

Hidden Color Management



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Overview

- Motivation
- Integrated digital workflow
- Dynamic CMM
- Quality separation tables
- Requirements for ICC Labs
- Conclusions

Motivation



Hidden color management

□ Reasoning

■ Customer

- Workflow: added value for the user
- Workflow defines optimal default CMS settings
=> **Easy color management**

■ Application

- Default excellent quality for given workflow
 - No tools to adjust profiles, deviceLinks, ...
 - No labor intensive resource creation process
- Dumb profiles, dynamic CMM
- Dynamic CMM integrated in the application
=> **Hidden/automatic CMS**

Hidden color management

□ Current requirements in the market

- Typical print workflows
 - Proofing (minimum deltaE)
 - Repurposing (preserving GCR)
 - Spot color rendering
 - Digital printing
- Document formats
 - Mainly PDF
 - Dedicated processing
 - zero preserving links
 - pure colors
 - text

Hidden color management

□ Common practice

■ ICC based

- Smart profiles, dumb CMM
- Significant first step
- Nowadays baseline lacks some flexibility

■ Standard profiles

- Characterization data sets
- Predefined device links

■ Profile editing tools

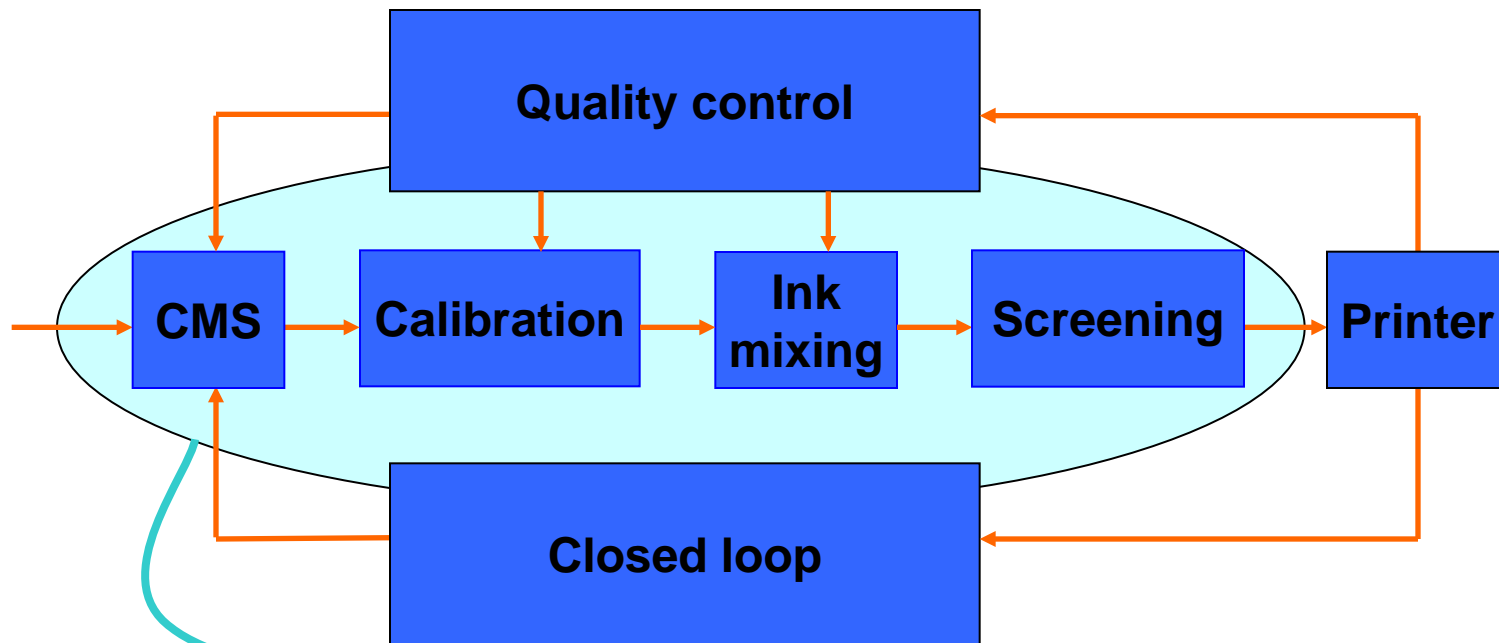
- To modify profiles
- Closed loop on device links

Integrated digital workflow



Integrated digital workflow

□ General approach



-All processing blocks are optimized to each other

Integrated digital workflow

□ Ink mixing

■ Ink terminology

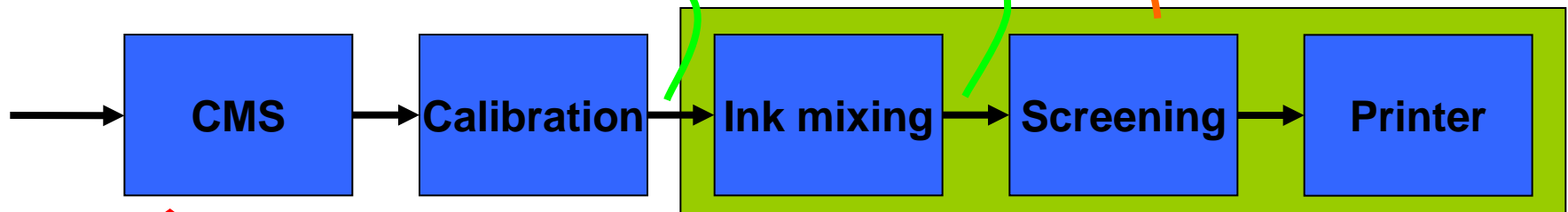
- Global ink
- Partial ink

Global inks:

Cyan
Magenta
Yellow
Black

Partial inks:
Light Cyan
Heavy Cyan
Light Magenta
Heavy Magenta
Yellow
Light Black
Heavy Black

