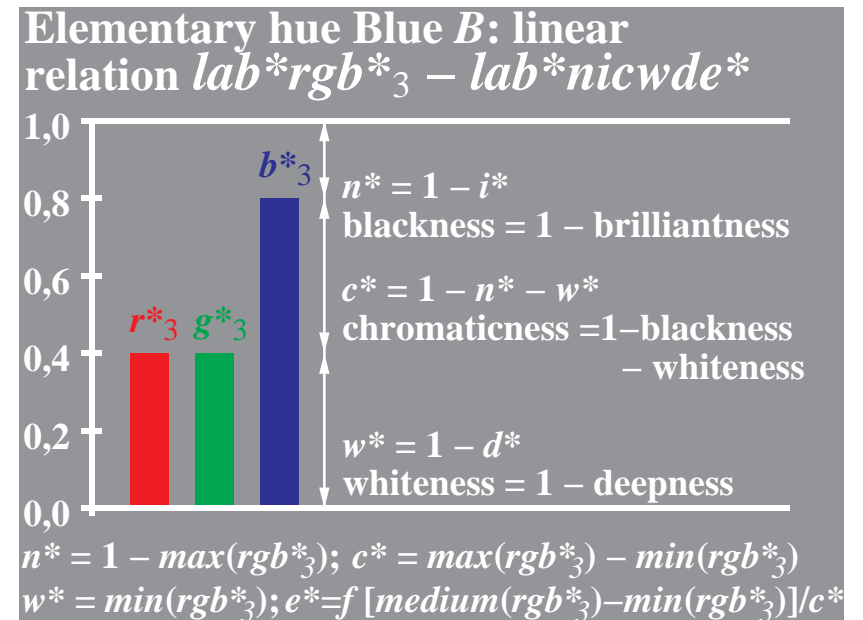
ZE430-1



ZE430-2



ZE430-3

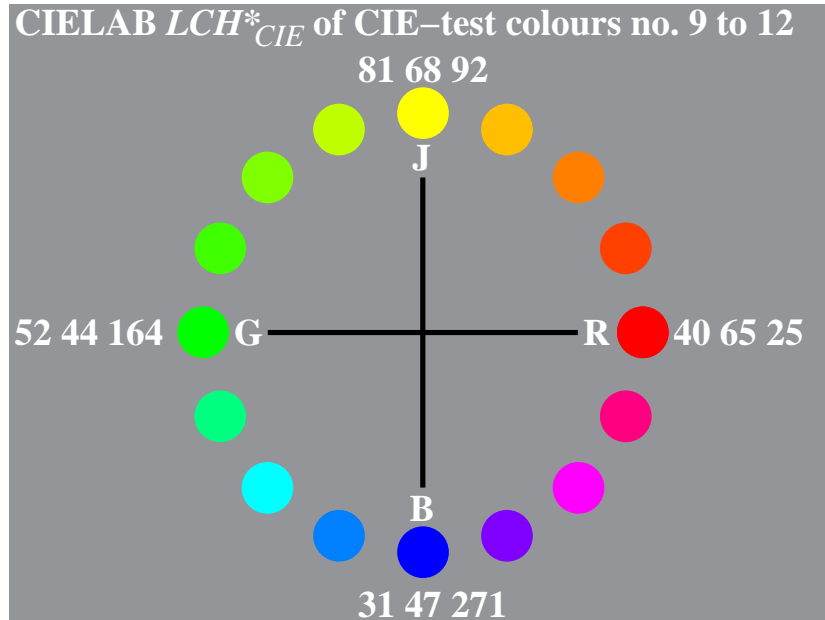


ZE430-4

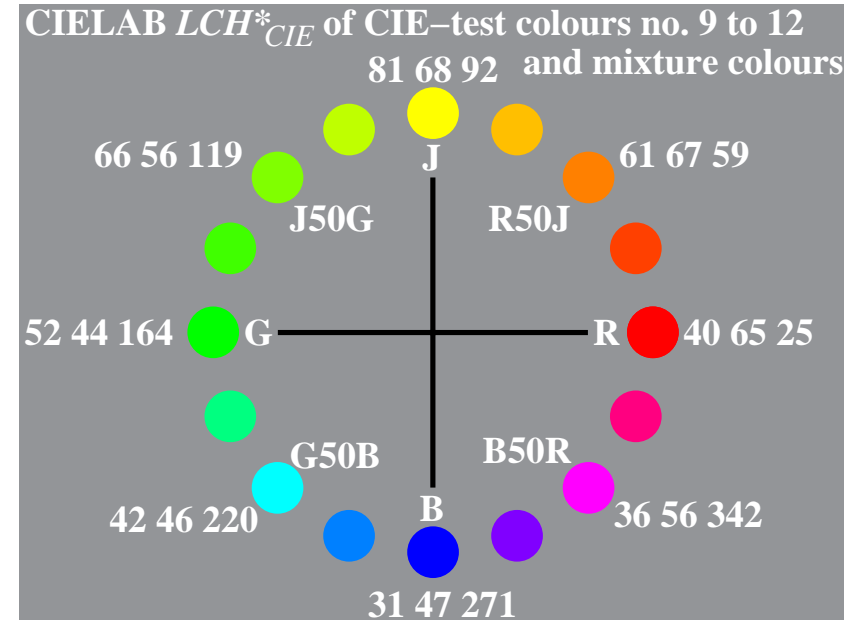
Definition of more user friendly colour data nce^* and rgb^* and relation to LCH^* (CIELAB)

Application of colour in daily life or in Colour Information Technology (IT)	
<p>Design, architecture, art, industrial products Measured for CIE standard illuminant D65</p>	<p>Colour Information Technology Measured for CIE illuminants D65 and D50</p>
<p>colour order system; name and coordinates: <i>RAL Design System (CIELAB)</i> $L^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$, lightness, chroma, hue angle <i>Munsell Colour System</i> <i>VCH</i>, lightness (Value), Chroma, Hue text <i>Natural Colour System (NCS)</i> ncu^*: relative blackness, relative chroma relative elementary hue text</p>	<p>Device system name and coordinates: Printer system (illuminants D50 or D65): cmY, content of "cyan", "magenta", "yellow" Display system (standard illuminant D65): $rgb/sRGB$, content of "red", "green", "blue" <i>No user friendly colour coordinates</i> <i>Nearly no connection to colour order systems</i></p>
<p><i>Aim: define user friendly connection</i></p> <p>New: Interpretation of the rgb colour data in the range 0 to 1 as elementary colour data rgb^*_3</p> <p><i>Linear</i> relations between <i>relative</i> and <i>absolute</i> coordinates lab^* – LAB^*</p> <p>$rgb^*_3 – L^*a^*b^*C^*_{ab}h_{ab}$ (CIELAB) $rgb – cmY, rgb^*_3 – cmY^*_3$ ("1-minus"-relation) $rgb^*_3 – nce^*, rgb^*_3 – ncu^*$</p> <p><i>relative</i> coordinates lab^*: elementary redness r^*_3, greenness g^*_3, blueness b^*_3, blackness n^* chroma c^*, elementary hue e^*, elementary hue text u^*</p>	

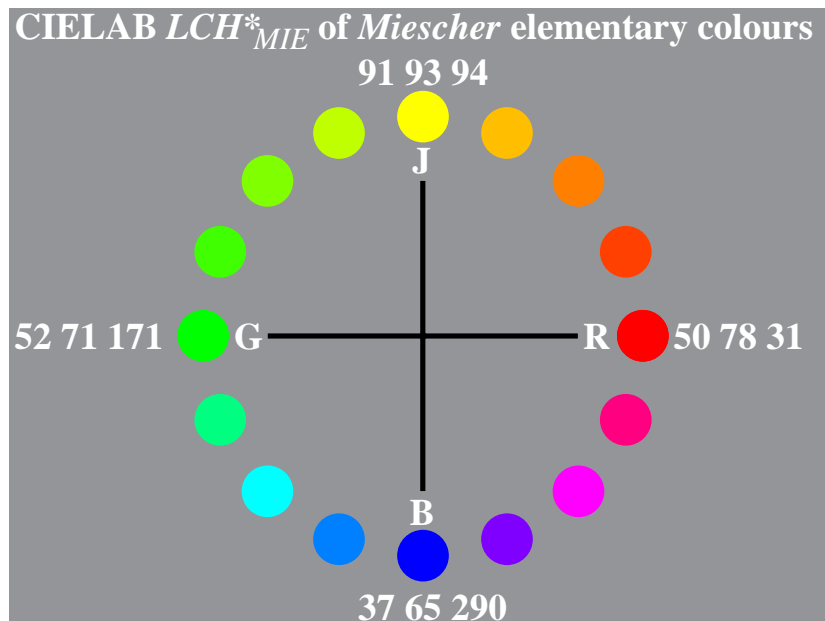
*LCH** device colour data of CIE-test colours no. 9 to 12 and Miescher elementary colours *RJGB*



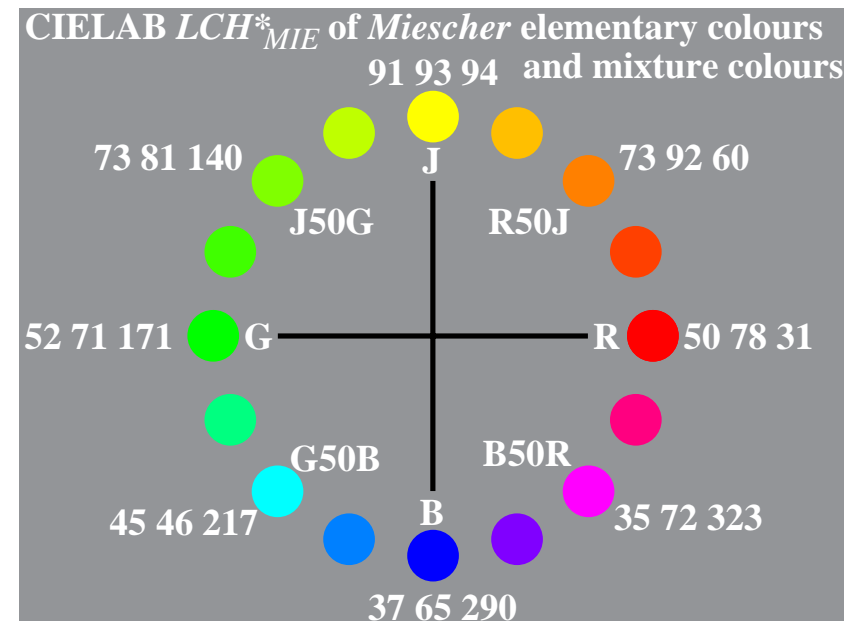
ZE431-1



ZE431-2



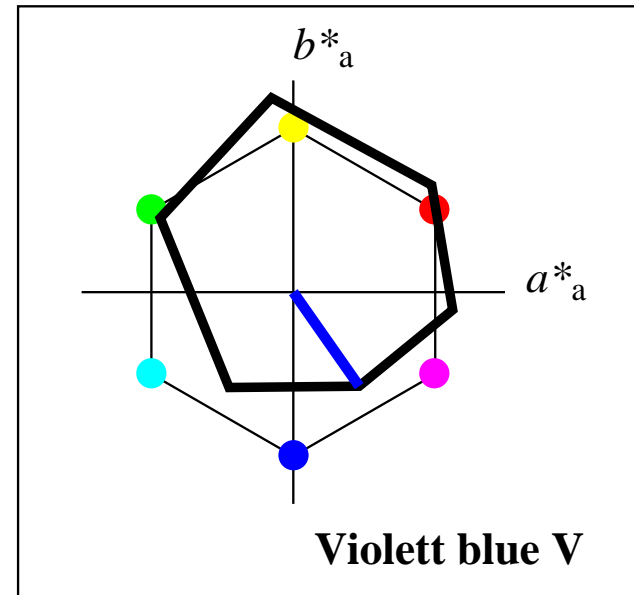
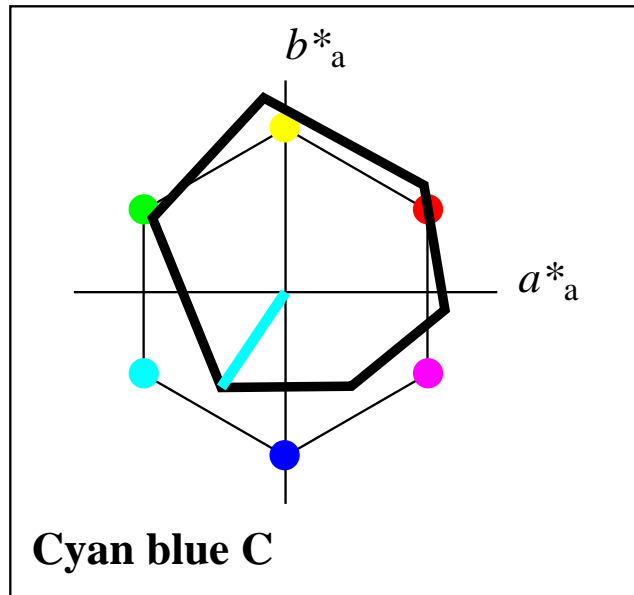
ZE431-3



ZE431-4

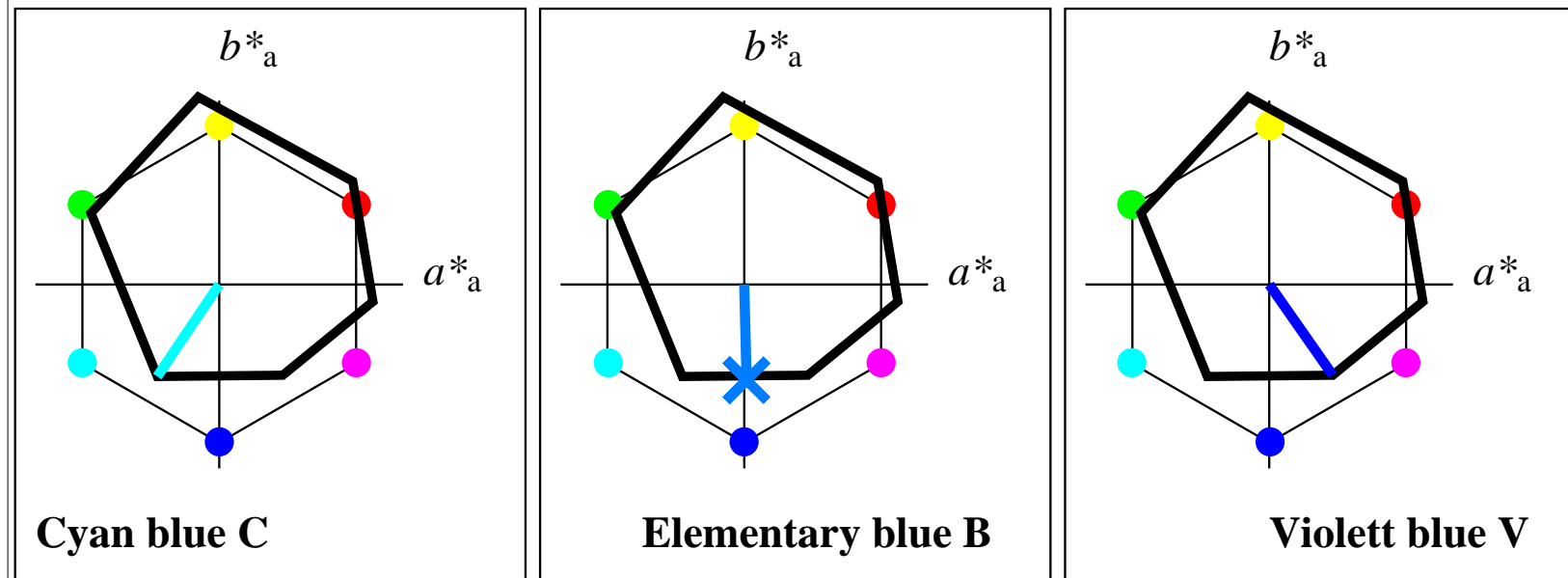
Device colour data of standard offset colour system ORS18

