

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
4 March 2004 (04.03.2004)

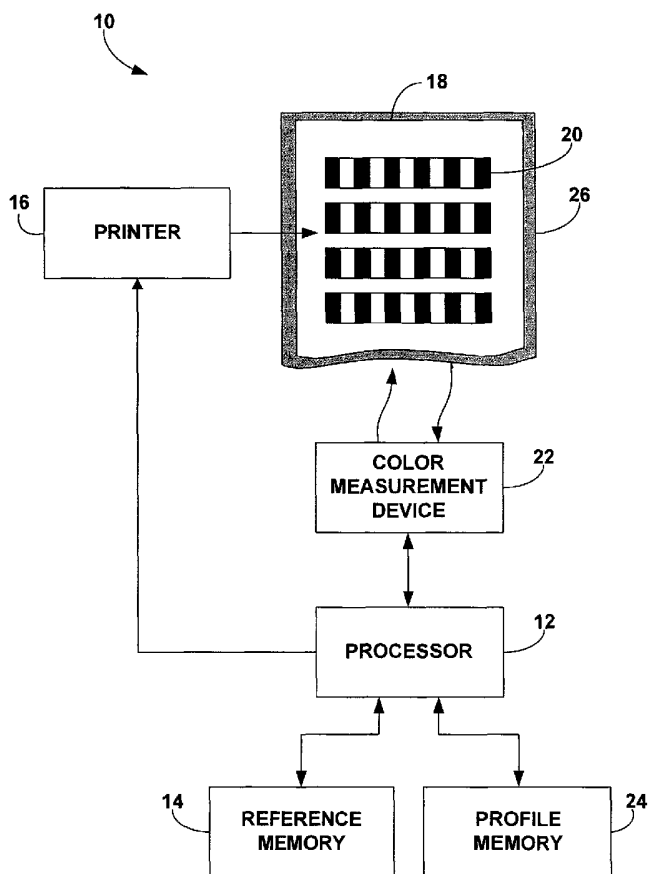
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 2004/019604 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: H04N 1/60
  - (21) International Application Number: PCT/US2003/026631
  - (22) International Filing Date: 15 August 2003 (15.08.2003)
  - (25) Filing Language: English
  - (26) Publication Language: English
  - (30) Priority Data: 60/405,794 23 August 2002 (23.08.2002) US
  - (71) Applicant: KODAK POLYCHROME GRAPHICS, LLC [US/US]; 401 Merritt #7, Norwalk, CT 06851 (US).
  - (72) Inventors: EDGE, Christopher, J.; 1890 Jefferson Avenue, Saint Paul, MN 55105 (US). FROST, Jonathan, A.; 1898 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55104 (US).
  - (74) Agents: SHUMAKER, Steven, J. et al.; Shumaker & Sieffert, P.A., 8425 Seasons Parkway, Suite 105, St. Paul, MN 55125 (US).
  - (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
  - (84) Designated States (regional): European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR).
- Published:  
— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COLOR PROFILING USING GRAY BACKING MATERIAL



(57) Abstract: Techniques for producing a color profile that characterize the color response of a color imaging device involve the use of a gray backing material. The gray backing material is placed behind a sheet of output media during measurement of color elements in a reference image formed on the output media. The gray backing material may be particularly useful for output media that is very thin or slightly transparent. In particular, unlike black or white backing materials, the gray backing material produces very little visual interference when the reference image is reproduced, providing a close visual match. Use of a gray backing material can support generation of more accurate color profiles.

WO 2004/019604 A1



- 
- *before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments*
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

## COLOR PROFILING USING GRAY BACKING MATERIAL

### FIELD

[0001] The invention relates to color imaging and, more particularly, to techniques for profiling the output of color imaging systems.

### BACKGROUND

[0002] Color profiling involves the generation of color profiles that characterize the output of color imaging devices using particular print media and colorants. Color profiles can be used to transform color image data for reproduction of color images using different types of color imaging devices.

[0003] Different types of imaging devices exhibit varied responses to input color image data. Indeed, color matching has become one of the most challenging problems in the field of color imaging. In response to a given set of input color image data, one type of imaging device may produce color output that is significantly different from the color output produced by another type of imaging device.