Conventional
CMYK
printer

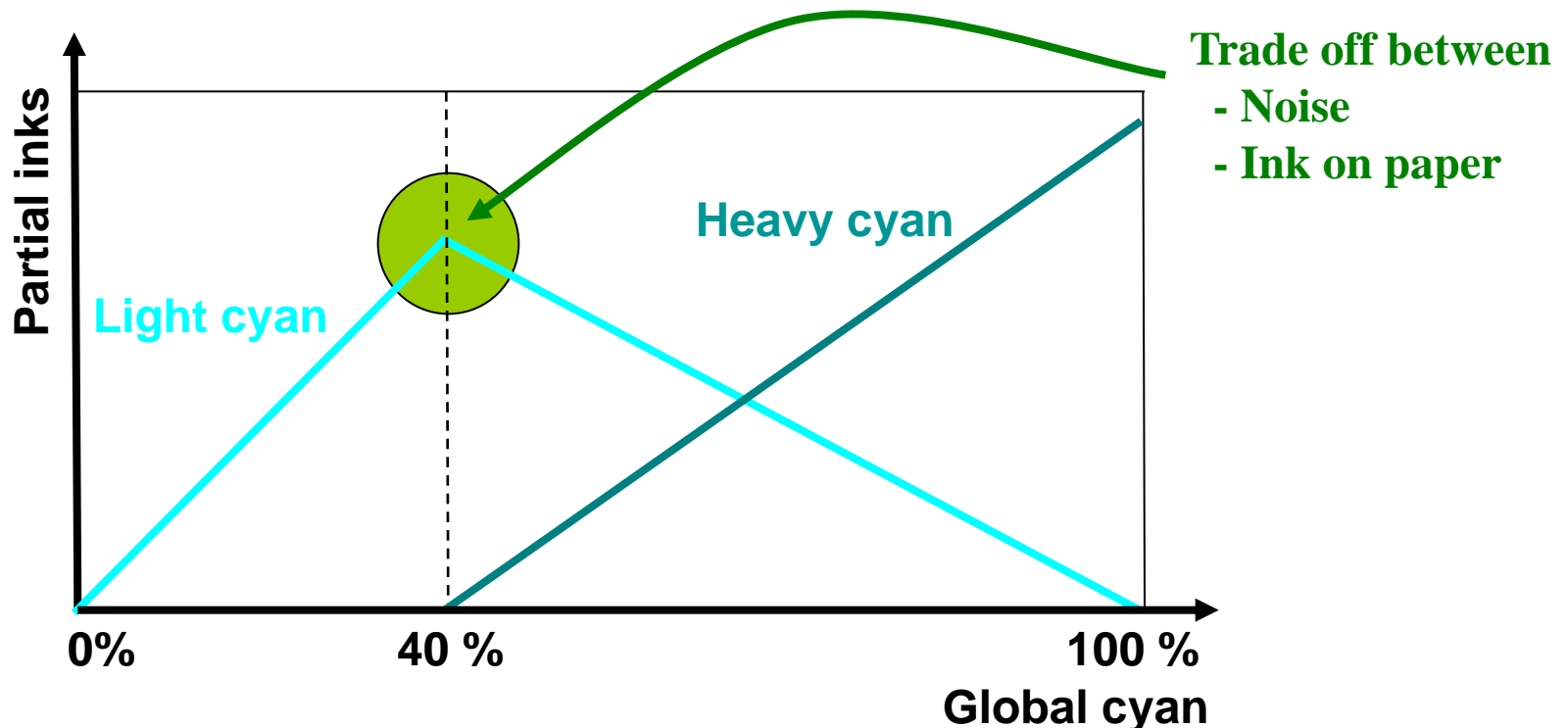


Integrated digital workflow

□ Ink Mixing (cont'd)

■ Ink mixing curves

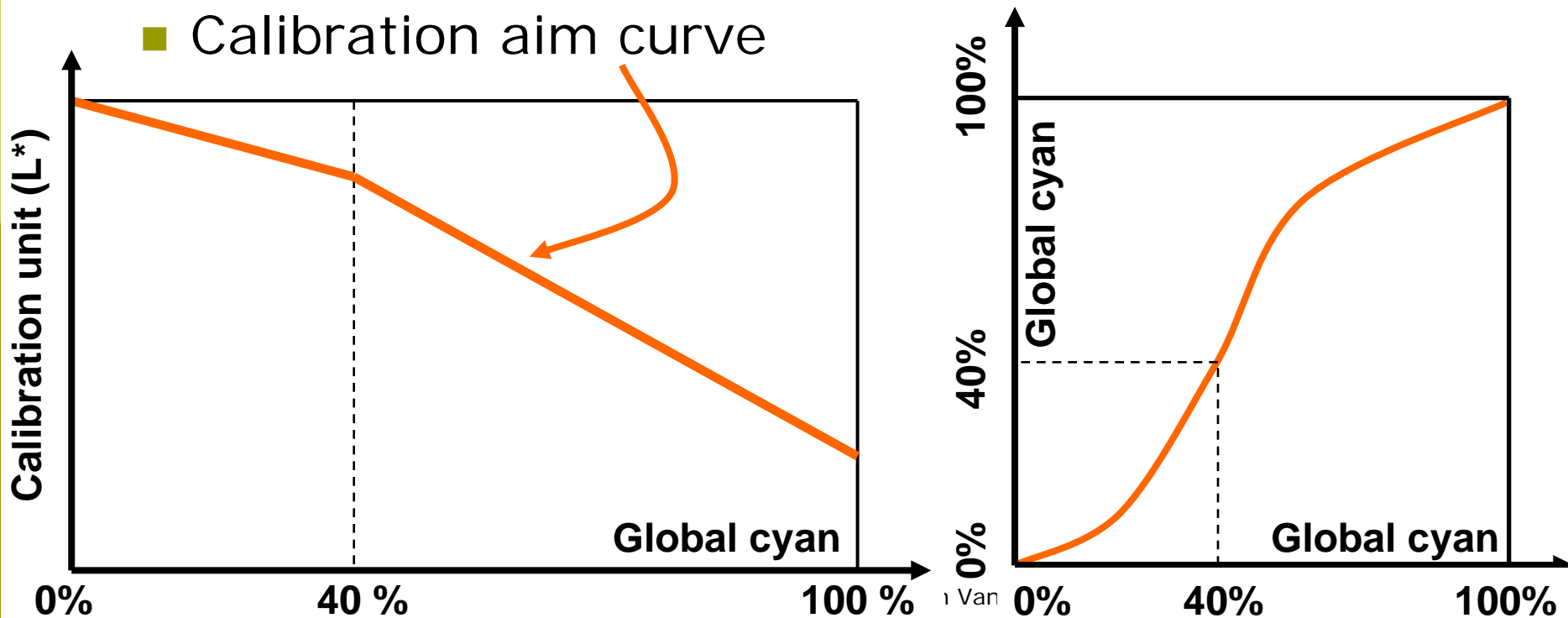
- Switch points: sudden change of a partial ink value



Integrated digital workflow

□ Calibration

- Calibration unit
 - L^* for cyan, magenta and black
 - C^* for yellow
- Calibration aim curve