	ORS18: adapted (a) CIELAB data					ORS18: relative device colour data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$	$rgb \rightarrow olv^*_3$			cmy^*_3		
O_{Ma}	47.94	65.39	50.52	82.63	38	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Y_{Ma}	90.37	-10.26	91.75	92.32	96	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
L_{Ma}	50.9	-62.83	34.96	71.91	151	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
C_{Ma}	58.62	-30.34	-45.01	54.3	236	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
V_{Ma}	25.72	31.1	-44.4	54.22	305	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
M_{Ma}	48.13	75.28	-8.36	75.74	354	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
N_{Ma}	18.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
W_{Ma}	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



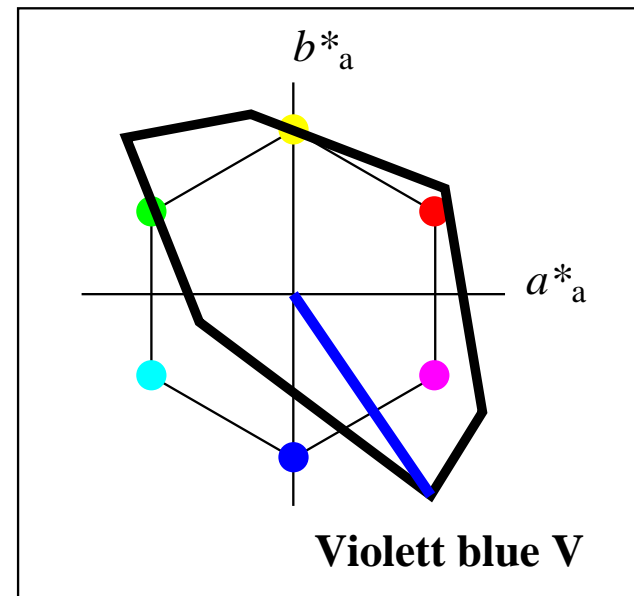
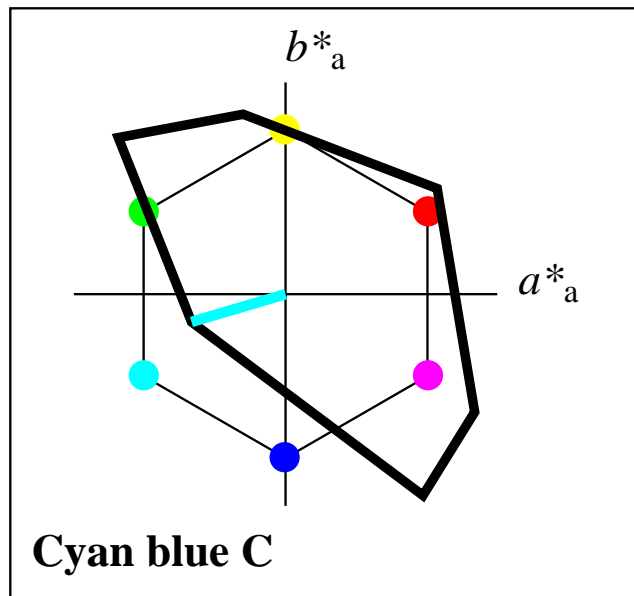
Elementary colour data for standard offset colour system ORS18

ORS18: adapted (a) CIELAB data						ORS18: relative device colour data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*_3$			olv^*_3 (device data)		
R	48.0	68.58	31.54	75.48	25	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.32
R50J	62.87	38.77	65.02	75.71	59	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.35	0.0
J	86.19	-2.8	87.69	87.73	92	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0
J50G	71.17	-35.83	64.13	73.46	119	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.51	1.0	0.0
G	52.8	-54.82	15.26	56.92	164	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.25
G50B	57.25	-36.1	-30.82	47.48	220	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.82
B	41.78	1.1	-44.7	44.72	271	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.49	1.0
B50R	40.78	60.78	-20.18	64.05	342	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.67	0.0	1.0



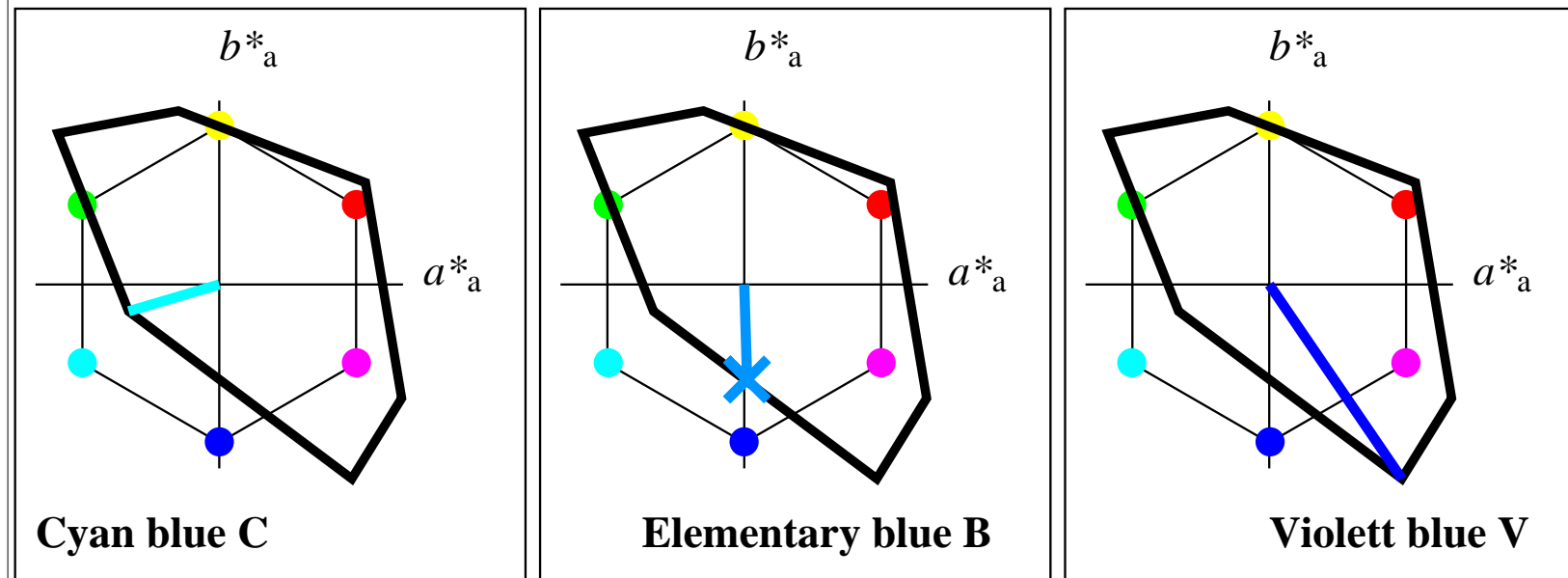
Device colour data of standard television colour system TLS18

	TSL18: adapted (a) CIELAB data					TSL18: relative device colour data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$	$rgb \rightarrow olv^*_3$			cmy^*_3		
O_{Ma}	52.76	71.63	49.88	87.29	35	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Y_{Ma}	92.74	-20.02	84.97	87.3	103	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
L_{Ma}	84.0	-78.98	73.94	108.2	137	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
C_{Ma}	87.14	-44.41	-13.11	46.32	196	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
V_{Ma}	35.47	64.92	-95.06	115.12	304	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
M_{Ma}	59.01	89.33	-55.67	105.26	328	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
N_{Ma}	18.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
W_{Ma}	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

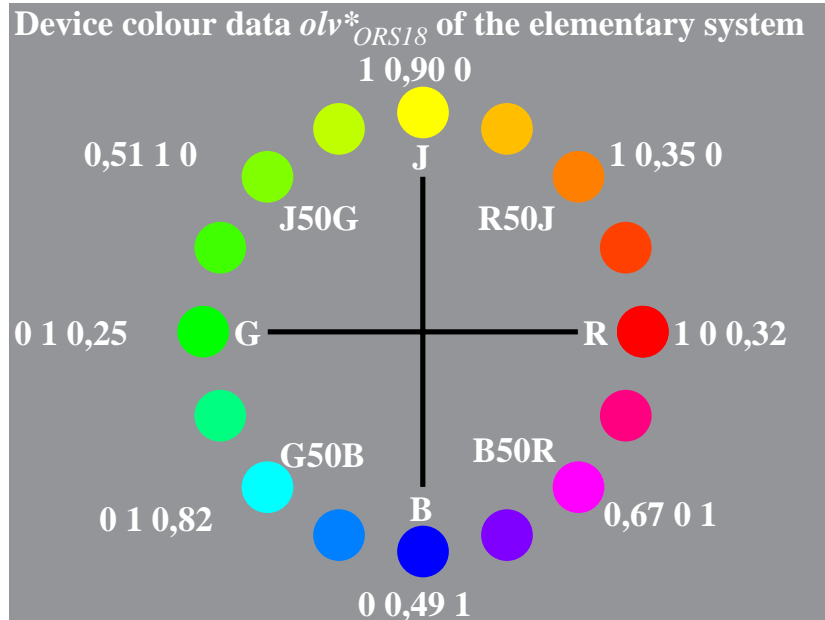


Elementary colour data for standard television colour system TLS18

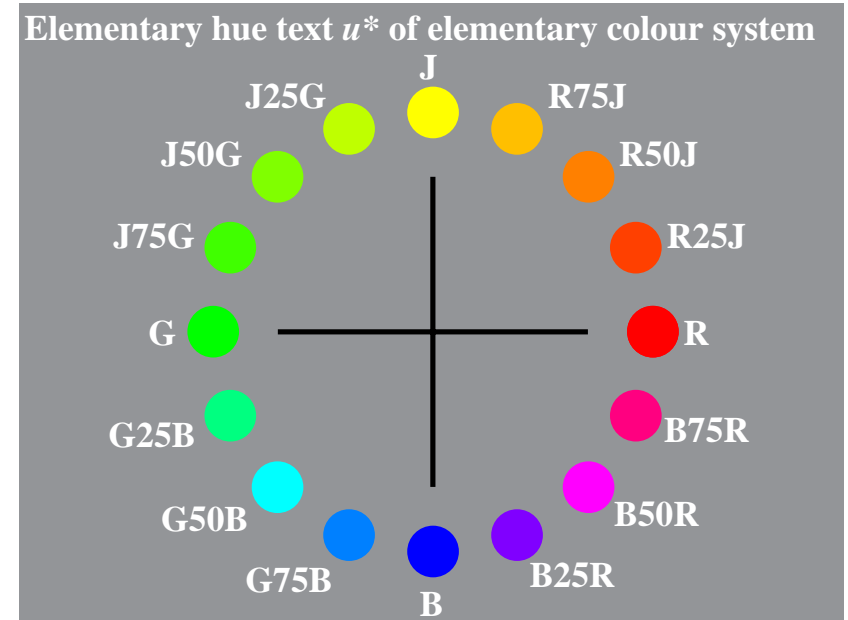
TSL18: adapted (a) CIELAB data						TSL18: relative device colour data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$	$rgb \rightarrow rgb^*_3$			olv^*_3 (device data)		
R	53.62	74.08	35.3	82.06	25	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.14
R50J	68.43	35.7	63.63	72.97	61	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.39	0.0
J	85.39	-3.16	78.52	78.58	92	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.82	0.0
J50G	89.35	-42.92	80.69	91.4	118	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.61	1.0	0.0
G	86.01	-56.86	18.23	59.72	162	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.64
G50B	80.29	-29.91	-23.97	38.35	219	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.87	1.0
B	65.47	1.44	-47.48	47.51	272	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.58	1.0
B50R	57.25	84.34	-25.9	88.23	343	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.72



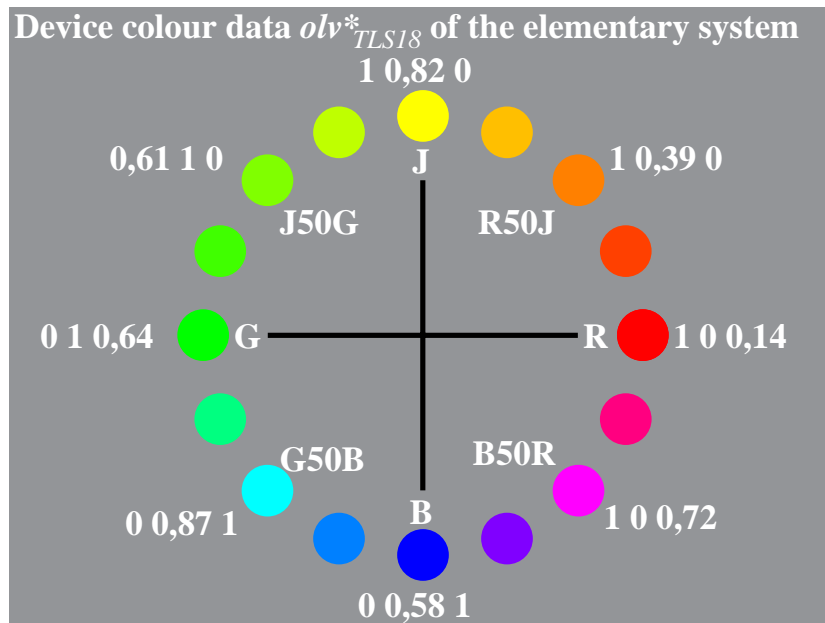
Device colour data LCH* of standard offset colour system ORS18 to produce elementary colours



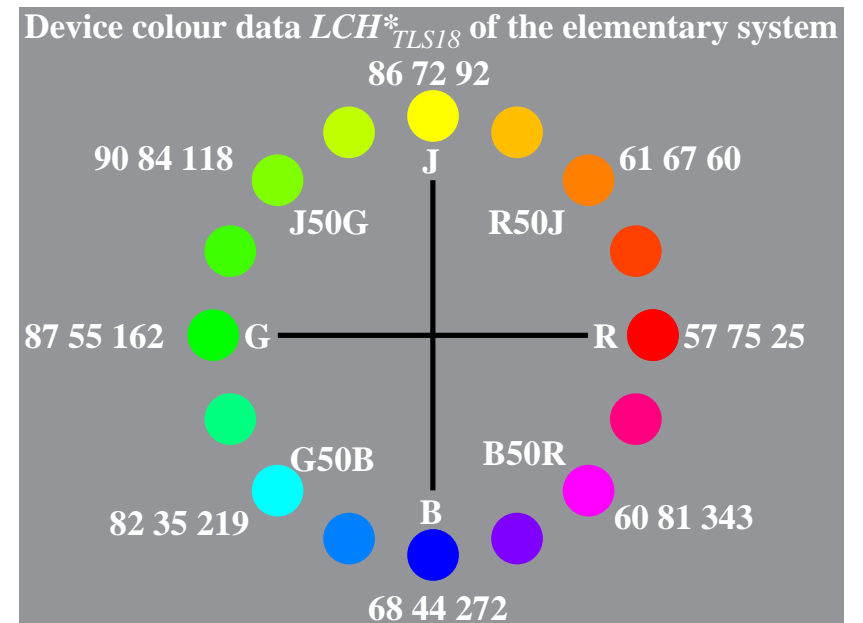
ZE431-5



ZE430-6

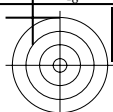


ZE431-7

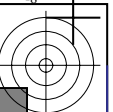


ZE431-8

Input data $rgb = (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$ intended for elementary colour output