[0004] For example, the color output of a particular printer may be markedly different from the color output of a display device such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) monitor, even though the devices are presenting the same image. In addition, there may be significant variation among different imaging devices of the same type, such as different printers. Different output media, such as paper or film, and different colorants, such as inks and donor sheets, also contribute to variation.

[0005] To achieve more consistent color output among different devices, i.e., color matching, the input color image data can be transformed to compensate for color response differences among different devices. Transformation may involve numeric adjustment of individual color data values contained in the input color image data. The transformation process is sometimes referred to as correction or conversion. The transformation takes into account the individual color response characteristics of a particular imaging device.

[0006] Typically, the transformation relies on a source device profile and a destination device profile. A source profile characterizes the color response of a source device, whereas a destination profile characterizes the color response of the

destination device. In the case of a printer, the profiles also may correspond to particular combinations of output media and ink. The source device may be an imaging device for which the input color image data was initially formulated. The destination device is the device selected by a user to reproduce the image.

[0007] To achieve similar output from the destination device, a color matching module uses the source and destination device profiles to determine the differences between the devices, and develops a mapping, or "link," that compensates for those differences. In particular, the mapping relates source device coordinates to destination device coordinates, and thereby facilitates transformation of the input color image data. For a display device, the device coordinates may be red, green, and blue (RGB). For a printer, the device coordinates may be cyan, magenta, yellow and black (CMYK).

[0008] Generation of color profiles typically involves driving a color imaging device to produce a range of color elements, or "patches," in response to a set of color image data. In the case of a printer, for example, a range of color patches is printed on a sheet of paper or film. The color profiling process further involves measuring the color elements to produce colorimetric values that characterize the response of the color imaging device to the color image data.

## SUMMARY

[0009] The invention is directed to techniques for producing a color profile that characterize the color response of a color imaging device. The techniques involve the use of a gray backing material for a sheet of output media during measurement of color elements in a reference image formed on the output media to generate a color profile.

[0010] The gray backing material may be particularly useful for types of output media that are very thin or slightly transparent. In particular, unlike black or white backing materials, the gray backing material produces very little visual interference with the reference image.

[0011] When imagery is reproduced using the color profile, visual effects of the gray backing material are reduced, providing a close visual match between the original and reproduced imagery. In general, with a gray backing material, the

invention can support generation of more accurate color profiles. The backing material may be "gray" in the sense that it has a color value corresponding to a percentage of a substantially neutral gray, e.g., in terms of spectral reflectance.

[0012] In one embodiment, the invention provides a method comprising placing a first side of an output medium on a gray backing material, and measuring color values for imagery formed on a second side of the output medium.

[0013] In another embodiment, the invention provides a system comprising an output medium, a gray backing material upon which is placed a first side of the output medium, and a measurement device oriented to measure color values for imagery formed on a second side of the output medium.

[0014] In an added embodiment, the invention provides a machine-readable medium comprising color profile data defining a color response for a color imaging device, wherein the color profile data identifies a gray backing material for an output medium associated with generation of the color profile.

[0015] In a further embodiment, the invention provides a method comprising printing a plurality of color elements on an output medium, placing a side of the output medium opposite the color elements on a gray backing material, measuring color values for the color elements formed on the output medium, and generating a color profile based on the measured color values. According to this embodiment, the gray backing material has a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray.

[0016] In another embodiment, the invention provides a system comprising an output medium, a color printer to print a plurality of color elements on the output medium, a gray backing material upon which is placed a side of the output medium opposite the color elements, a measurement device to measure color values for the color elements formed on the output medium, and a processor to generate a color profile based on the measured color values. According to this embodiment, the gray backing material has a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray.

[0017] The invention can provide one or more advantages. For example, unlike black or white backing materials, a gray backing material substantially reduces interference with color elements formed on the output medium for measurement

and generation of a color profile. As a result, when the color profile is used to reproduce an image on different media, the visual effect of the gray backing material is less susceptible to detection by the human eye in an undesirable way. In this manner, the use of a gray backing material can promote reduced visual interference and a better match between an original image on original media and a reproduced image on different media, including subtractive output media such as paper or film, and emissive output media such as a CRT or LCD monitor.

### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0018] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of color profiling system.

[0019] FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating a color profiling process using a gray backing material.