Integrated digital workflow

□ Screening

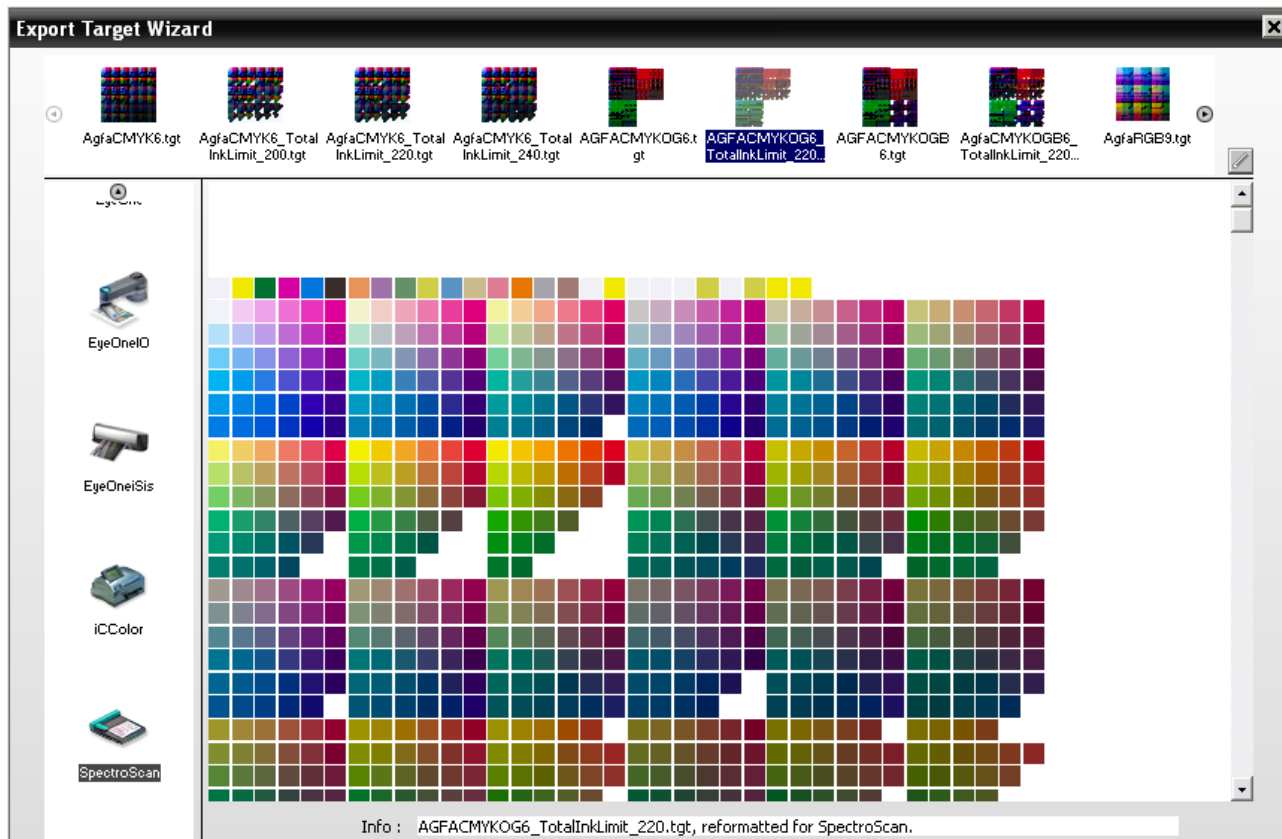
■ Full Control Error Diffusion

- Full control over 1-ink processes
 - Overlap of multi-density inks
 - Use of drop sizes
 - Graininess (noise / smoothness of uniform colors)
 - Ink consumption
- Flexibility due to
 - External settings partial ink mixing
 - No software changes required

Integrated digital workflow

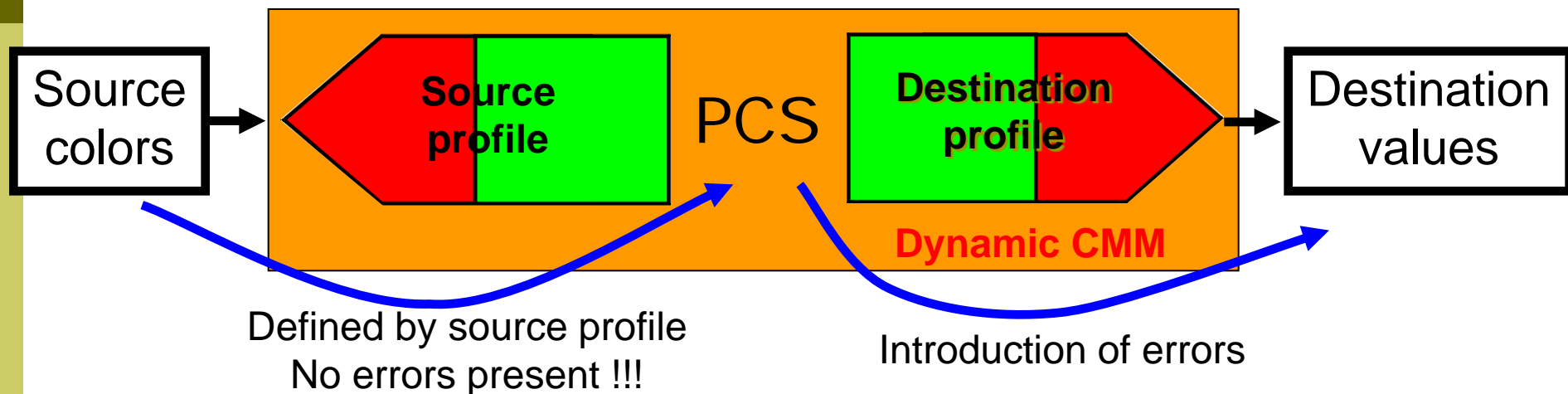
□ Characterization

- Ink limited targets for ink jet devices



Integrated digital workflow

□ Closed loop



■ Advantages

- To increase the accuracy of the destination profile
- Accuracy limited by measurements and printer
- Less iterations needed compared to closed loop on a link
- Increased accuracy available for any source data

Integrated digital workflow

Quality control

Check different processing blocks

- Ink mixing
- Calibration
- Characterization

Workflow

- “Digital printer check”-strip printed
- Measured with build-in measurement devices
- Report printed
- Queue placed on hold when failure

SherpaProof

DeviceName: GenericProofer(PDF);HostName: APOX-PST-SERVER
Jobname: KLEURTEST_SVG;Date: 20080917;Time: 141528;QualityMode:
4C-ADPB165-HQ-720-1BIT;ProoferProfile: 4C-ADPB165-HQ-720-1BIT
;RenderIntent: Relative Colorimetric;PressProfile: StandardEURO
;ProoferDeviceLink: false;Exception: false;D4DCLC: <None>;Resolution:
720dpi;MediaSelection: ADPB165

97.4%

Apogee Color - Proof Validation Report			ISO 12647-7
Category	dE Max	dE Average	dH
All Patches	3.35 (6.00)	1.37 (3.00)	
Media	1.28 (3.00)		
Solid C	2.05 (5.00)		0.93 (2.00)
Solid M	1.47 (5.00)		0.37 (2.00)
Solid Y	1.70 (5.00)		0.92 (2.00)
Solid K	0.40 (5.00)		0.25 (2.00)
Overprint R	3.28 (6.00)		2.98
Overprint G	3.35 (6.00)		0.71
Overprint B	0.98 (6.00)		0.06
Grey Balance			0.59 (1.00)

Integrated digital workflow

□ Processing blocks

■ Screening

- Applies ink mixing and calibration curves

■ Ink mixing + Calibration

- Global optimization of quantization levels
- Calibration in agreement with printer target

■ Characterization

- Ink limited targets

■ Closed loop

- Guarantees accuracy for any printing device

■ Quality Control

- Automatic check digital workflow

Dynamic CMM



Dynamic CMM

□ Key features

- Fully ICC compatible
- Spectral data processing
- Improved linking
- Accurate spot color mixing
- Repurposing