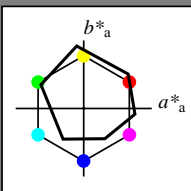


www.ps.bam.de/XE63/10L/L63E00NP.PS/.PDF; start output
 N: No Output Linearization (OL) data in File (F), Startup (S) or Device (D)



Input: Colorimetric Offset Reflective System ORS18a
with rgb data of the four elementary hues

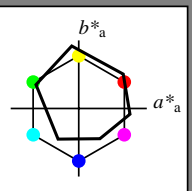
1 0 0 = Red *R*
1 1 0 = Yellow *J*
0 1 0 = Green *G*
0 0 1 = Blue *B*



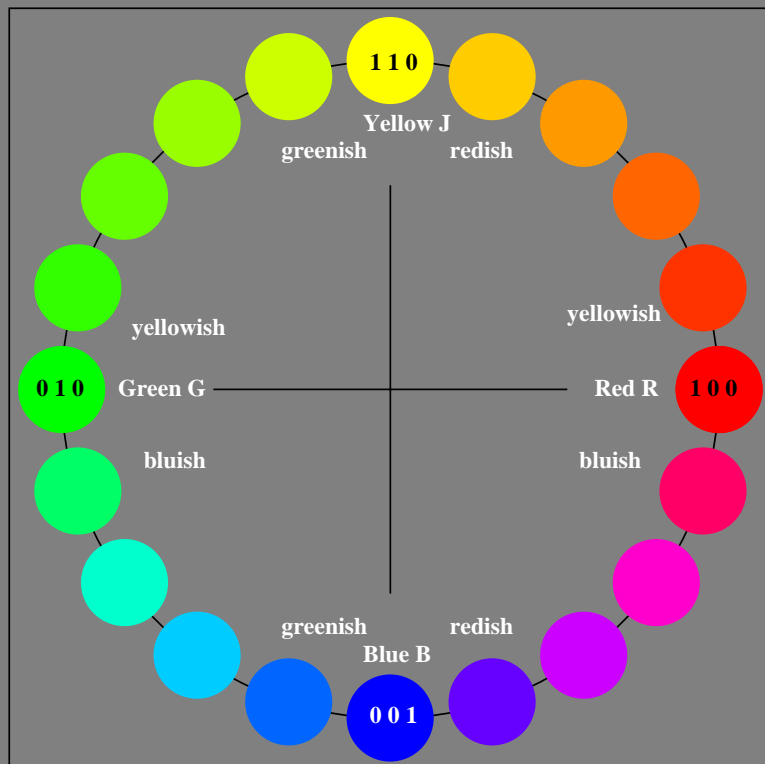
ORS18a; adapted (a) CIELAB data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$
O_{Ma}	47.94	65.39	50.52	82.63	38
Y_{Ma}	90.37	-10.26	91.75	92.32	96
L_{Ma}	50.9	-62.83	34.96	71.91	151
C_{Ma}	58.62	-30.34	-45.01	54.3	236
V_{Ma}	25.72	31.1	-44.4	54.22	305
M_{Ma}	48.13	75.28	-8.36	75.74	354
N_{Ma}	18.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
W_{Ma}	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
R_{CIE}	39.92	58.66	26.98	64.57	25
J_{CIE}	81.26	-2.16	67.76	67.79	92
G_{CIE}	52.23	-42.25	11.76	43.87	164
B_{CIE}	30.57	1.15	-46.84	46.86	271

Output: Colorimetric Offset Reflective System ORS18a
with hue number
 $n = 00$ to 19

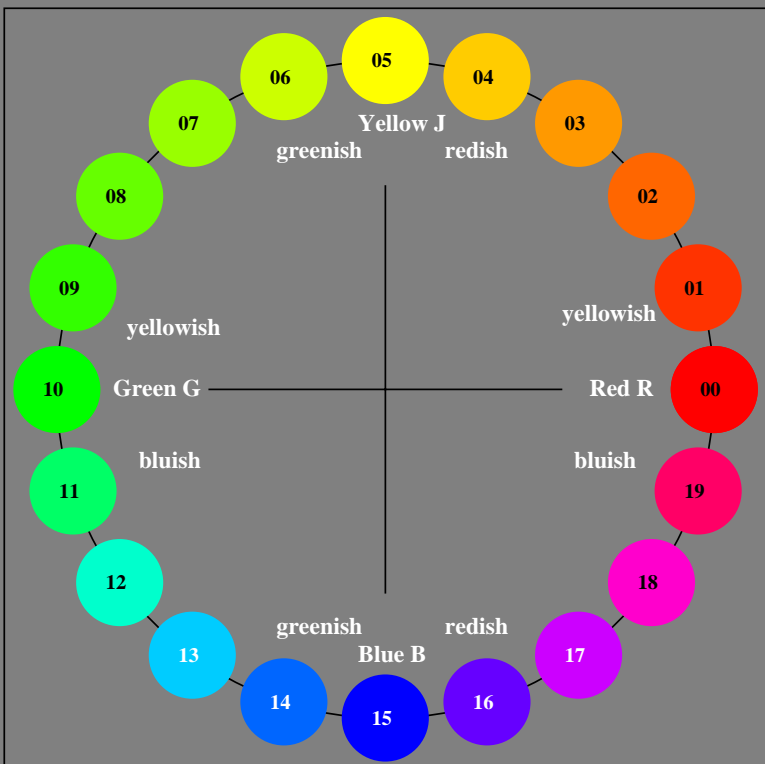
00 = Red *R*
05 = Yellow *J*
10 = Green *G*
15 = Blue *B*



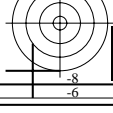
ORS18a; adapted (a) CIELAB data					
	$L^*=L^*_a$	a^*_a	b^*_a	$C^*_{ab,a}$	$h^*_{ab,a}$
O_{Ma}	47.94	65.39	50.52	82.63	38
Y_{Ma}	90.37	-10.26	91.75	92.32	96
L_{Ma}	50.9	-62.83	34.96	71.91	151
C_{Ma}	58.62	-30.34	-45.01	54.3	236
V_{Ma}	25.72	31.1	-44.4	54.22	305
M_{Ma}	48.13	75.28	-8.36	75.74	354
N_{Ma}	18.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
W_{Ma}	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
R_{CIE}	39.92	58.66	26.98	64.57	25
J_{CIE}	81.26	-2.16	67.76	67.79	92
G_{CIE}	52.23	-42.25	11.76	43.87	164
B_{CIE}	30.57	1.15	-46.84	46.86	271



XE630-7N, 20 step hue circle with elementary colours *R, J, G, B* (left)

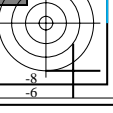


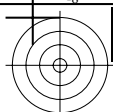
20 step hue circle with elementary colours *R, J, G, B* (right)



BAM-test chart XE63; Relative colour reproduction, ORS18
 Elementary hue agreement and discrimination, Page 1/2

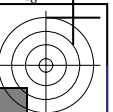
input: $rgb (-> olv^*)$ *setrgbcolor*
 output: no change compared to input



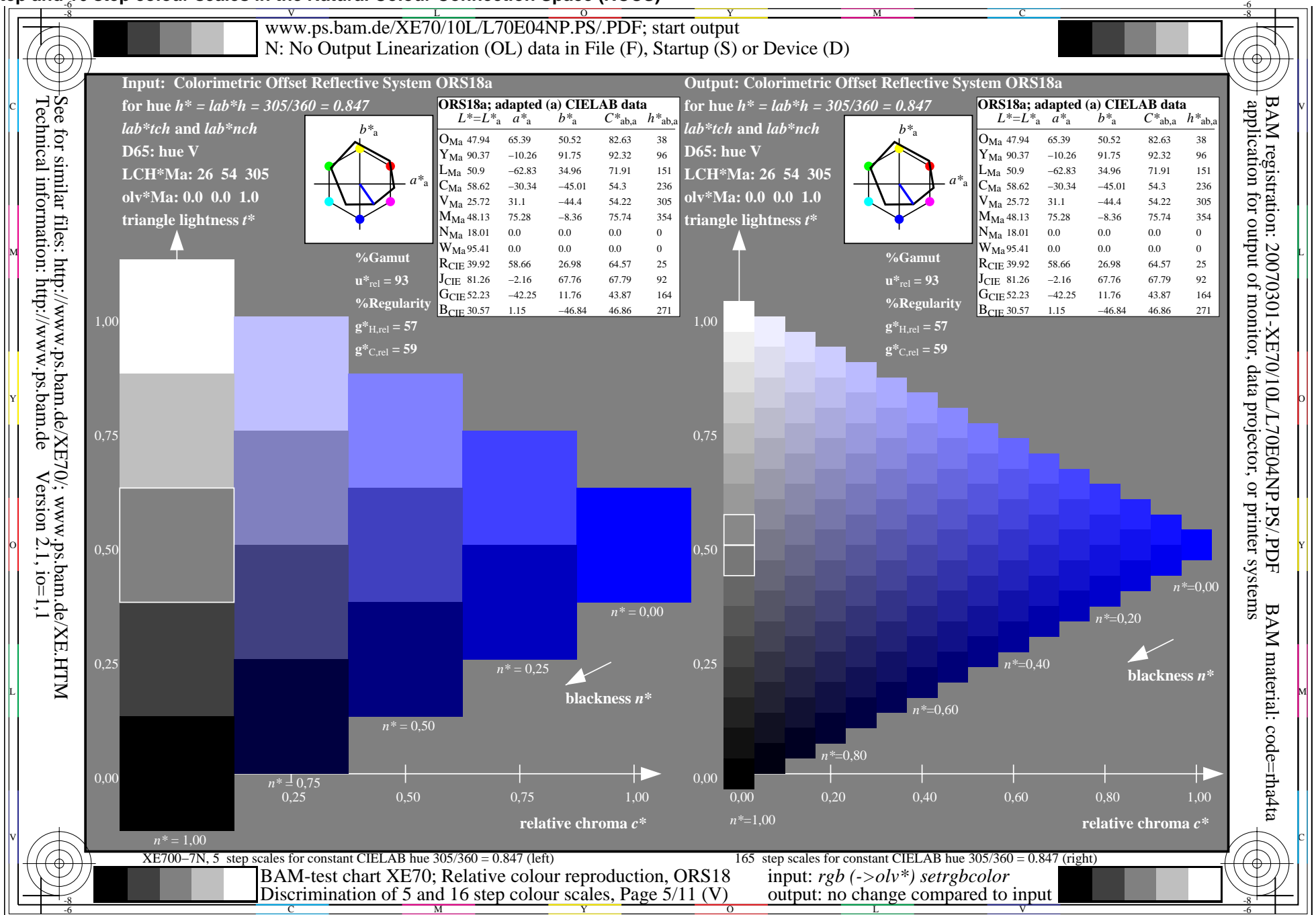


BAM registration: 20070301-XE63/10L/L63E00NP.PS/.PDF
 application for output of monitor, data projector, or printer systems