[0020] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating a system for color transformation using a color profile.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[0021] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of color profiling system 10. In accordance with the invention, color profiling system 10 makes use of a gray backing material 26 during a color profiling process. In particular, the gray backing material 26 is placed behind a sheet of output media 18 during measurement of color elements in a reference image formed on the output media. The gray backing material 26 produces very little visual interference with the reference image, and promotes the generation of more accurate color profiles.

[0022] As shown in FIG. 1, color profiling system 10 may include a processor 12 that accesses color image data in a reference memory 14 to drive a printer 16. Processor 12, which may take the form of a microprocessor forming part of a personal computer or computer workstation, executes program code containing instructions that drive the color profiling process. In response to the color image data, printer 16 forms a reference image on a sheet of output media 18, such as paper or film. The reference image contains a plurality of color elements 20, such as an array of color patches having a range of color values that span a desired output range of printer 16.

[0023] A color measurement device 22 measures color values for color elements 20. For example, color measurement device 22 may measure reflectance color values and convert the color values to CIE XYZ tristimulus values. Color measurement device 22 may take the form of a colorimeter or spectrophotometer. Based on the color values measured by color measurement device 22, processor 12 generates a color profile representing the color response of printer 16 in combination with output medium 18. Processor 12 stores the color profile in a profile memory 24. The color profile may be similar in format to an International Color Consortium (ICC) color profile.

[0024] In accordance with the invention, system 10 provides a gray backing material 26 to promote increased color accuracy in the profile generated by processor 12. In particular, gray backing material 26 is placed on a side of output medium 18 opposite the side on which color elements 20 are formed. In other words, gray backing material 26 is placed behind or underneath output medium 18 during measurement of color values by color measurement device 22. Gray backing material 26 may be particularly useful for output media that is very thin or slightly transparent.

[0025] Unlike black or white backing materials, which are specified by the International Standards Organization (ISO) for color profiling, gray backing material 26 produces very little visual interference with the reference image. When imagery is reproduced using the color profile, visual effects of gray backing material 26 are reduced relative to black or white backing materials, providing a close visual match between the original and reproduced imagery. By measuring color values for color elements 20 formed on output media 18 using gray backing material 26, system 10 avoids color contamination from either white or black backing materials, and permits consistent appearance and measurement of color images.

[0026] When either black or white backing material is used for thin translucent paper during colorimetric measurement, the presence of the backing tends to "bleed through" the image formed on the paper. This effect can be visually observed when the image is later reproduced, e.g., on another sheet of output media or a CRT monitor. In the case of black backing material, the eyes see a

darker, "dirtier" appearance that particularly impacts lighter shades of color. In the case of white backing material, saturated and dark regions of color appear washed out, less dense and less saturated.

**[0027]** Use of gray backing material 26 avoids the undesirable visual effects caused by white and black backing materials. In some embodiments, gray backing material 26 may have a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray, and more preferably approximately fifty percent neutral gray. The color value may refer to a percentage of neural gray reflectance of gray backing material 26. As one example, the Munsell N8 gray color has a neutral spectral reflectance of approximately 50%. Other Munsell grays and Pantone grays have similar spectral reflectance characteristics. In general, such grays have a spectral reflectance that reflects substantially all colors in the visible spectrum with substantially equal amount, with the possible exception of some colors in the far blue or far red part of the spectrum. Accordingly, gray backing material 26 may have a color value, in terms of a spectral reflectance, of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray, and more preferably approximately fifty percent neutral gray. Other color value representations are conceivable. For example, in terms of  $L^*a^*b^*$  values, gray backing material 26 may have a color value of approximately 50 to 90  $L^*$ , and more preferably approximately 80  $L^*$ , along with color values of approximately 5 to 15  $a^*$ , and approximately 5 to 15  $b^*$ .

**[0028]** FIG. 2 is a flow diagram illustrating color profiling process using a gray backing material. As shown in FIG. 2, the color profiling process may involve selection of particular output media (28), selection of particular colorants (30) to form imagery on the output media, and selection of a gray backing material (32) for the output media. Upon formation of a reference image on the output media using the selected colorants (34), the color profiling process involves placing the output media on the gray backing material (36).