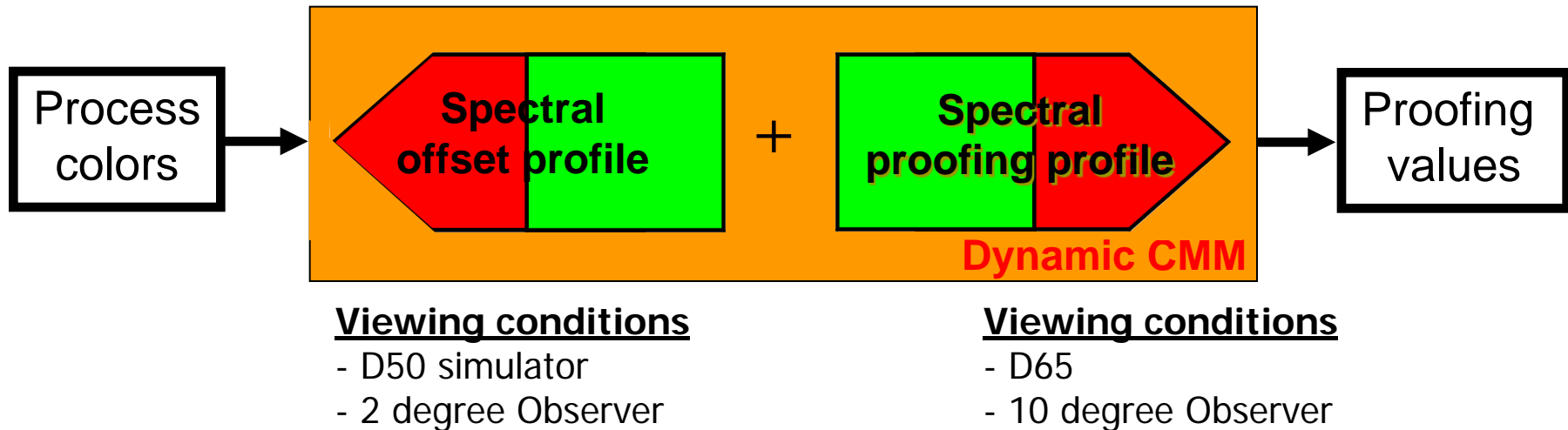
□ Based on

- Spectral data
- Processing on the fly

Dynamic CMM

□ Spectral data processing

- Automatic illuminant and observer correction

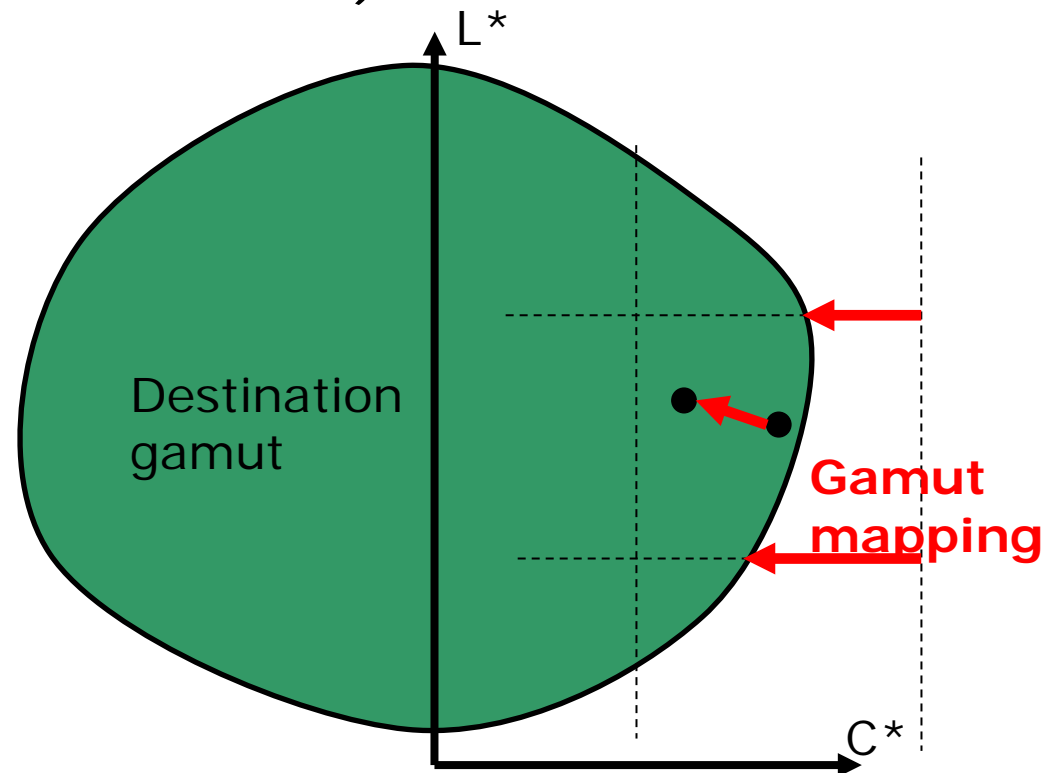
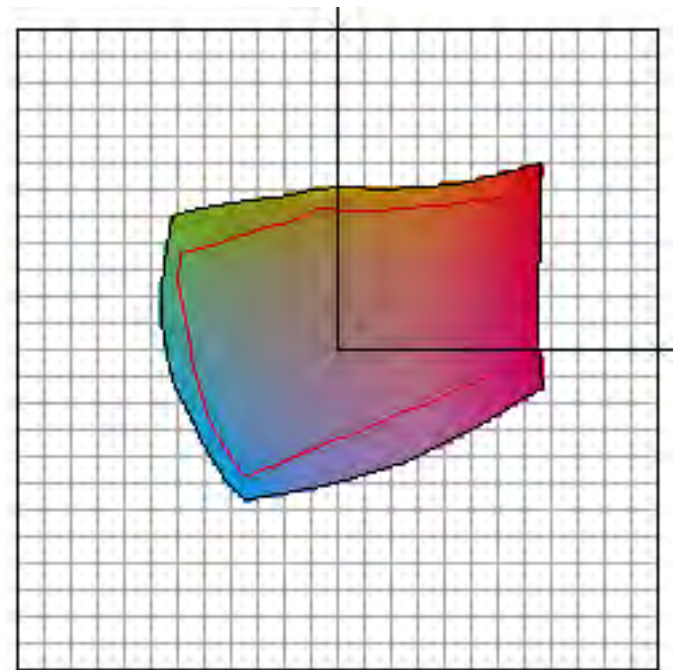


- Automatic recalculation of proofer profile for the viewing conditions of offset profile
=> Reduction of deltaE due to profile mismatches