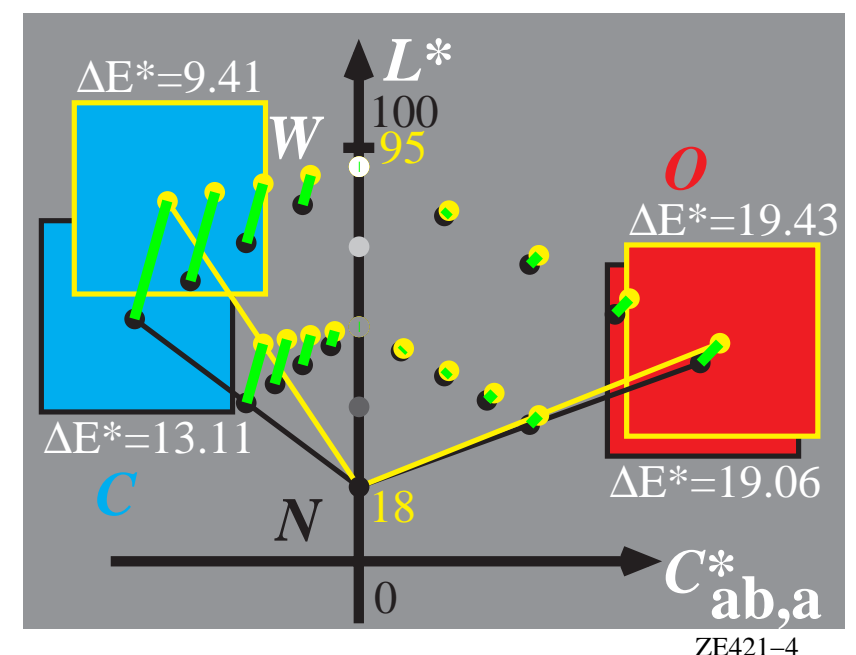
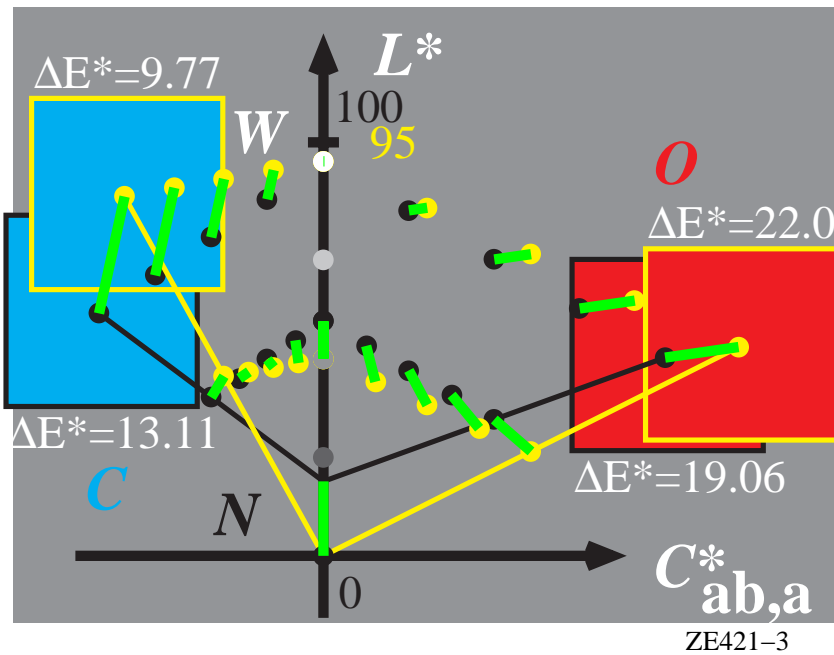
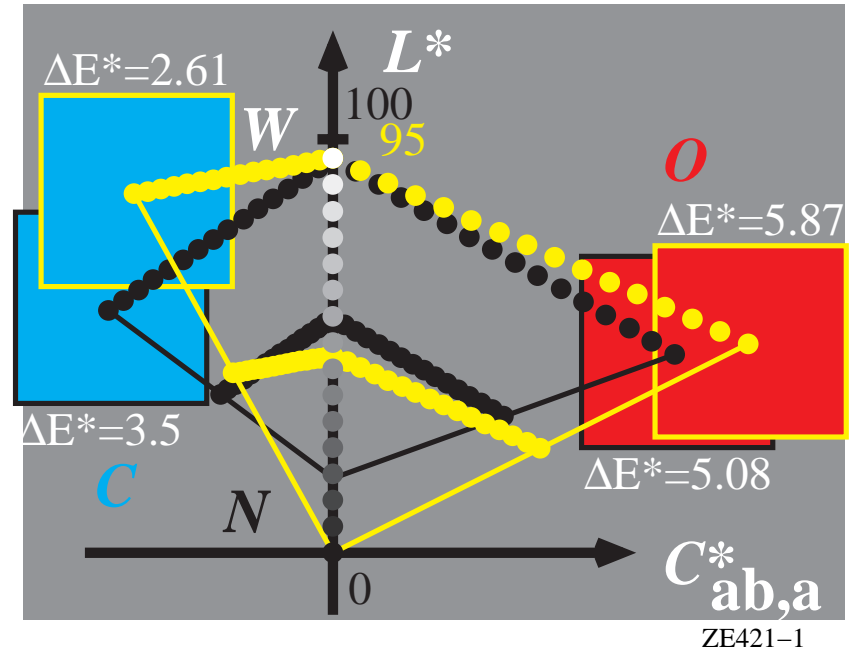
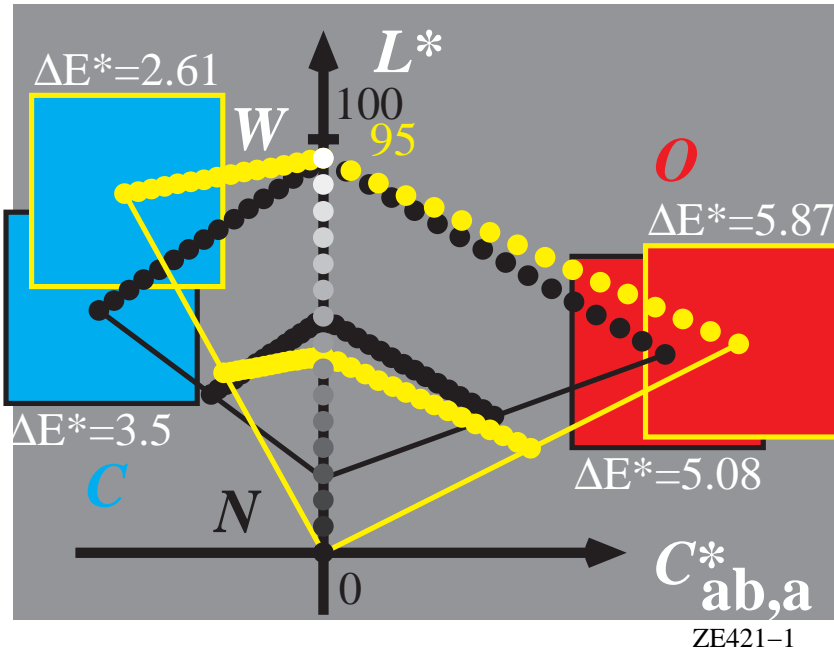
BAM material: code=rha4a



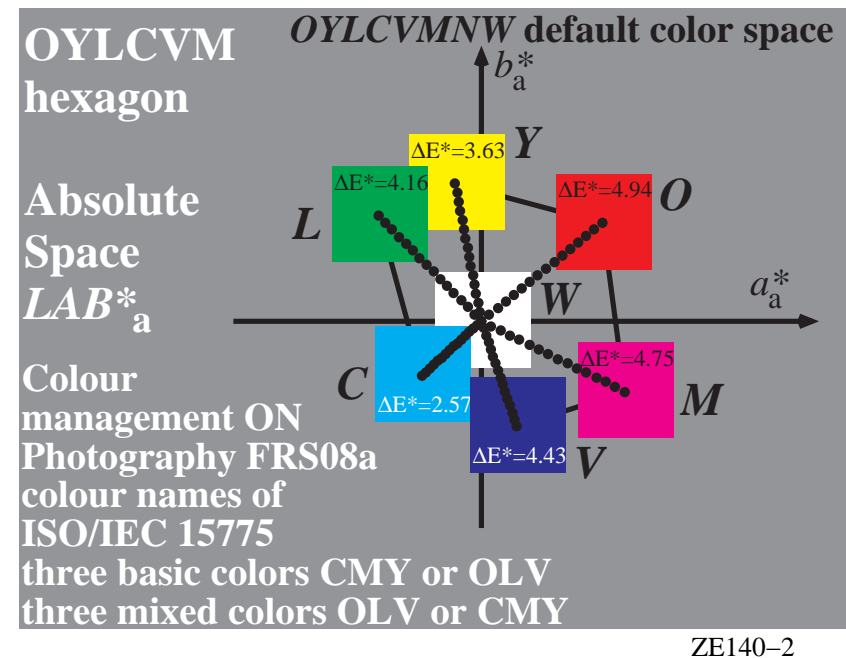
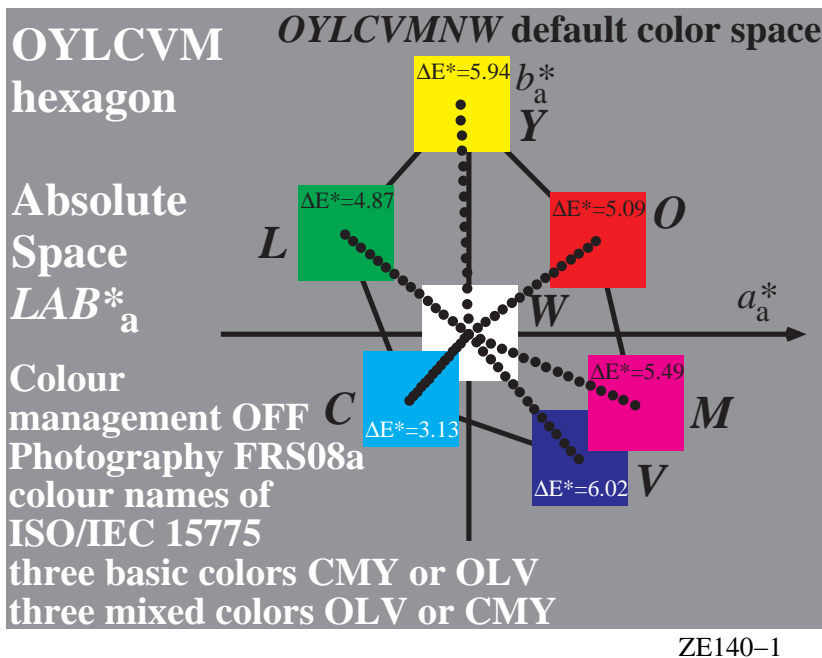
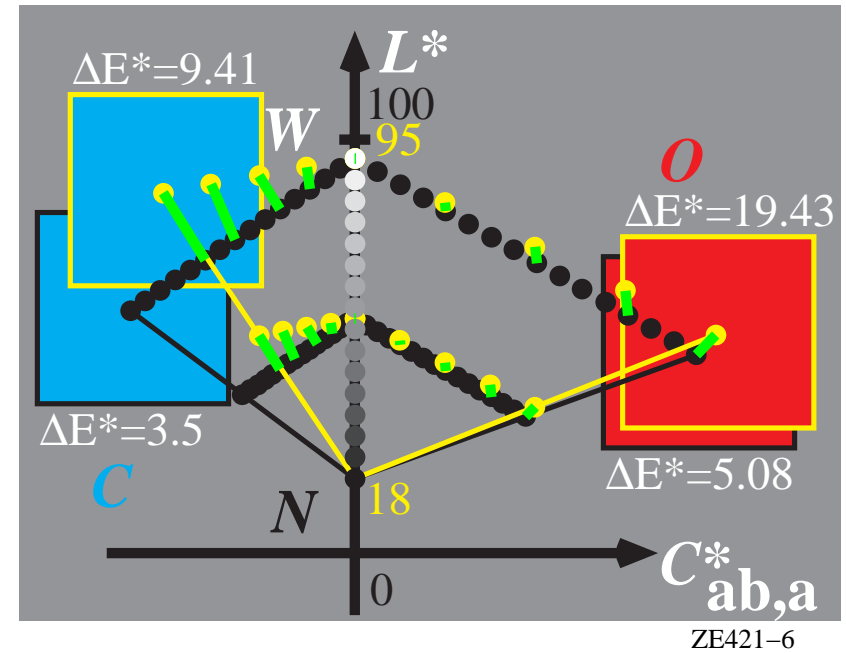
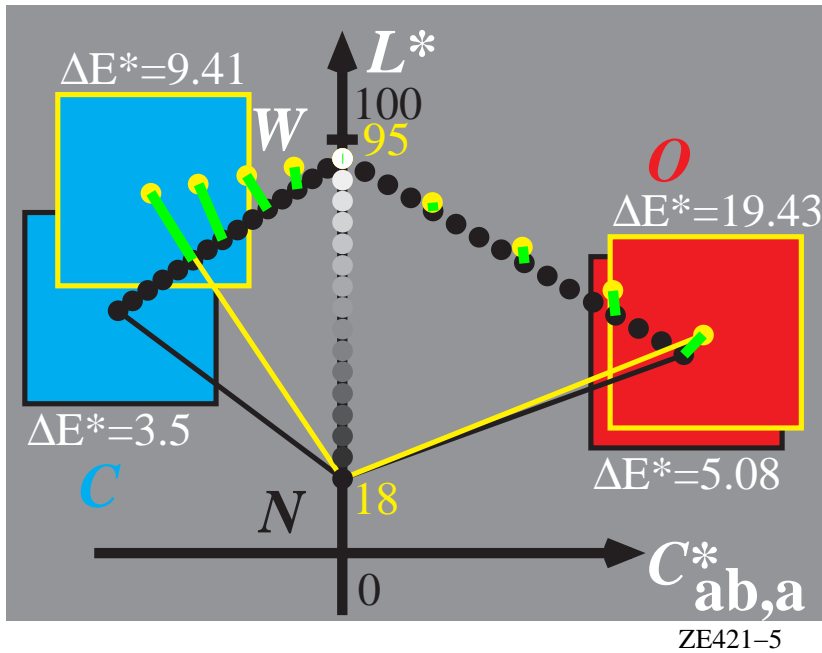
5 step and 16 step colour scales in the Natural Colour Connection Space (NCCS)



Hue planes of three standard devices ORS18, TLS00 and TSL28 (top) and affin colour management



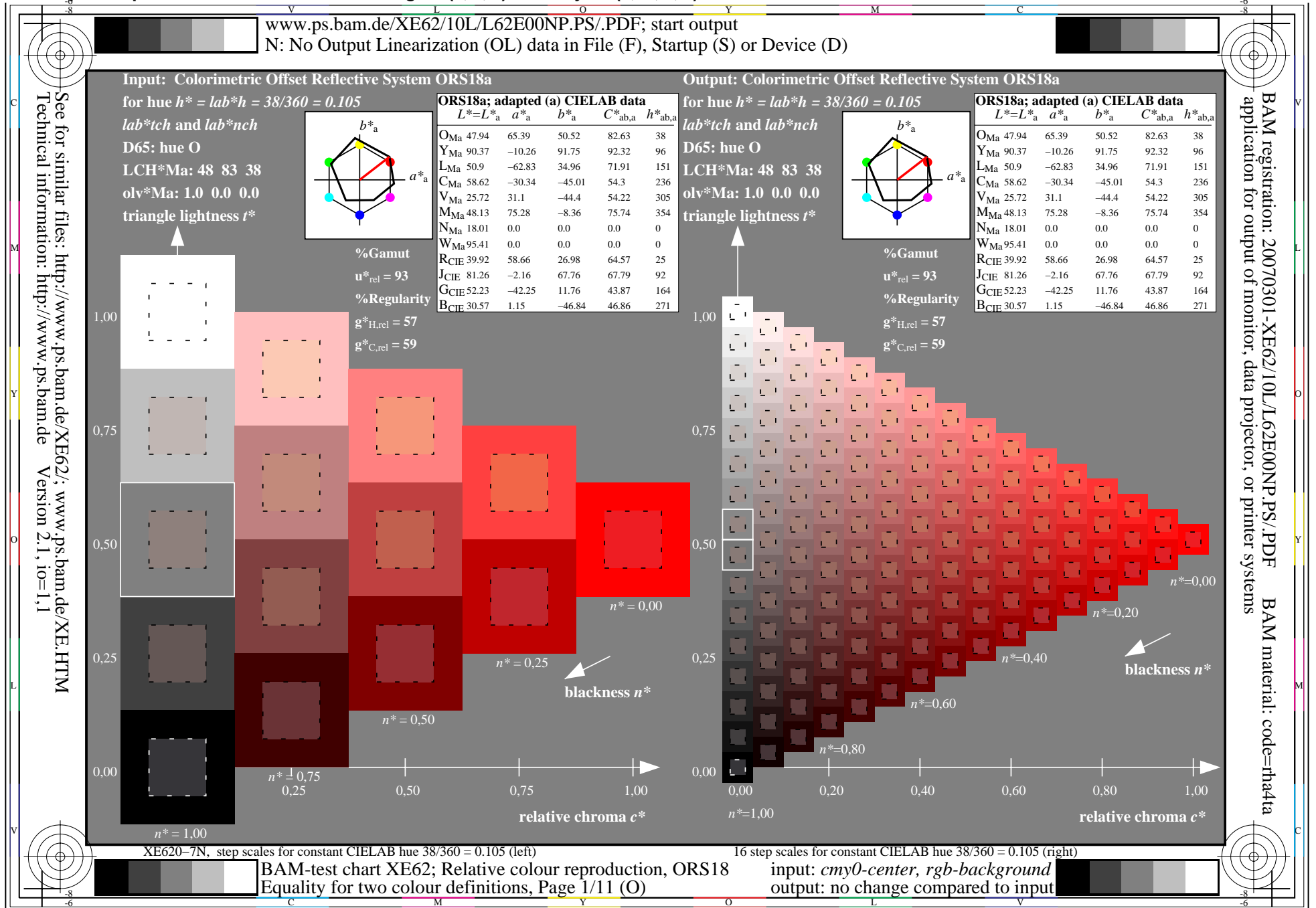
ICC-colour management according to ISO 15706-1 which clips colours and reduces the output gamut