**[0029]** As further shown in FIG. 2, the color profiling process involves measurement of colorimetric values for the color elements within the reference image (38), and generation of a color profile based on the measured colorimetric values (40). In general, it may be desirable to use the gray backing material in generation of color profiles for all combinations of output media, colorants, and

printers, thereby alleviating the adverse visual effects caused by black, white or other non-gray backing materials.

[0030] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating a system 42 for color transformation using a color profile. As shown in FIG. 3, system 42 includes a processor 44 that accesses a source profile 46 and a destination profile 48 from a machine-readable medium, e.g., a memory. Source profile 46 represents the color response of a first imaging device in combination with particular output media and colorants. Similarly, destination profile 48 represents the color responses of a second imaging device in combination with particular output media and colorants.

[0031] Source and destination profiles 46, 48 may be prepared by taking color measurements using gray backing material as described above with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2. In the example of FIG. 3, processor 44 uses source profile 46 to define the color response of a first (“source”) imaging device to be emulated, and destination profile 48 to define the color response of a second (“destination”) imaging device that emulates the first imaging device. In particular, processor 44 generates a device link that maps color values of an original image on the source imaging device to color values of a reproduced image on the destination device, providing color match accuracy between the original and reproduced images. Again, the use of a gray backing material to form the source and destination profiles can improve the color match accuracy by reducing adverse visual effects associated with white or black backing materials.

[0032] In accordance with the invention, a machine-readable medium storing a color profile is also contemplated. For example, a machine-readable medium may contain color profile data that defines the color response of an imaging device in combination with an output medium and particular colorants. The color profile data may generally conform to ICC profile specifications, but further identify a gray backing material for the output medium associated with generation of the color profile. Thus, in addition to data defining color response, the color profile data indicates the type of backing material used to generate the color profile. The data may, for example, identify a gray backing material having a color value, such as a spectral reflectance, in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray.

[0033] The machine-readable medium may comprise random access memory (RAM) such as synchronous dynamic random access memory (SDRAM), read-only memory (ROM), non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM), electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM), FLASH memory, magnetic or optical data storage media, and the like. In addition, the machine-readable medium may comprise communication media such as a carrier wave or other transport medium modulated to encode the color profile data. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media includes wired media, such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media, such as acoustic, RF, infrared, and other wireless media. Computer readable media may also include combinations of any of the media described above.

**CLAIMS:**

1. A method comprising:  
placing a first side of an output medium on a gray backing material; and  
measuring color values for imagery formed on a second side of the output medium.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the gray backing material has a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately fifty percent neutral gray.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately 50 to 90 L\*, approximately 5 to 15 a\*, and approximately 5 to 15 b\*.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately 80 L\*.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the output medium comprises paper.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the output medium comprises film.
8. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a color profile based on the measured color values.
9. The method of claim 1, further comprising forming the imagery on the second side of the output medium using a color printer.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the color printer is one of an inkjet, laser, or dye transfer printer.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the imagery comprises a plurality of color elements representing a range of colors.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising measuring the color values using one of a colorimeter and a spectrophotometer.

13. The method of claim 1, further comprising generating a color profile based on the measured color values, and transforming a color image based on the color profile.

14. A system for implementing the method of any of claims 1-13, the system comprising:

an output medium;

a gray backing material upon which is placed a first side of the output medium; and

a measurement device oriented to measure color values for imagery formed on a second side of the output medium.

15. A system for implementing the method of any of claims 1-13, the system comprising:

an output medium;

a color printer to print a plurality of color elements on the output medium;

a gray backing material upon which is placed a side of the output medium opposite the color elements, wherein the gray backing material has a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray;

a measurement device to measure color values for the color elements formed on the output medium; and

a processor to generate a color profile based on the measured color values.

16. A machine-readable medium comprising color profile data defining a color response for a color imaging device, wherein the color profile data identifies a gray backing material for an output medium associated with generation of the color profile.
17. The machine-readable medium of claim 16, wherein the gray backing material has a color value in a range of approximately thirty to seventy percent neutral gray.
18. The machine-readable medium of claim 16, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately fifty percent neutral gray.
19. The machine-readable medium of claim 16, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately 50 to 90 L\*, approximately 5 to 15 a\*, and approximately 5 to 15 b\*.
20. The machine-readable medium of claim 16, wherein the gray backing material has a color value of approximately 80 L\*.