Dynamic CMM

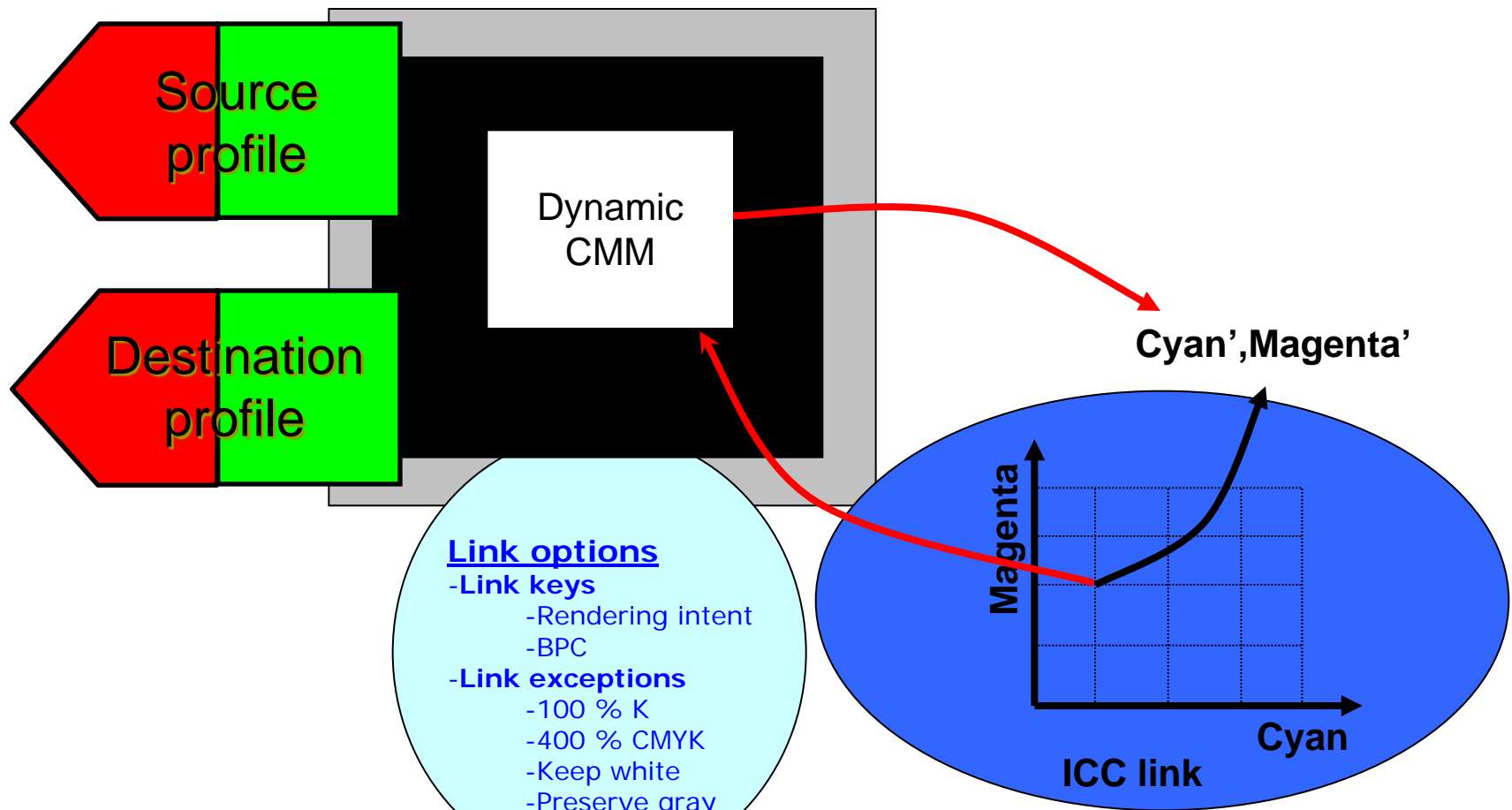
□ Improved linking

- Interpolation errors mainly at gamut boundary (max between 5 to 10 deltaE)



Dynamic CMM

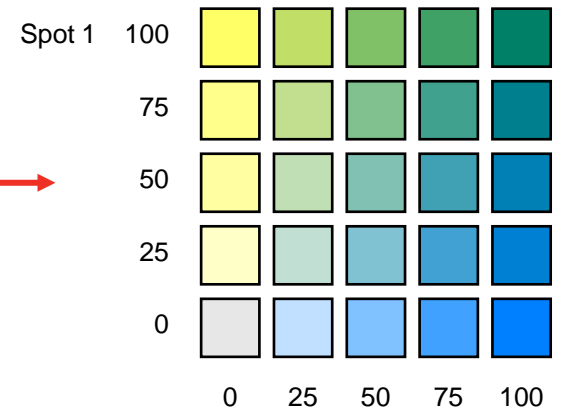
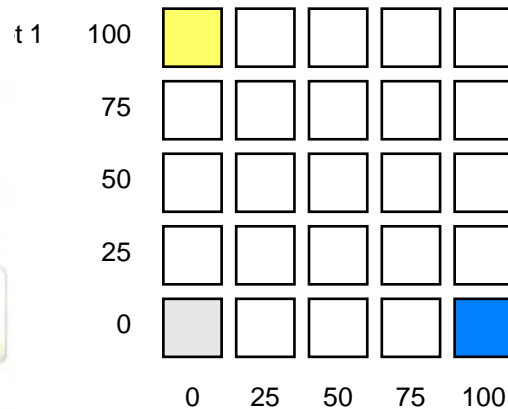
□ Improved linking (cont'd)



Dynamic CMM

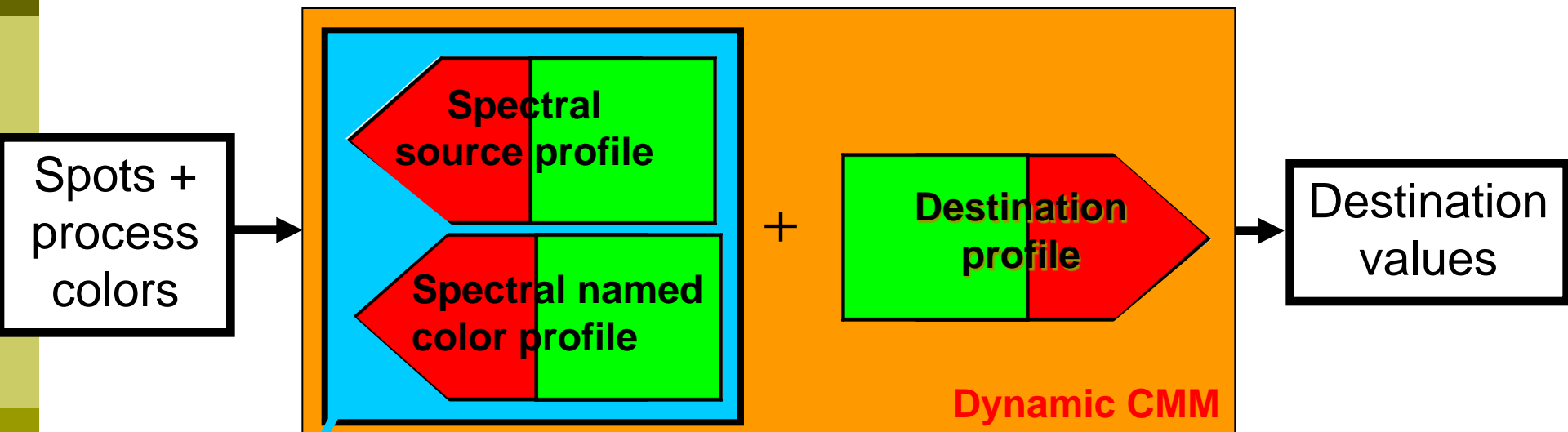
□ Accurate spot color mixing

- Guarantees spot color quality output
- Ease of use: Only spectra of solid spots needed
 - No measurements of overprints required
 - On the fly calculation of overprinted spot colors
- Spectral named color profiles required
 - Processing independent of viewing conditions and media



Dynamic CMM

□ Accurate spot color mixing (cont'd)



- Profile creation on the fly for overlapping spots and process colors
 - Based on dot gain, ink densities, opacity, trapping
 - Viewing conditions defined by offset profile
 - Medium swap to medium of the offset profile

Dynamic CMM

□ Repurposing

■ Reasoning

- ICC based conversion
 - change the “color design” of the document.
 - change overprint effects.