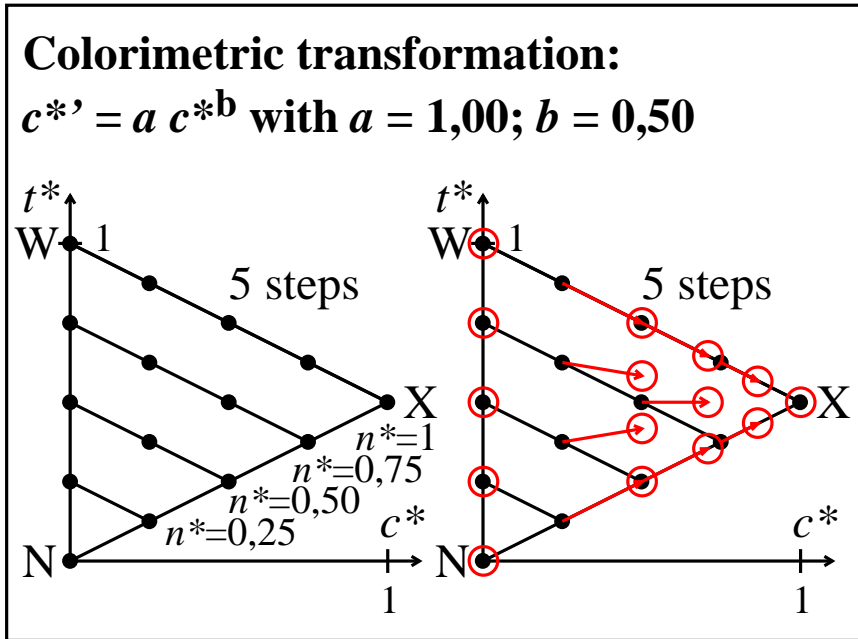
Colour Workflow

- **equally spaced output in CIELAB for *rgb* and equivalent *cmyn* input.**
- **equal output in CIELAB for equivalent *rgb* and *cmyn* input (“1-minus-relation between *rgb* and *cmy0*”).**
- **more chromatic and less chromatic output**
- **workflow for printer output with PS and other printers**
- **high material efficiency by output linearisation**
- **high material efficiency by appropriate colour separation**

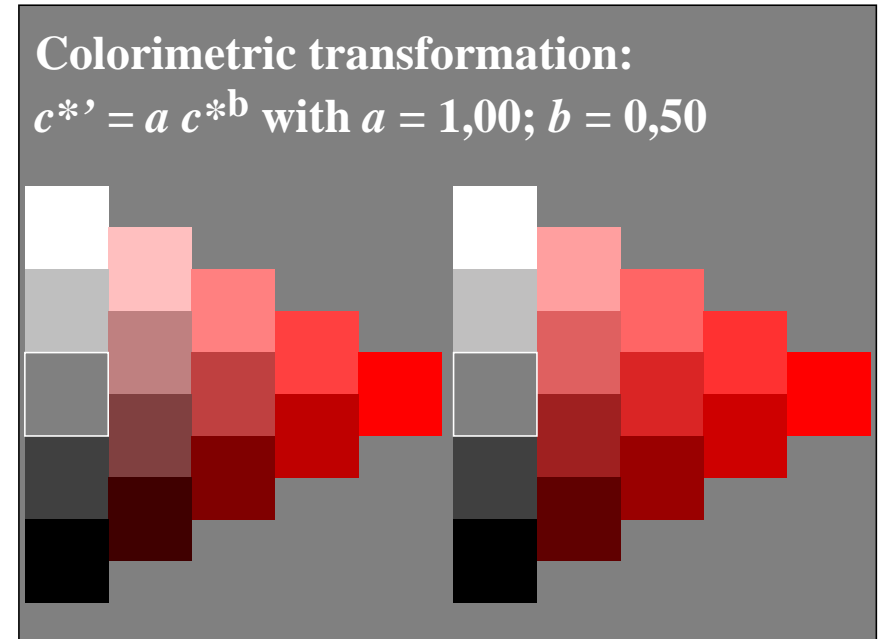
Intended equal output of device hue red with data $rgb = (1, 0, 0)$ and $cmY0 = (0, 1, 1, 0)$



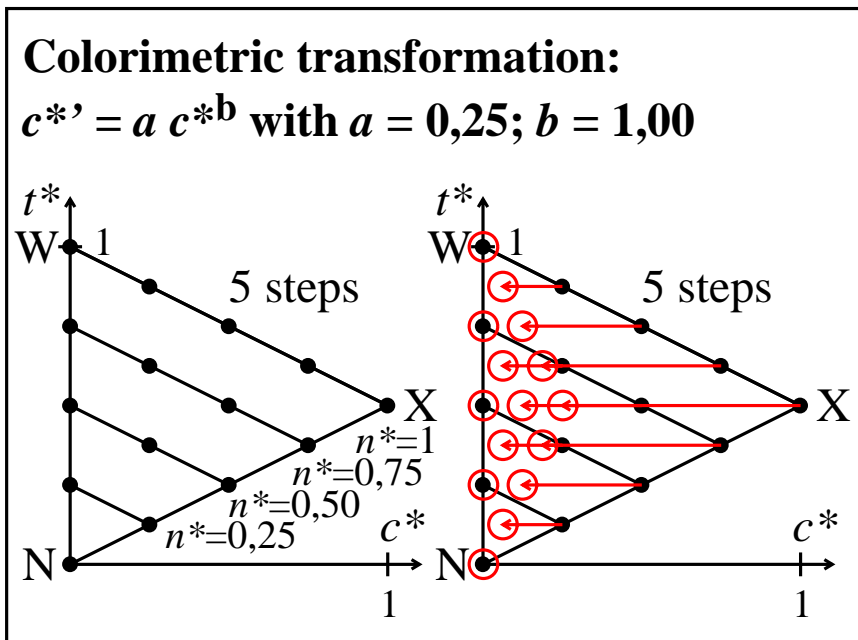
Example for an equally spaced and a more chromatic (top) and less chromatic (bottom) output



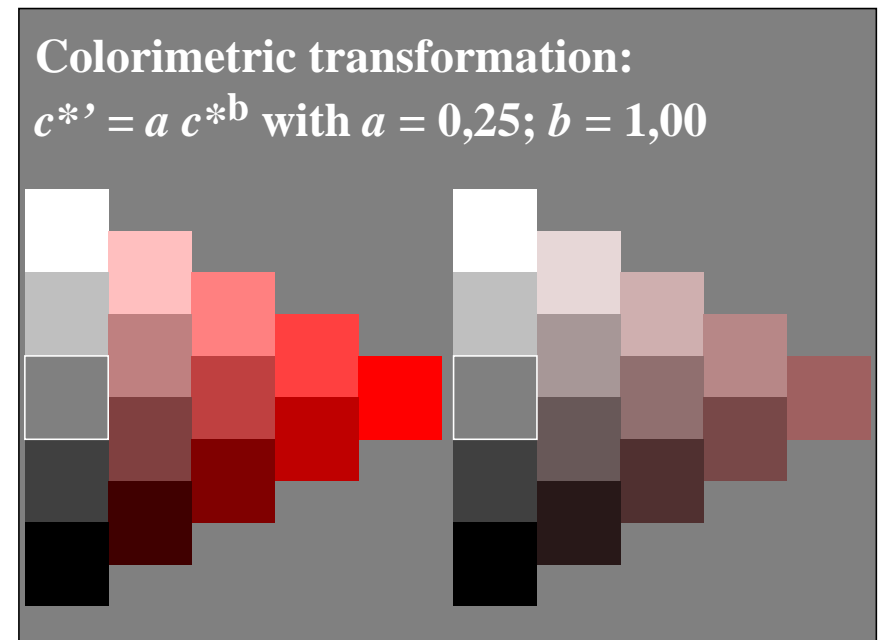
ZE320-5



ZE320-6

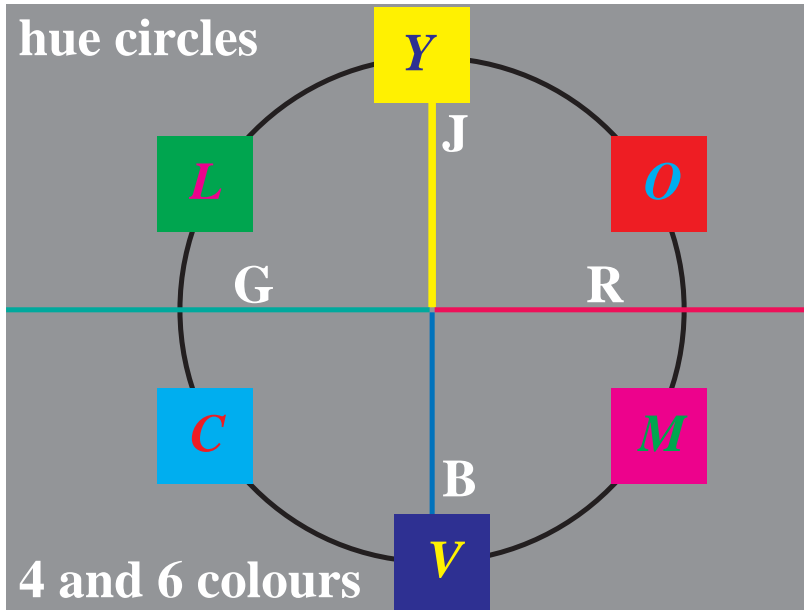


ZE321-5

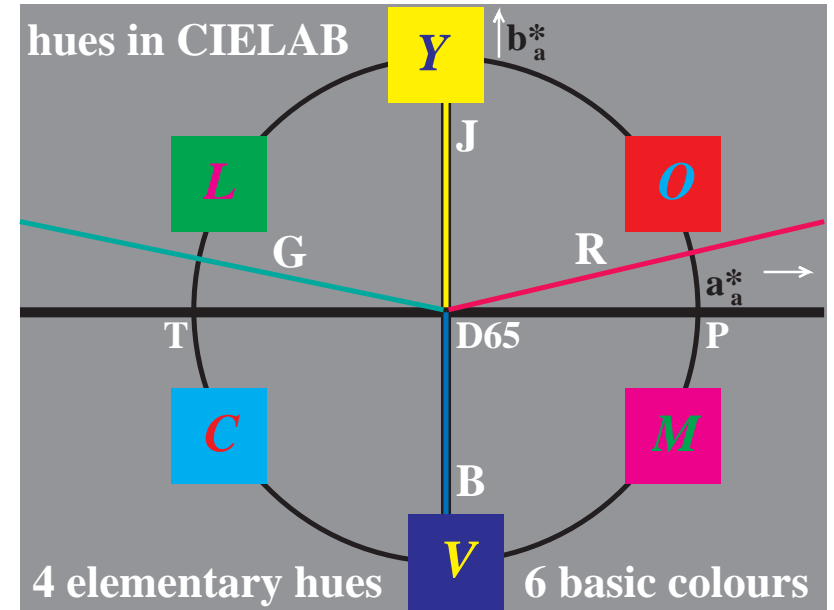


ZE321-6

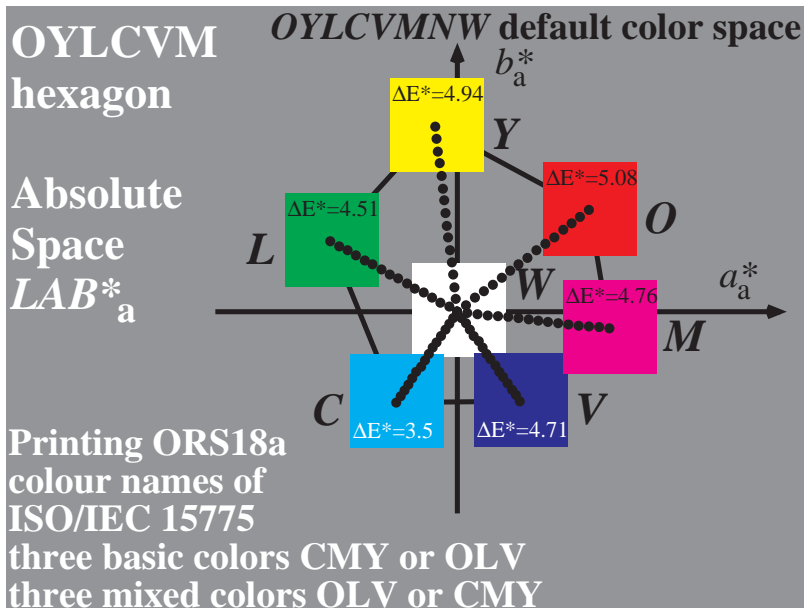
Symmetric hue circle and elementary and device colour in CIELAB colour space



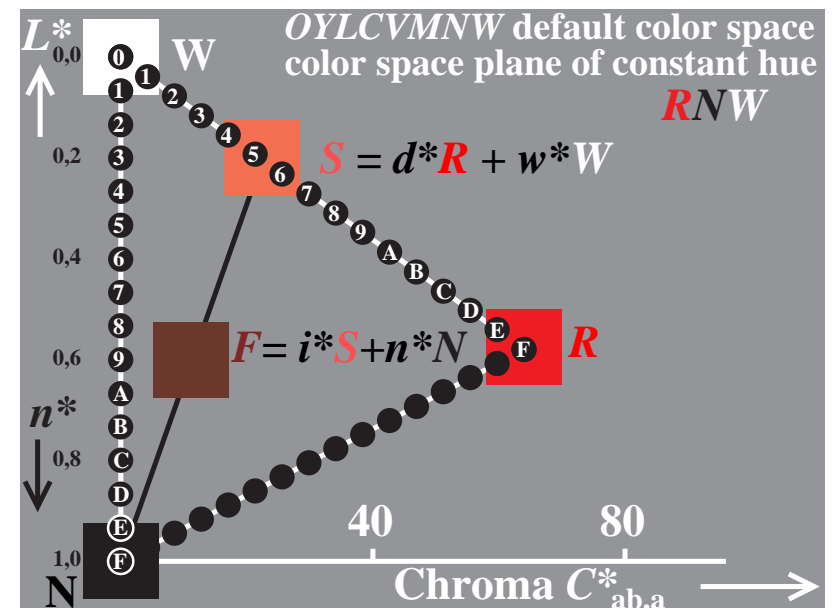
ZE410-3



ZE410-2

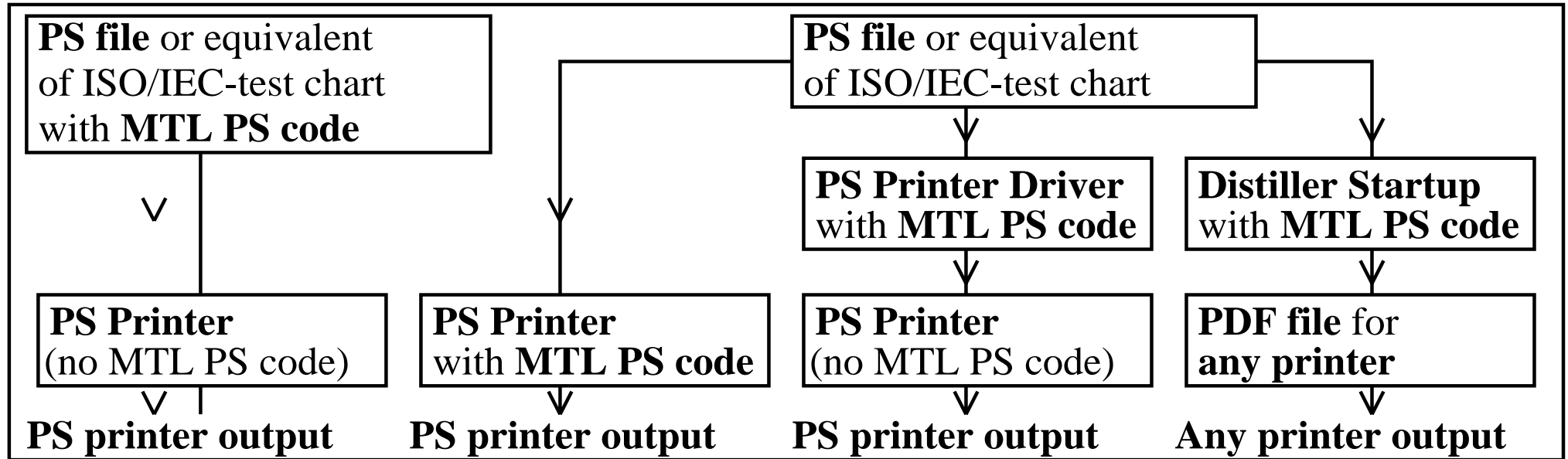


ZE420-1

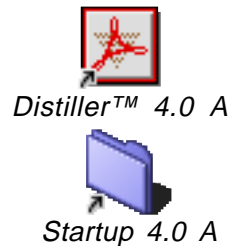


ZE411-6

Colour workflow for printer output and filter to produce new PDF file for output



ZE160-3



Name
Example.ps

Name
Example.ps
MTLEXP05.PS

Name
Example.ps
MTL20000.PS

```

%MTLEXP05.PS
/MTLsetgray {setgray} bind def
/setgray {0.5 exp MTLsetgray} def
    
```