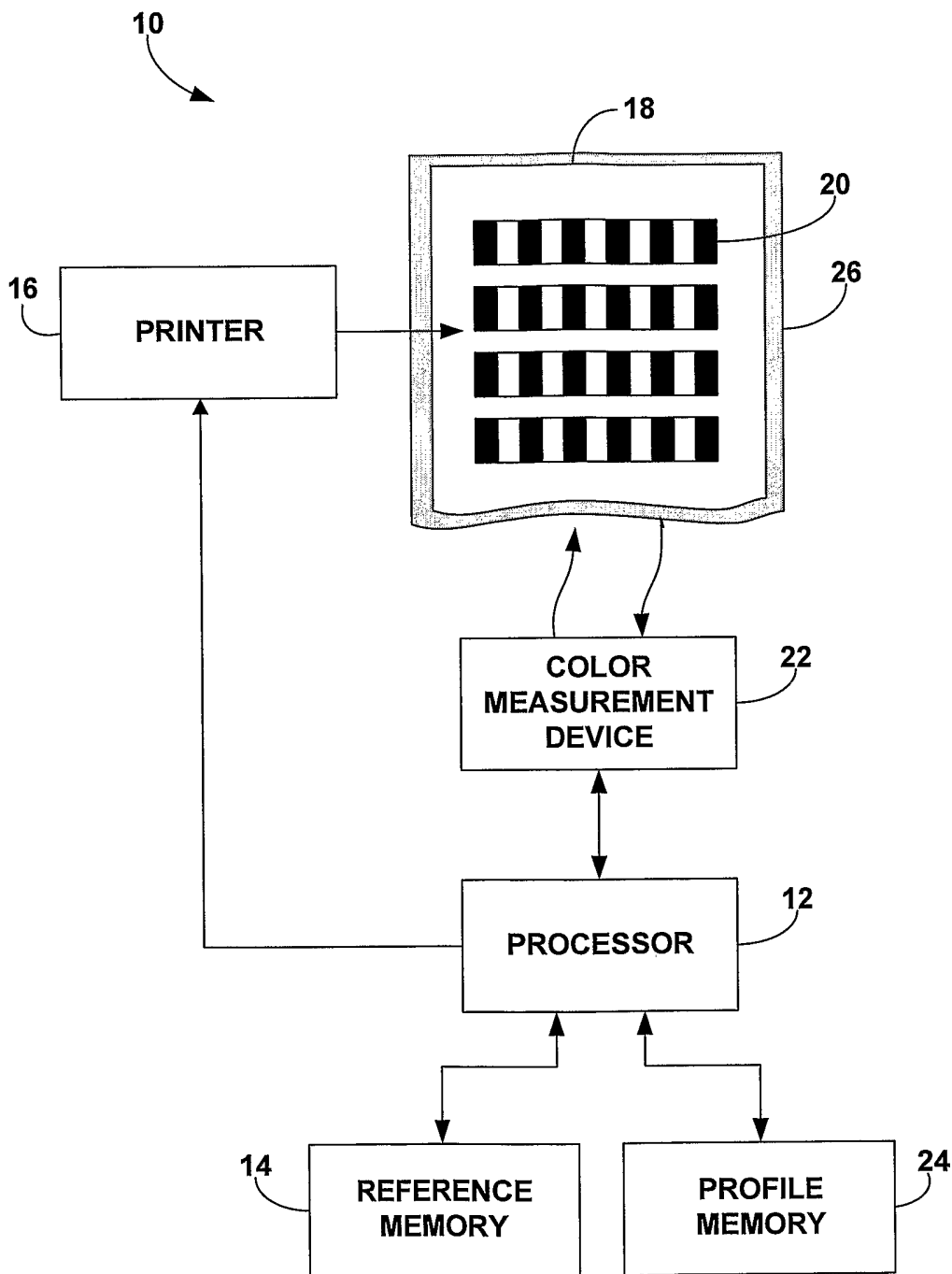