■ Advantages

- Preserving GCR settings in CMYK-CMYK conversions
 - less press problems
 - pure drop shadows
 - rosettes structure preserved
- Zero-preserving links
 - Keep pure color
 - Keep overprint
- Keep black
 - Preserve text

Dynamic CMM

- Repurposing
 - IsoCoated to IsoWebCoated



Quality separation tables



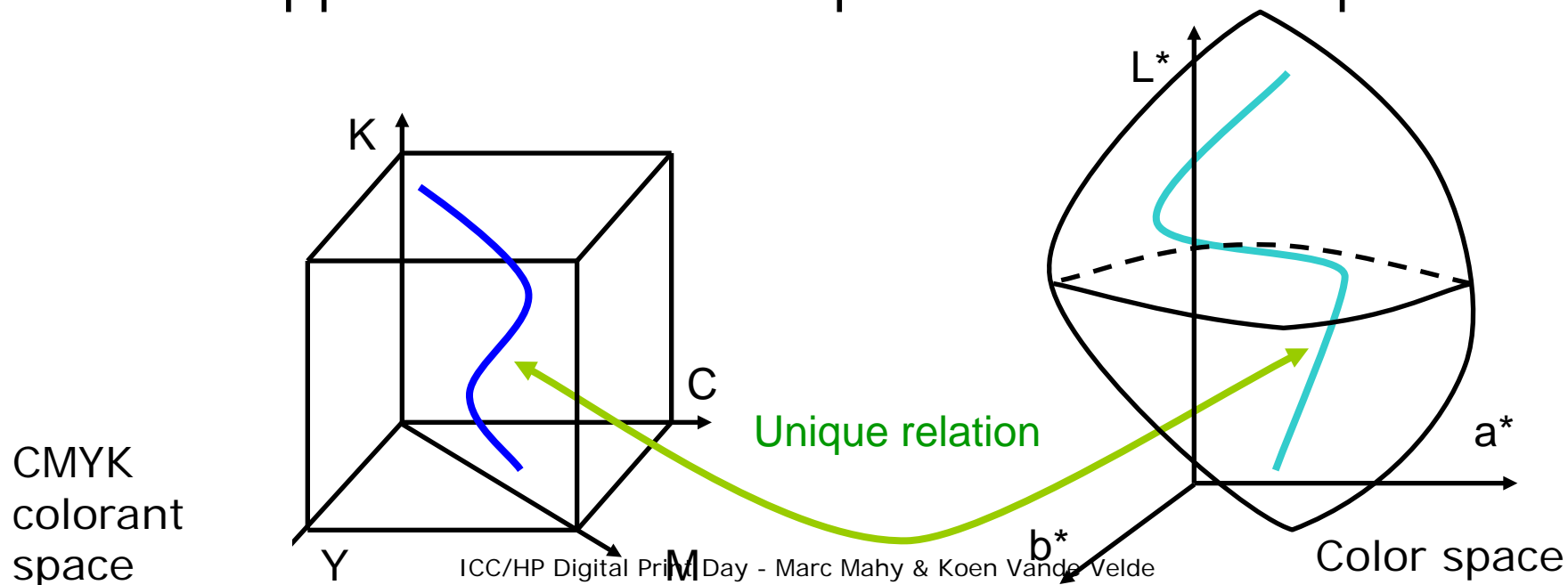
Quality separation tables

□ Requirements

- Smoothness and continuity

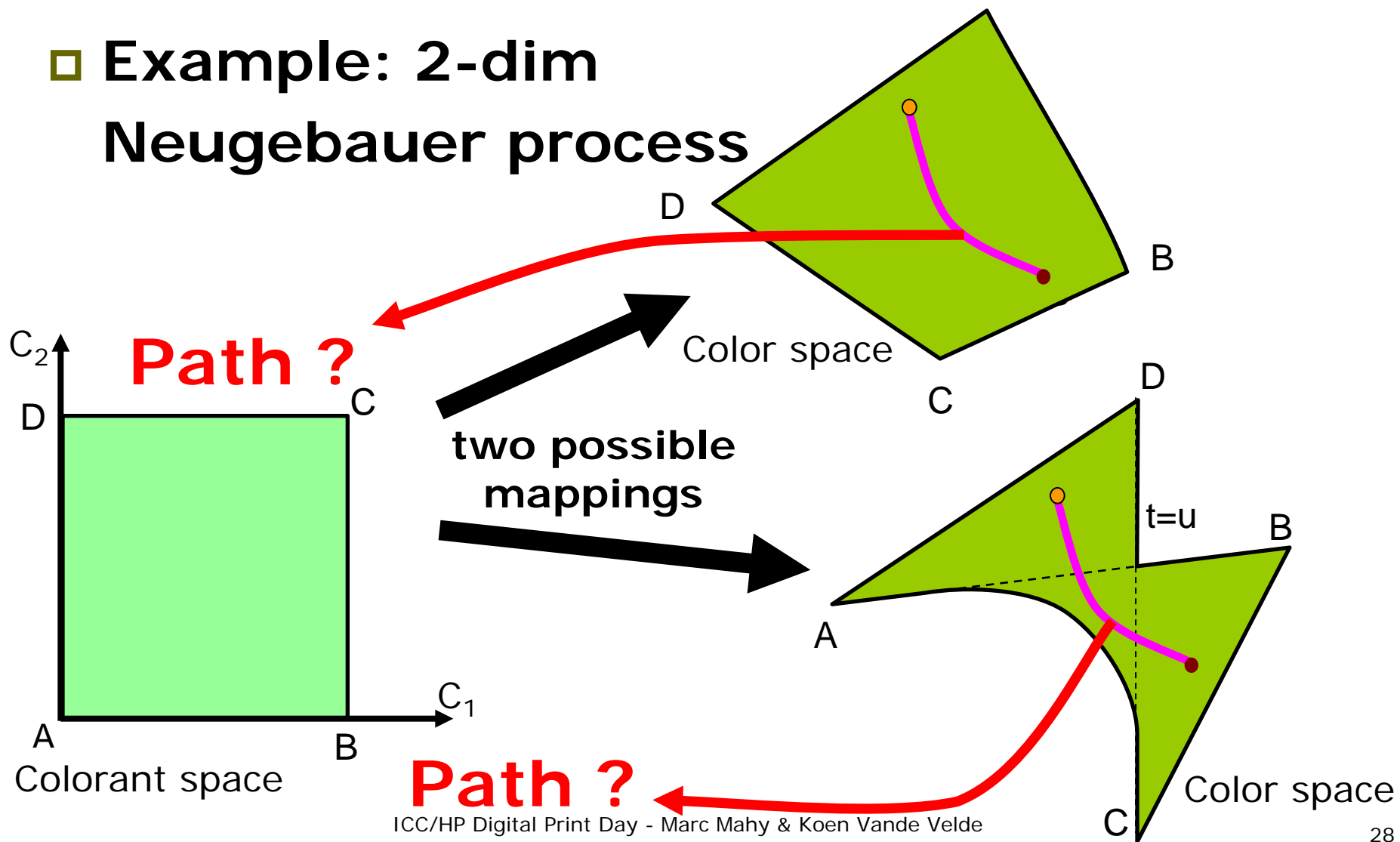
□ Condition

- Any connected path in gamut (color space) mapped to connected path in colorant space