Absolute and relative affin colour reproduction

Two Methods for Colour Comparison

User needs of professionals and others:

Absolute (professionals) und relative colorimetric reproduction

Absolute CIELAB data

h_{ab} hue
 C^*_{ab} chroma
 L^* lightness

Visual comparison
 softcopy – hardcopy

Test of agreement
 with test files

Relative CIELAB data

h_{ab} hue
 c^* relative chroma
 n^* relative blackness

Test of visual
 equal relative spacing
 of either softcopy
 or hardcopy

Test of equal spacing
 with test files

Advantages and disadvantages:

Advantage:

Colorimetric reproduction
 of hue, chroma, lightness

Disadvantage:

Colour spaces of TV and
 Print show differences,
 often important colour
areas are clipped

Advantage:

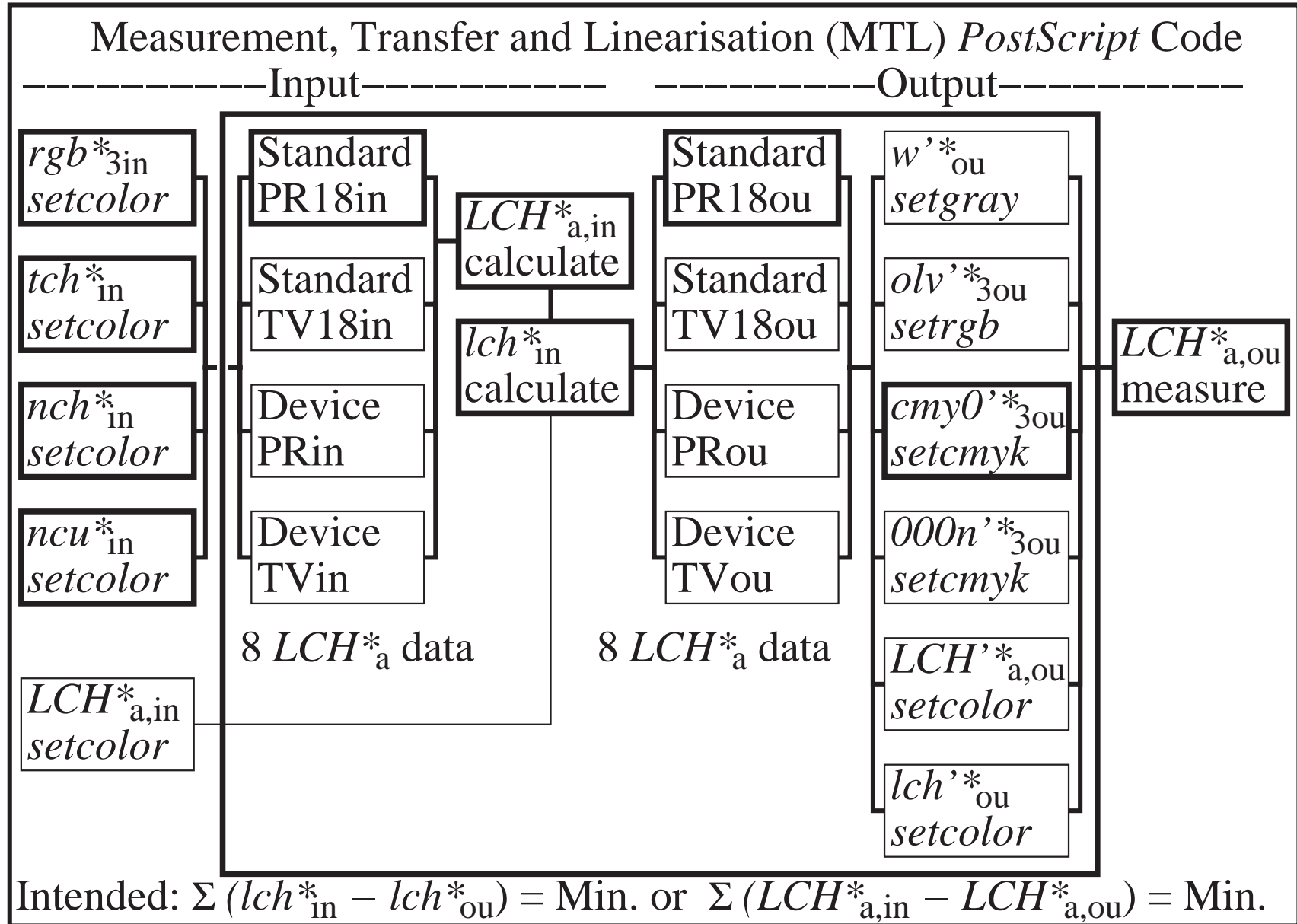
Colorimetric reproduction
 of hue, *relative* chroma
 and *relative* lightness

Colour spaces of TV and
 Print show differences,
 No colour areas
are clipped

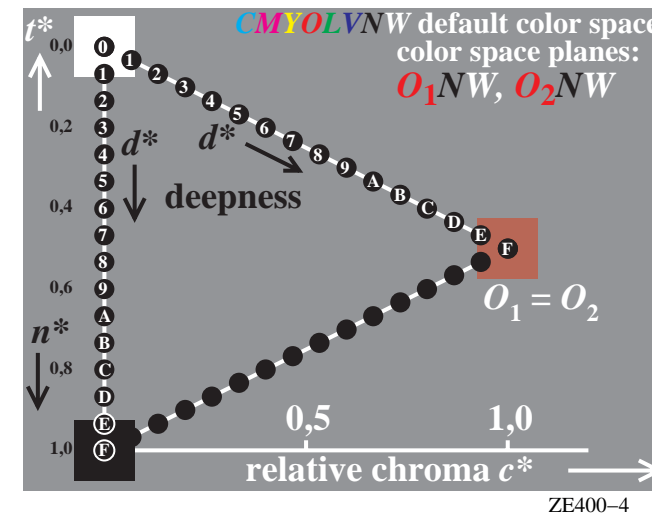
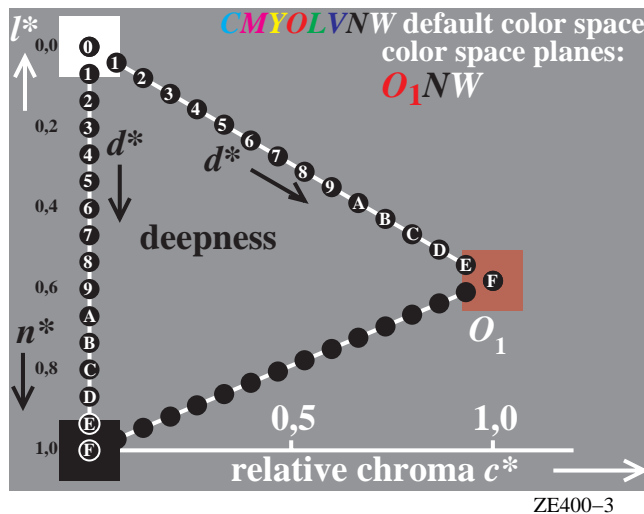
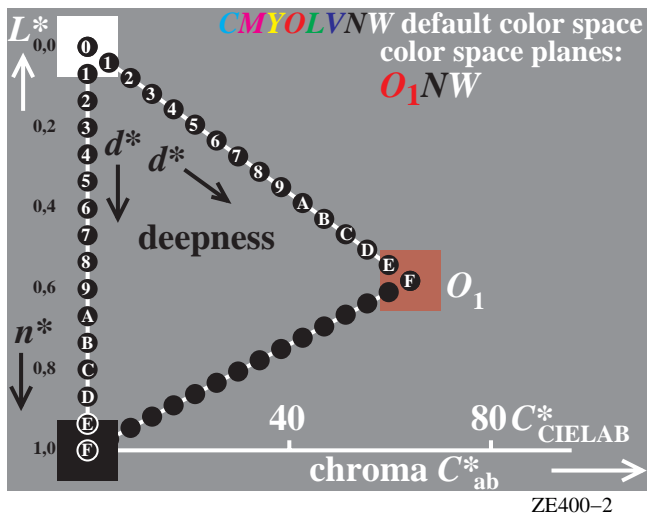
Disadvantage:

Tolerable small changes of
 chroma and lightness

Colour workflow according to ISO/IEC TR 19797 with new colour data, for example rgb^*



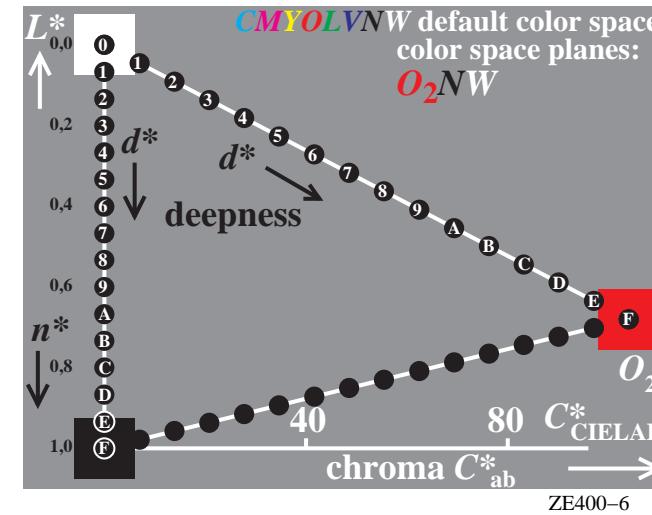
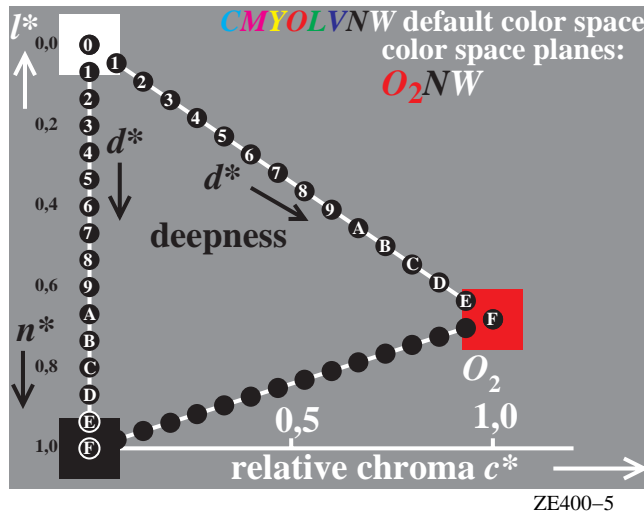
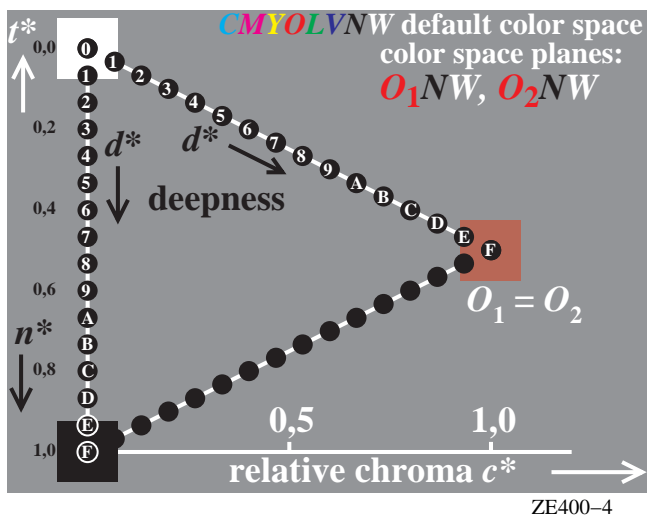
Relative equidistant colour input and output of 16 step colour series



Absolute CIELAB input space:
lightness L^*
chroma C^*_{ab}

Relative CIELAB input space:
relative lightness l^*
relative chroma c^*

Natural Colour Connection Space:
relative triangle lightness t^*
relative chroma c^*

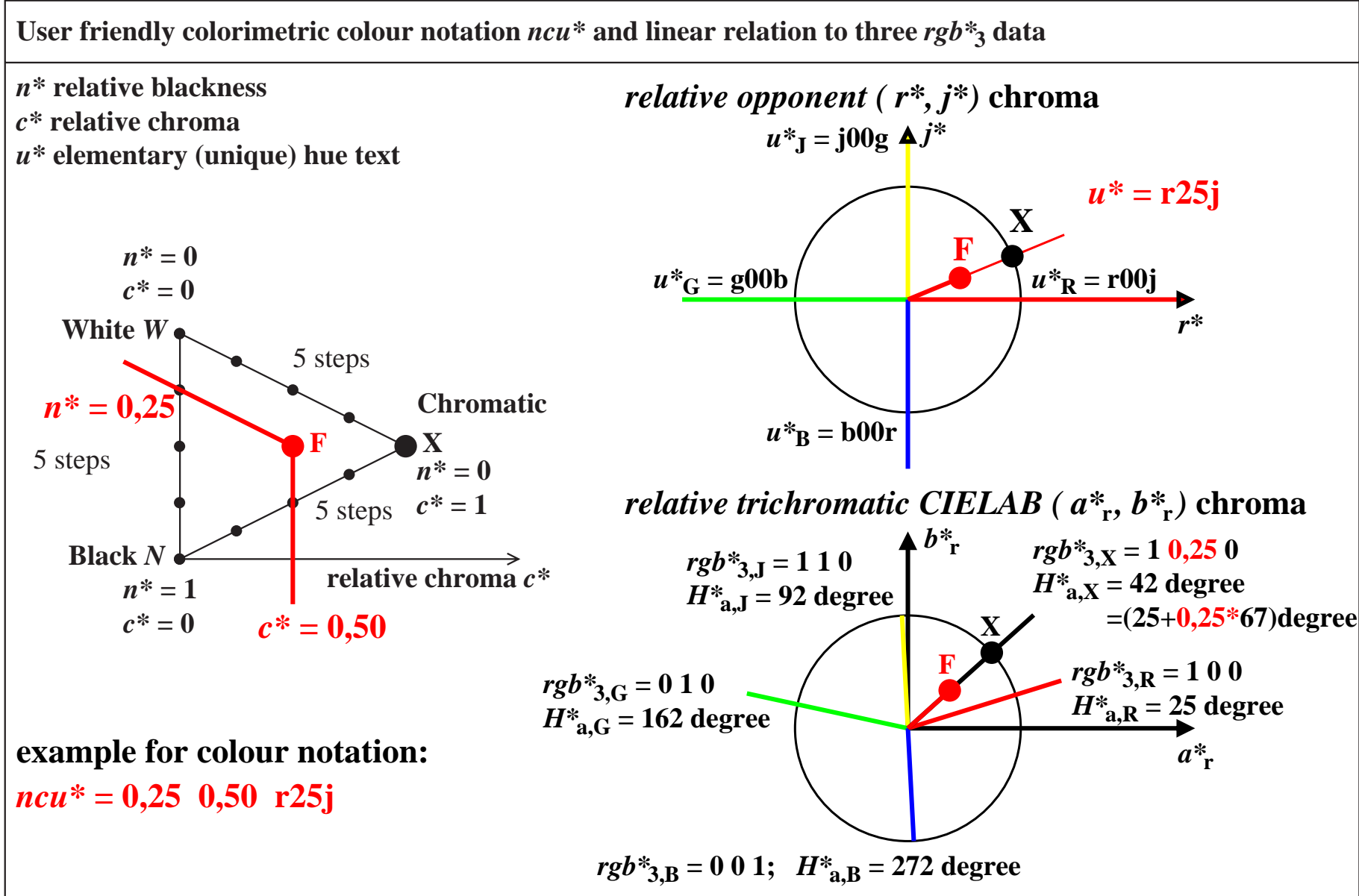


Natural Colour Connection Space:
relative triangle lightness t^*
relative chroma c^*