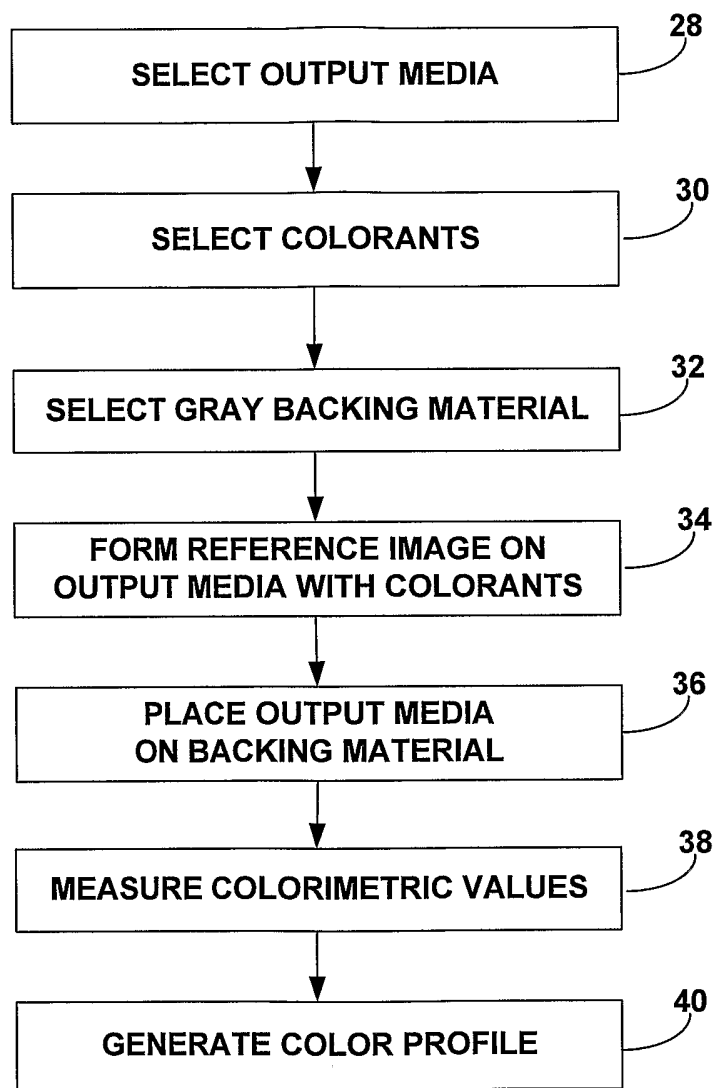