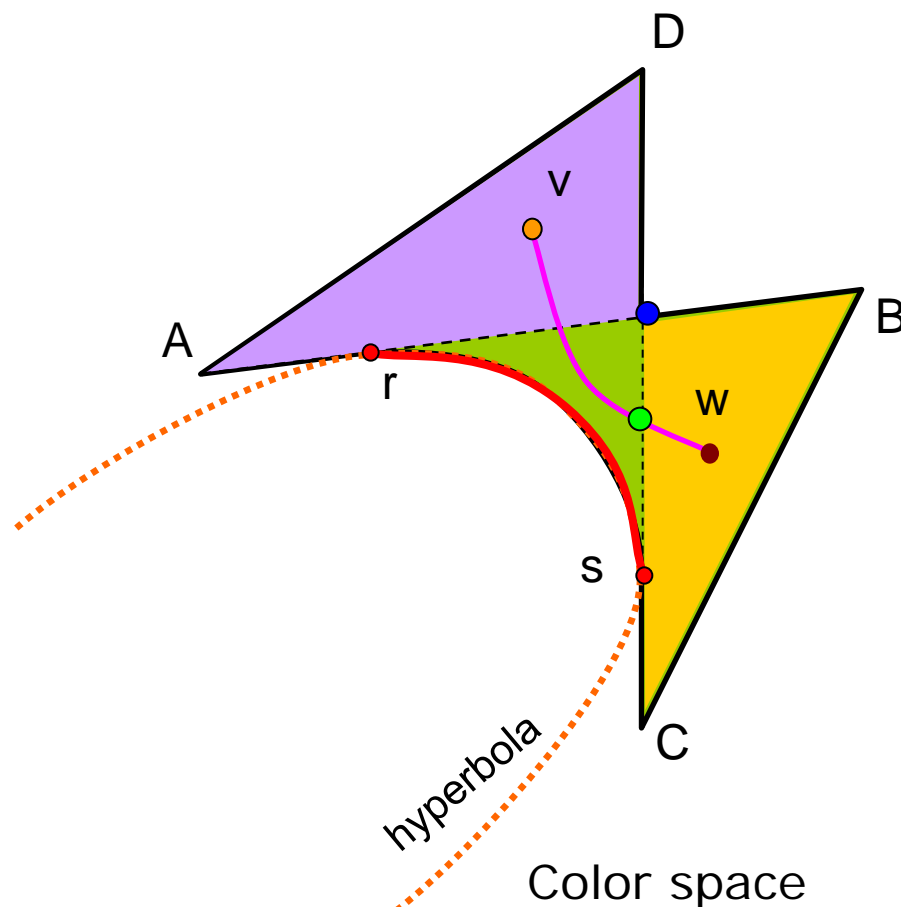
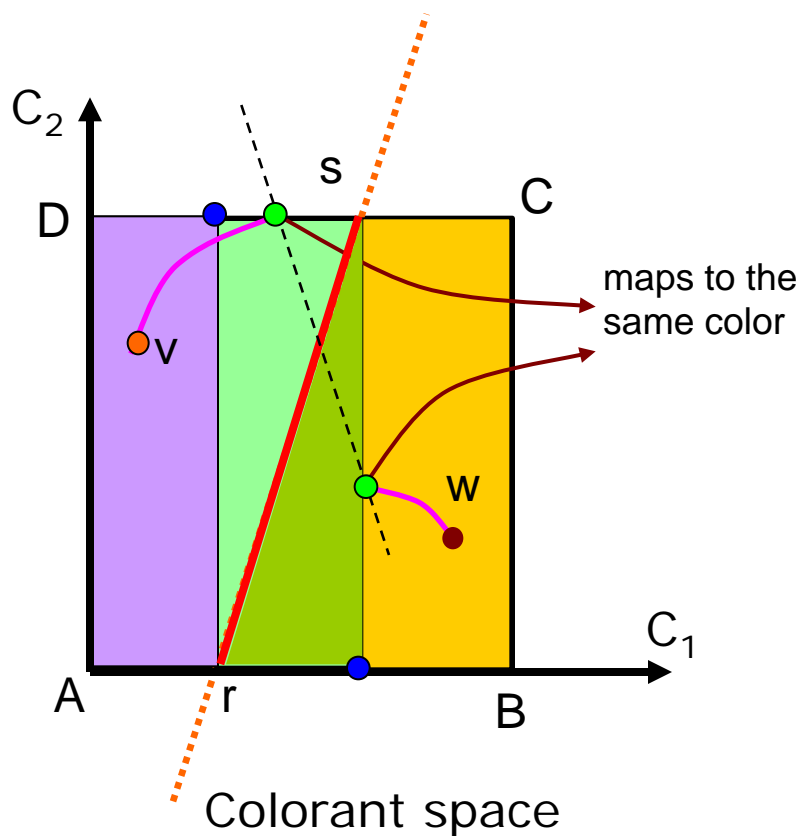
Quality separation tables