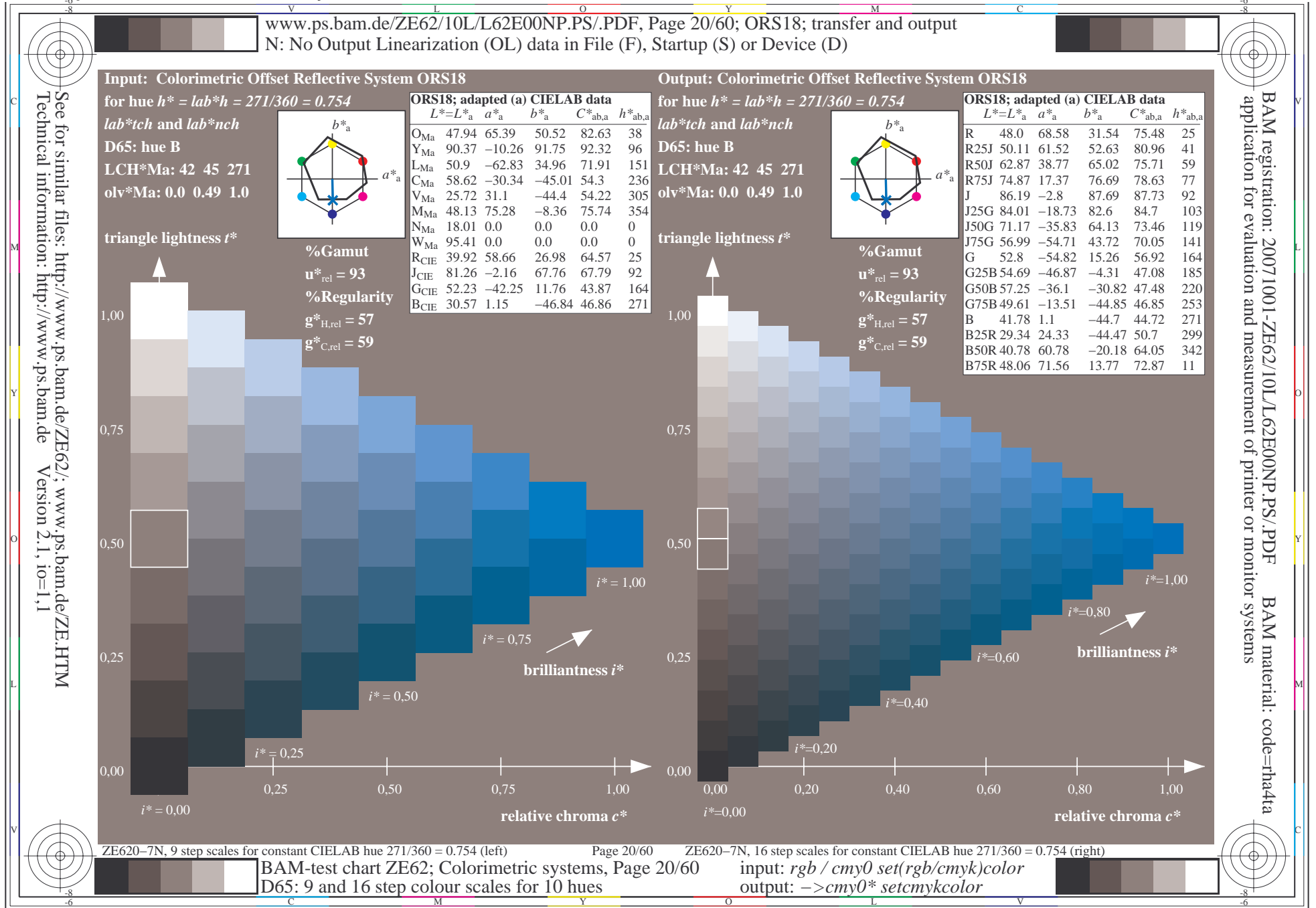
Relative CIELAB output space:
relative lightness l^*
relative chroma c^*

Absolute CIELAB output space:
lightness L^*
chroma C^*_{ab}

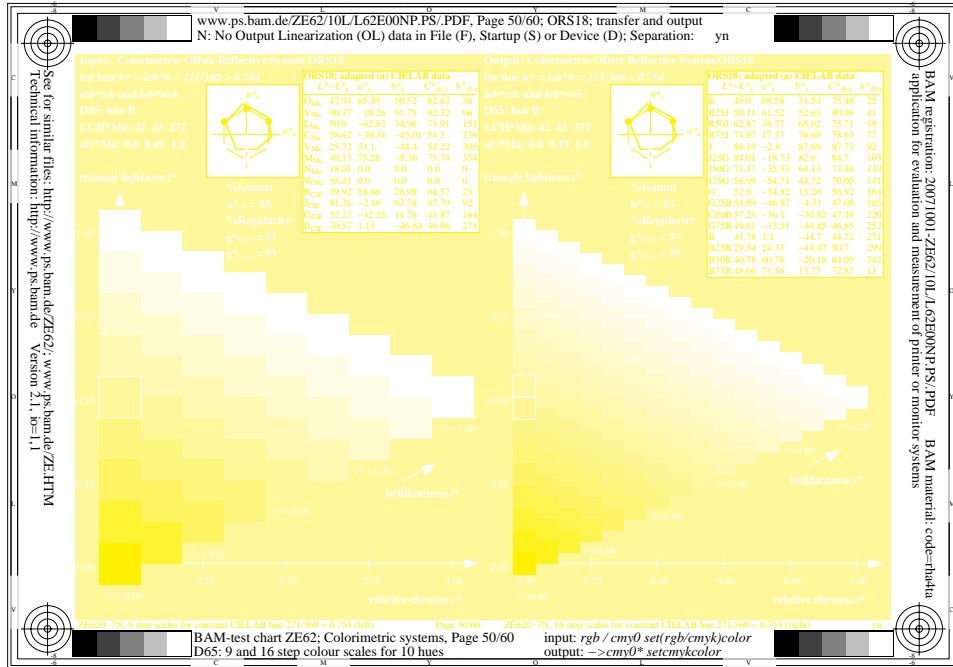
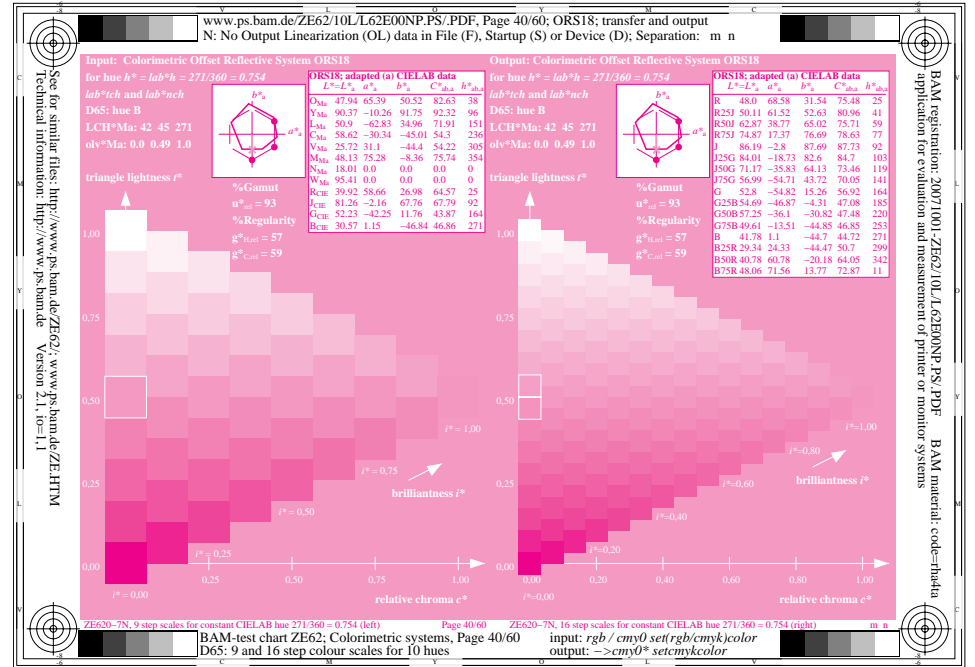
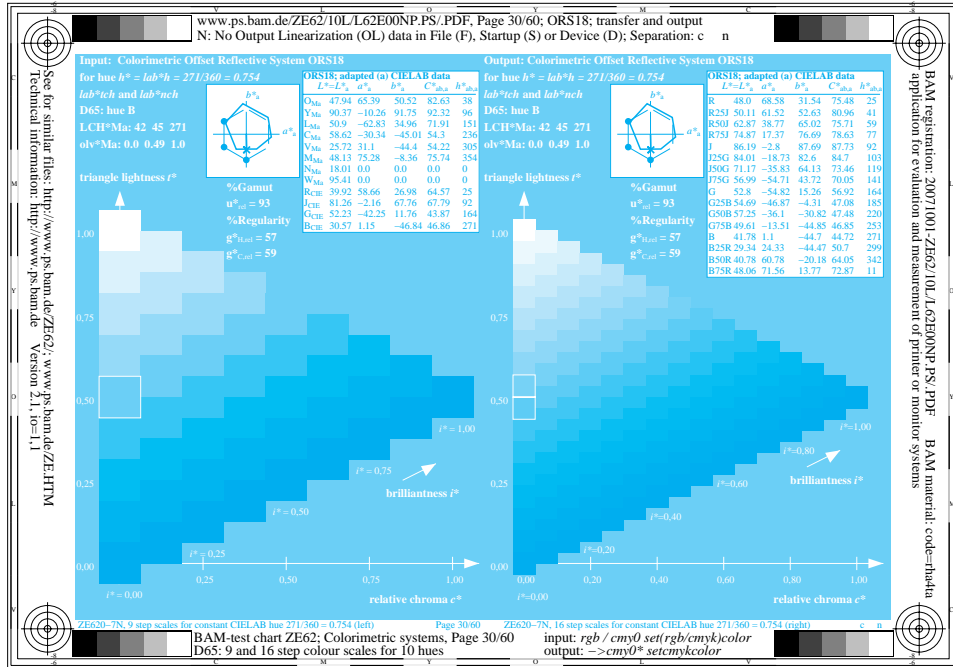
User friendly relative colorimetric colour notation with elementary colour coordinates ncu^*



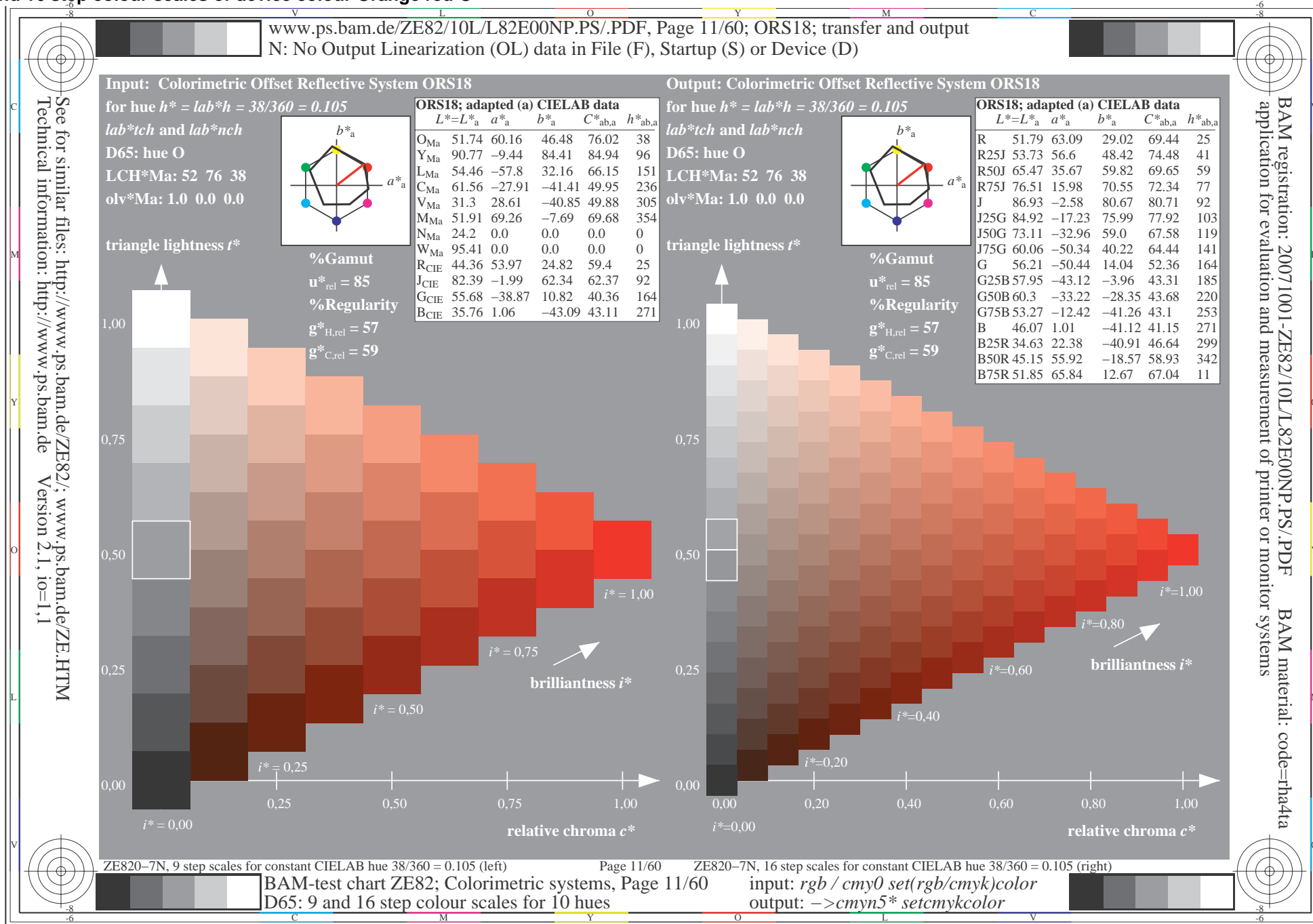
9 and 16 step colour scales of elementary hue Blue B