FIG. 1



**FIG. 2**

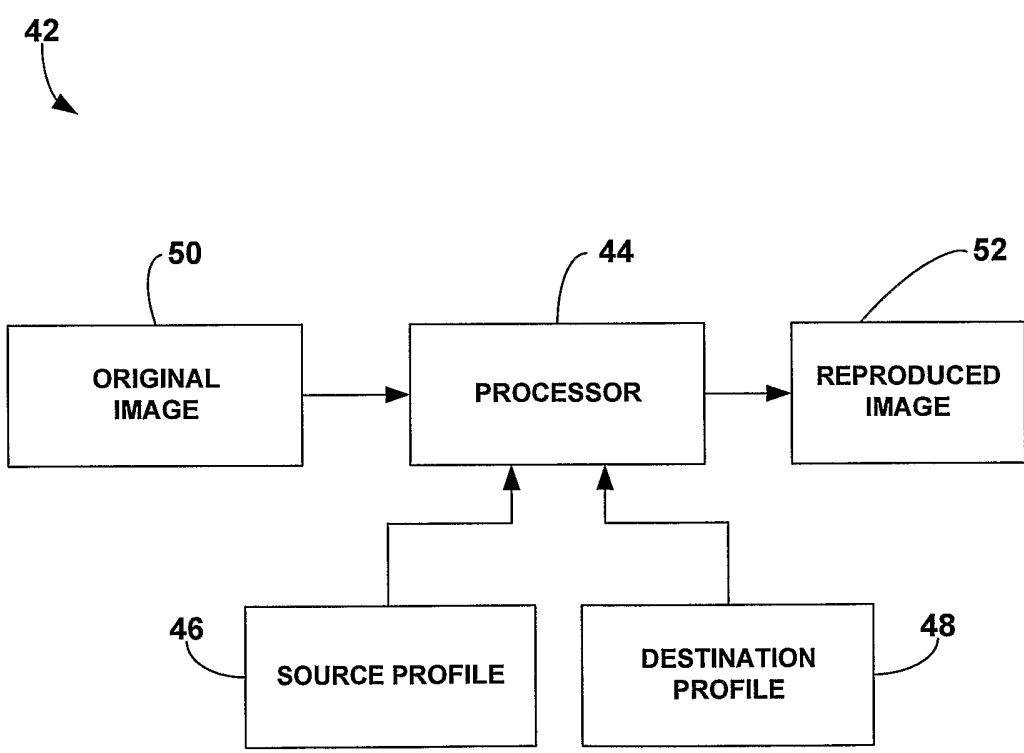


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 03/26631

<p><b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 H04N1/60</p>		
<p>According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>		
<p><b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b></p>		
<p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 H04N</p>		
<p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p>		
<p>Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, PAJ</p>		
<p><b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b></p>		
Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 977 420 A (HEWLETT PACKARD CO) 2 February 2000 (2000-02-02) figure 1	1, 2, 6, 14, 16, 17
Y	abstract; claims 1-3,5  paragraph '0009! - paragraph '0015! ---	3, 7-13, 15, 18
Y	DE 198 48 085 A (HEWLETT PACKARD CO) 5 August 1999 (1999-08-05)	3, 18
A	abstract; figures 4,5 column 2, line 55 -column 4, line 57 ---	2
Y	US 5 724 259 A (VOSS KARL R ET AL) 3 March 1998 (1998-03-03)	7-13, 15
A	abstract; figures 2,5 column 1, line 23 - line 67 column 5, line 6 - line 25 column 6, line 3 - line 10 ---	1, 14
-/--		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>Patent family members are listed in annex.</p>		
<p>° Special categories of cited documents :</p>		
<p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p>		<p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>* &amp; * document member of the same patent family</p>
<p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p>		
<p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p>		
<p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p>		
<p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>		
<p>Date of the actual completion of the international search</p> <p style="text-align: center;">7 January 2004</p>		
<p>Date of mailing of the international search report</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15/01/2004</p>		
<p>Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016</p>		<p>Authorized officer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kassow, H</p>

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 03/26631

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 970 584 A (SATO YOJIRO ET AL) 13 November 1990 (1990-11-13) abstract; figures 1,6,7 column 5, line 3 - line 67 -----	1,6-11, 13,14
A	EP 0 770 905 A (EASTMAN KODAK CO) 2 May 1997 (1997-05-02) abstract; figure 2 -----	7
A	US 5 933 578 A (MEIRESON BALDEWIN ET AL) 3 August 1999 (1999-08-03) -----	
A	US 4 623 938 A (ASANO JUNICHI ET AL) 18 November 1986 (1986-11-18) abstract; figure 6 column 5, line 20 -column 6, line 19 -----	1-3

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 03/26631

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0977420	A	02-02-2000	US	6219158 B1	17-04-2001
			EP	0977420 A2	02-02-2000
DE 19848085	A	05-08-1999	DE	19848085 A1	05-08-1999
			GB	2333922 A ,B	04-08-1999
			JP	11284810 A	15-10-1999
US 5724259	A	03-03-1998	DE	19538811 A1	07-11-1996
			FR	2733721 A1	08-11-1996
			GB	2300478 A ,B	06-11-1996
			JP	3102848 B2	23-10-2000
			JP	9201947 A	05-08-1997
US 4970584	A	13-11-1990	JP	61261970 A	20-11-1986
			JP	61261971 A	20-11-1986
			JP	61296858 A	27-12-1986
EP 0770905	A	02-05-1997	US	5667944 A	16-09-1997
			EP	0770905 A2	02-05-1997
			JP	9197577 A	31-07-1997
US 5933578	A	03-08-1999	WO	9846008 A1	15-10-1998
			DE	69808062 D1	24-10-2002
			EP	0974225 A1	26-01-2000
			JP	2001519023 T	16-10-2001
			US	6483607 B1	19-11-2002
US 4623938	A	18-11-1986	JP	1747086 C	25-03-1993
			JP	3036353 B	31-05-1991
			JP	59225669 A	18-12-1984
			JP	59225670 A	18-12-1984
			DE	3421079 A1	13-12-1984
			GB	2142499 A ,B	16-01-1985