Example: 2-dim Neugebauer process



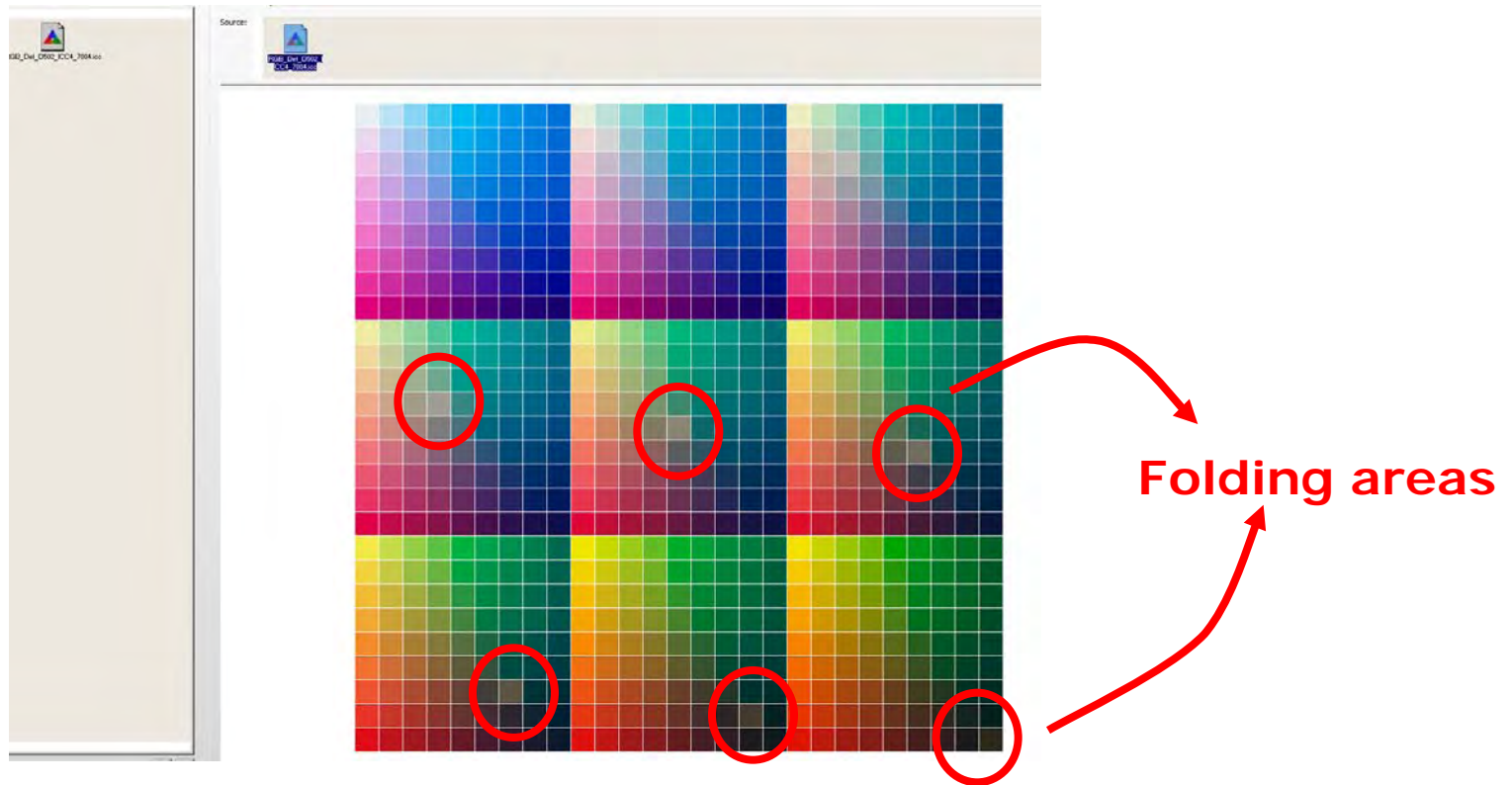
Quality separation tables

□ Example: 2-dim Neugebauer model (cont'd)



Quality separation tables

□ Real live example: GDI drivers



Quality separation tables

□ Quality measurement files

- Percentage incorrect regions

Offset	Percentage
Fogra29	2.74
Fogra39	4.27
Fogra47	9.36
Ifra26	5.20

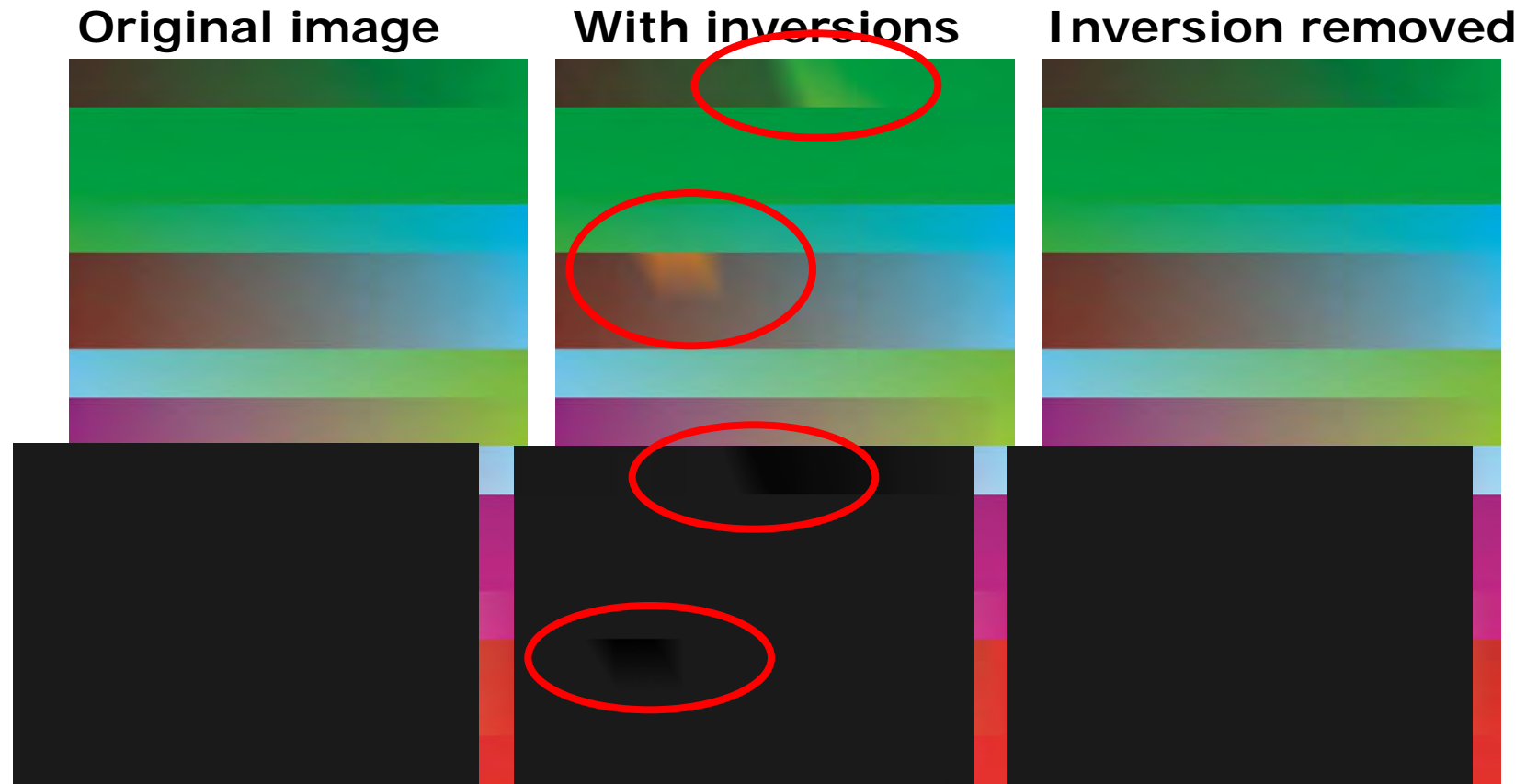
Ink jet	Percentage
Printer-M	24.72
Printer-S	28.60
Printer-L	16.59
Printer-D	16.81

- Ink jet ink limited targets used
=> Ink jet less well-behaving measurement files

Quality separation tables

□ Example: Repurposing CMYK

- Fogra29 to Fogra29 (CMY and K shown separately)



ICC Labs



ICC Labs

□ Requirements

- Extend the ICC specification
 - To contain all basic color data
 - Measurements
 - Spot color data
 - Observer and illuminant
 - Flexible PCS
 - To use more flexible transforms
 - No bit limitations (12 bit accurate curves)
 - Extend set of basic transforms
 - Support any combination of basic transforms

Conclusions

□ **Easy color management**

- Workflow selectable applications
- Hidden / automatic CMS

□ **Digital printing**

- Integrated digital flow
- Dynamic CMM
- Automatic check quality separations essential

□ **ICC Labs requirements**

- Complete profiles
- Flexible PCS
- Flexible transforms

Thank you



Questions?