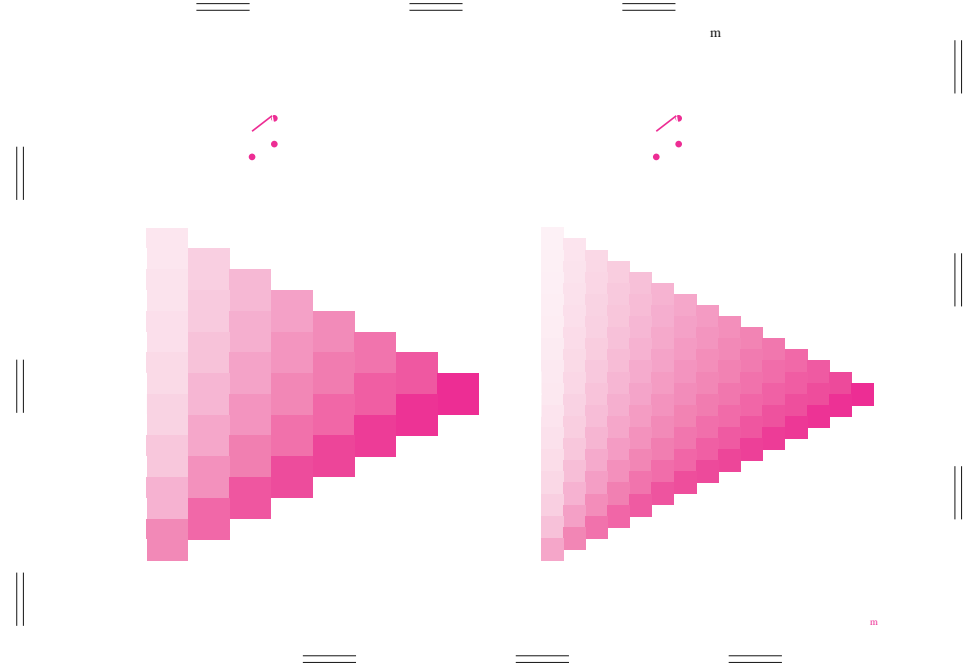
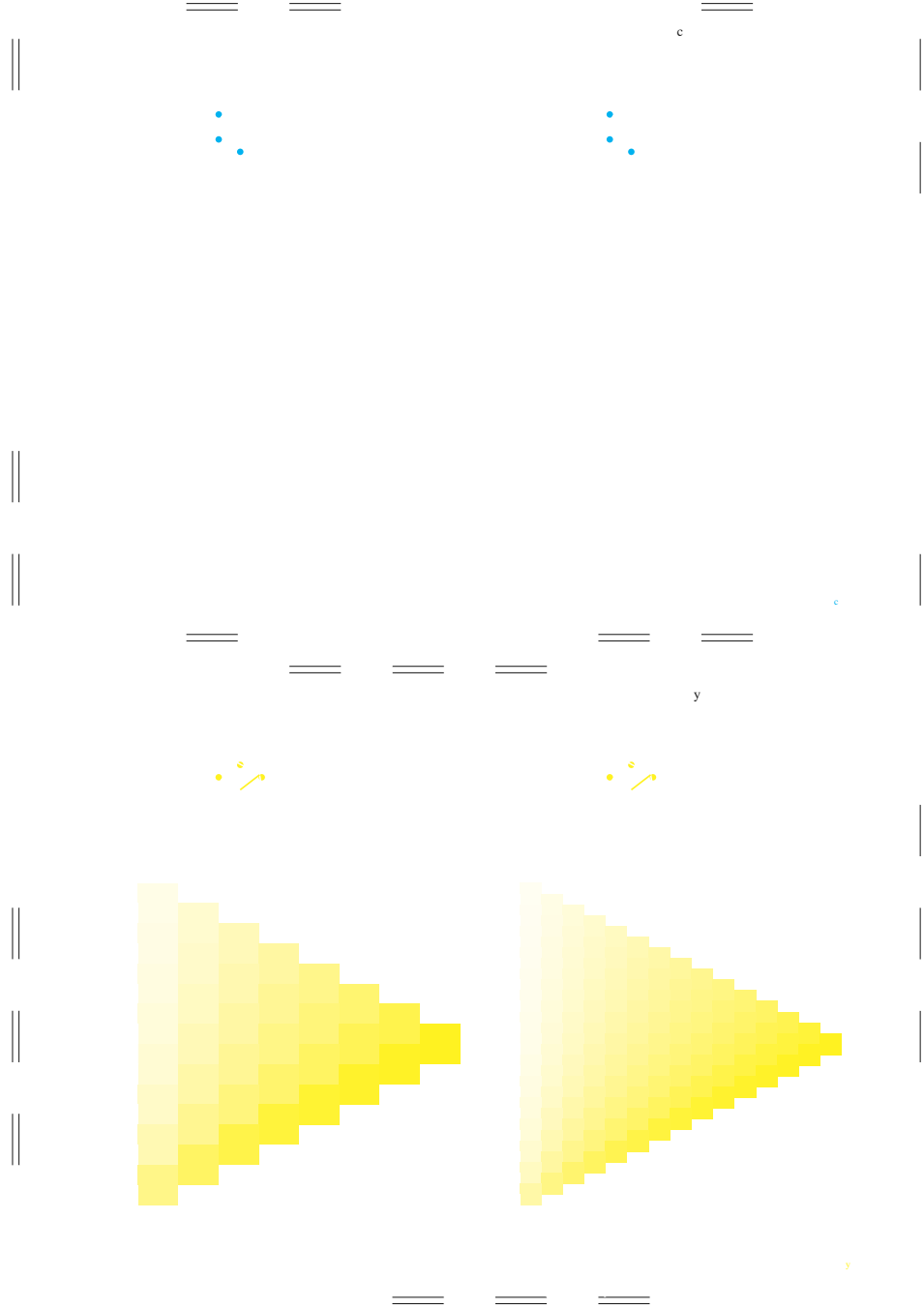
4 colour separation for Blue B with low material efficiency using only chromatic colorants



9 and 16 step colour scales of device colour Orange red O



4 colour separation of Orange red O with high material efficiency using the black colorant



www.ps.bam.de/ZER2/10L/L82E00NP.PS/PDF, Page 51/60; ORS18; transfer and output N: No Output Linearization (OL) data in File (F), Startup (S) or Device (D); Separation: n

Input: Colorimetric Offset Reflective System ORS18
for hue $h^* = lab^*h = 38/360 = 0.105$

ORS18; adapted (a) CIELAB data	L^*	a^*	b^*	C^*	h^*
O _{Ma}	51.74	60.16	46.48	76.02	38
Y _{Ma}	90.77	-9.44	84.41	84.94	96
L _{Ma}	54.46	-57.8	32.16	66.15	151
G _{Ma}	61.56	-27.91	-41.41	49.95	236
V _{Ma}	31.3	28.61	-40.85	49.88	305
M _{Ma}	51.91	69.26	-7.69	69.68	354
N _{Ma}	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
W _{Ma}	95.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
R _{CM}	44.36	53.97	24.82	59.4	25
J _{CM}	82.39	-1.99	62.34	62.37	92
G _{CM}	55.68	-38.87	10.82	40.36	164
B _{CM}	35.76	1.06	-43.09	43.11	271

triangle lightness l^*

%Gamut $u^*_{ci} = 85$

%Regularity $g^*_{ci,ci} = 57$

$g^*_{ci,ci} = 59$

Output: Colorimetric Offset Reflective System ORS18
for hue $h^* = lab^*h = 38/360 = 0.105$

ORS18; adapted (a) CIELAB data	L^*	a^*	b^*	C^*	h^*
R	51.79	63.09	29.02	69.44	25
R2S1	53.73	56.6	48.42	74.48	41
R50J	65.47	35.67	59.82	69.65	59
R75J	76.51	15.98	70.55	73.34	77
J	86.93	-2.58	80.67	80.71	92
J25G	84.92	-17.23	75.99	77.92	103
J50G	73.11	-32.96	59.0	67.58	119
J75G	60.06	-50.34	40.22	64.44	141
G	56.21	-50.44	14.04	52.36	164
G25B	57.95	-43.12	-3.96	43.31	185
G50B	60.3	-33.22	-28.35	43.68	220
G75B	53.27	-12.42	-41.26	43.1	253
B	46.07	1.01	-41.12	41.15	271
B25R	34.63	22.38	-40.91	46.64	299
B50R	45.15	55.92	-18.57	58.93	342
B75R	51.85	65.84	12.67	67.04	411

triangle lightness l^*

%Gamut $u^*_{ci} = 85$

%Regularity $g^*_{ci,ci} = 57$

$g^*_{ci,ci} = 59$

brilliantness i^*

$i^* = 1.00$

$i^* = 0.80$

$i^* = 0.60$

$i^* = 0.40$

$i^* = 0.20$

$i^* = 0.00$

relative chroma e^*

relative chroma e^*

ZER20-7N, 9 step scales for constant CIELAB hue 38/360 = 0.105 (left) Page 51/60 ZER20-7N, 16 step scales for constant CIELAB hue 38/360 = 0.105 (right)

BAM registration: 2007/1001-ZER2/10L/L82E00NP.PS/PDF - BAM material code=thaha application for evaluation and measurement of printer or monitor systems

See for similar files: <http://www.ps.bam.de/ZER2/>; <http://www.ps.bam.de/ZER2/10L/L82E00NP.PS/PDF>; <http://www.ps.bam.de/ZE/HTM> Technical information: <http://www.ps.bam.de> Version 2.1, 8-11-11

input: `rgb / cmy0 set(rgb/cmyk)color` output: `-> cmy5* set(cmyk)color`

Summary

- **Device dependent colour systems**
 - **Elementary colour systems**
 - **User friendly *rgb** and *ncu** (*icu**) colour coordinates**
 - **Colorimetric connection with CIELAB for any device**
 - **Output with high visual efficiency (16 output steps are equally spaced) based on output linearisation**
 - **Output with high material efficiency (grey is printed by the black and not with chromatic colorants) based on improved separation technologies**
- More examples are shown in the poster session

I thank especially Dr. Jens Witt, Dr. Stefan Jaeger, Hans Wagenknecht, Philipp Kittelmann and Bern Muschik for the scientific and other help and promotion of this paper

References and links to publications and test charts

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ISO/IEC 15775:1999, Information Technology – Office Systems – Method for specifying image reproduction of colour copying machines by analog test charts – Realisation and application, Editor: K. Richter.

ISO/IEC TR 19797:2004, Information Technology – Office Systems – Device output of 16-step colour scales, output linearization method (LM) and specification of the reproduction properties, Editor: K. Richter, For Information and test charts according to ISO/IEC TR 19797 see

<http://www.ps.bam.de/19797TE>

ISO/IEC TR 24705:2005, Information Technology – Office Systems – Method of specifying image reproduction of colour devices by digital and analog test charts, Editor: K. Richter, For Information and test charts according to ISO/IEC TR 24505 see

<http://www.ps.bam.de/24705TE>

Hurvich, Leo. M (1981), Colour Vision, Sinauer Associates Inc, Sunderland, Massachusetts, ISBN 0 87893-336-0

Natural Colour System NCS (1982), Svensk Standard SS 01 91 0:1982, Colour notation system – SS 01 91 01:1982, CIE tristimulus values and trichromatic co-ordinates for some 16 000 colour notations according to SS 01 91 00 – SS 01 91 02:1982, Colour atlas – SS 01 91 02:1982, CIE tristimulus values and chromaticity co-ordinates for colour samples in SS 01 91 02

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Richter, K. (1996), Computergrafik und Farbmetrik, Farbsysteme, PostScript, geräteunabhängige CIE-Farben, VDE-Verlag, Berlin, ISBN 3-8007-1775-1, 288 pages including CD-ROM and about 500 pictures in colour, see <http://www.ps.bam.de/buch>

Richter, Klaus (2005), Relative Colour Image Technology (RCIT) and RLAB lab* (2005) Colour Image Encoding, see (70 pages, 850 kByte)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/RLABE.PDF>

Richter, K. (2006), Device dependent linear relative CIELAB data *lab** and colorimetric data for corresponding colour input and output on monitors and printers, Proceedings of the ISCC/CIE Expert Symposium '06 "75 Years of the CIE standard colorimetric observer, CIE x030:2006, p. 139-155, compare also

<http://www.ps.bam.de/CIE06.PDF>

Richter, K. (2007), Relative CIELAB data *ncc** and *rgb** based on eight CIELAB reference colours, see the URL (15 pages, 500 kByte)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/CIE07R.PDF>

Richter, K. (2007), Colorimetric model of logarithmic colour spaces LMSLAB, Part II, see the URL (32 pages, 1,1 Mbyte)

<http://www.ps.bam.de/CIE07X.PDF>

Witt, J. (2006), Farbmetrische Methoden zur Herstellung von Prüfvorlagen für Farbkopierer, Farbscanner und Farbmonitore, Dissertation, TU Berlin, Fakultät IV, Elektrotechnik und Informatik, 177 Seiten, siehe die URL (177 Seiten, 8 MByte, PDF-Format)

<http://opus.kobv.de/tuberlin/volltexte/2006/1363/>

Latest (2007) development of test chart with defined colour data, see

<http://www.ps.bam.de/ZE.HTM>

BAM-test charts according to draft DIN E 33872-1 to -6:2007 for relative affine Colour Image Reproduction

<http://www.ps.bam.de/33872E>

K. Richter (2007). Farbmetrische Ergänzung zu DIN E 33872-1 bis -6 (at the moment only in German, 39 pages, 1,4 Mbyte)

http://www.ps.bam.de/D33872_A.PDF

German standards and international standard documents for colorimetric image technology

Input	Output	Input and output media and applications			Standard
		Input media	Output media	Application	
–	–	–	–	Basis	DIN 33866–1
analog	analog	DIN-test chart (hardcopy)	Hardcopy	Copier	DIN 33866–2
analog	digital	DIN-test chart (hardcopy)	File	Scanner	DIN 33866–4
digital	analog	DIN-test chart (file)	{ Hardcopy Softcopy	Printer Monitor	DIN 33866–3 DIN 33866–5

YE900–3

Input	Output	Input and output media and applications			Technical Report (TR) or Standard
		Input media	Output media	Application	
–	–	–	–	Basis	ISO/IEC TR 24705
analog	analog	ISO/IEC-test chart (hardcopy)	Hardcopy	Copier	ISO/IEC 15775
analog	digital	ISO/IEC-test chart (hardcopy)	File	Scanner	ISO/IEC TR 24705
digital	analog	ISO/IEC-test chart (file)	{ Hardcopy Softcopy	Printer Monitor	ISO/IEC TR 24705 ISO/IEC TR 24705

YE900–7