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**ApPEARS**  
APPEARANCE PRINTING  
European Advanced Research School



# ESTIMATION OF SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE FROM COLORIMETRY

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# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

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0 1 INTRODUCTION  
Background  
Objective  
Key Research Questions

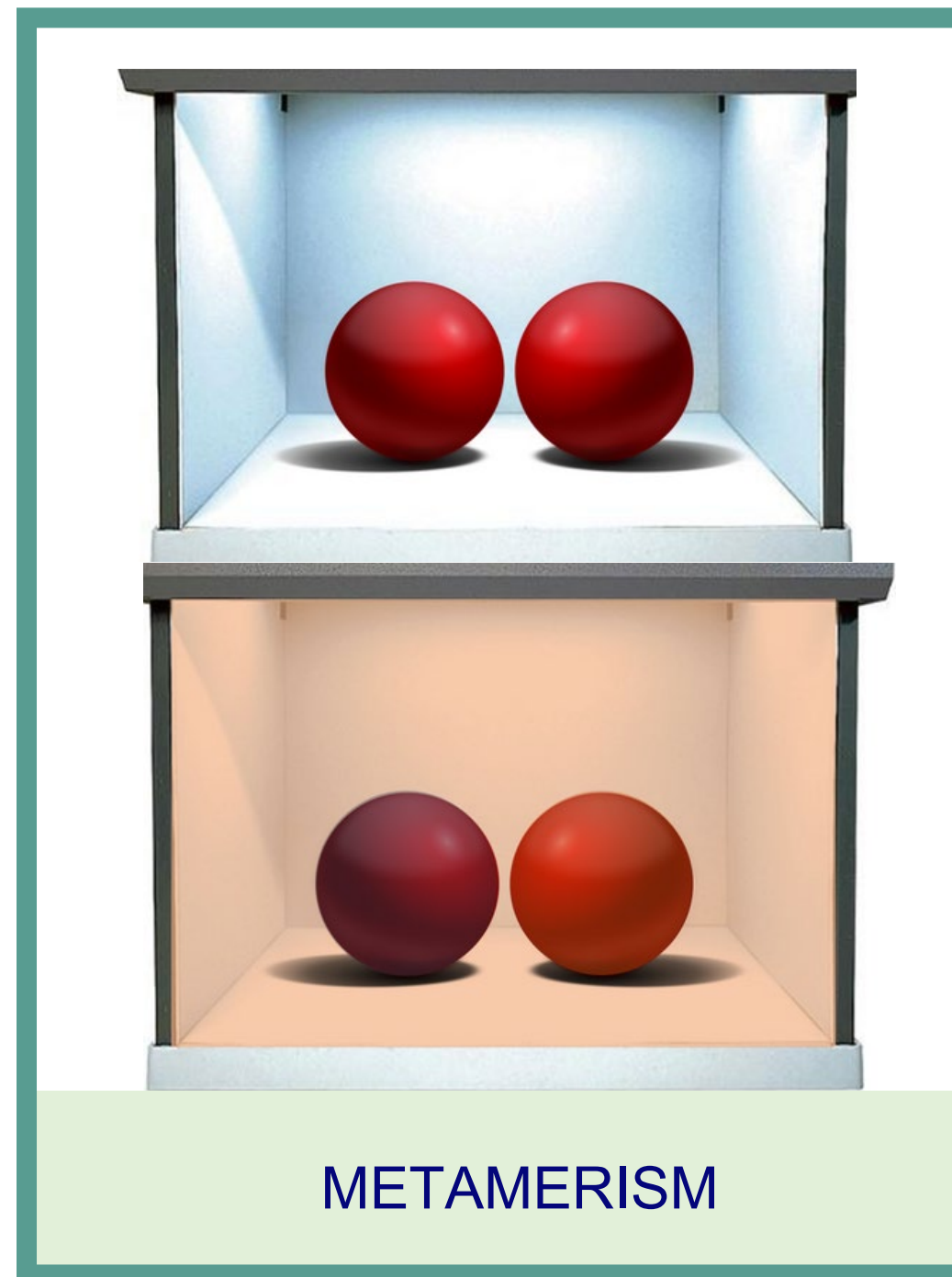
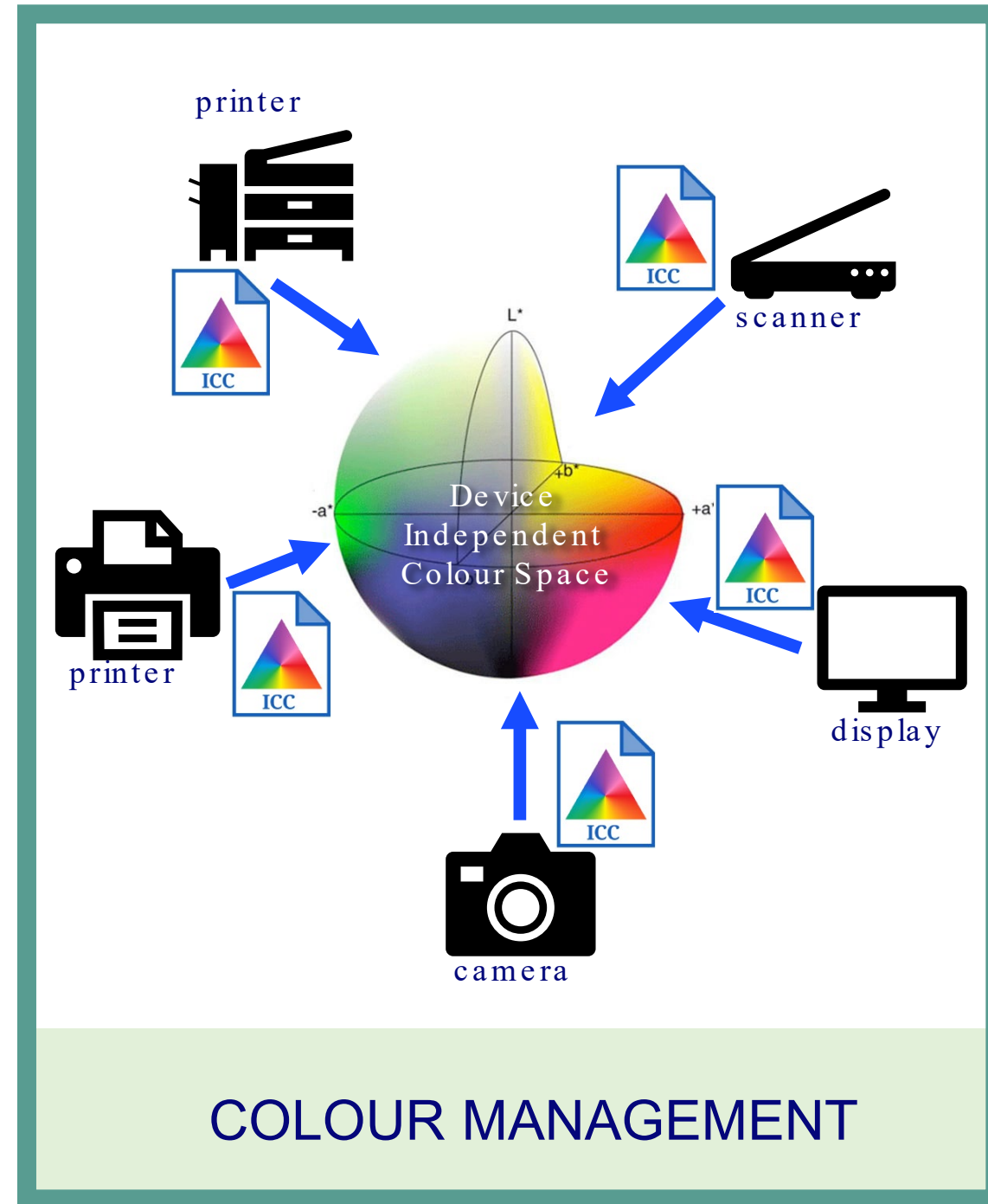
0 2 TESTS

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# BACKGROUND





# BACKGROUND



The ability to use spectral data



The ability to use different illuminants and observers without the need for chromatic adaptation



The ability to embed procedural algorithms in profiles through calculator elements



More support for total colour appearance, including texture and gloss



# OBJECTIVE



Investigate the efficacy of various spectral estimation methods in handling metamerism for different print datasets and develop a framework for spectral estimation in a colour management workflow.



# BACKGROUND

## SAT

Sensor adjustment transform - used to estimate some form of sensor excitations under one set of observing conditions based upon the sensor excitations under a different set of observing conditions.

## CAT

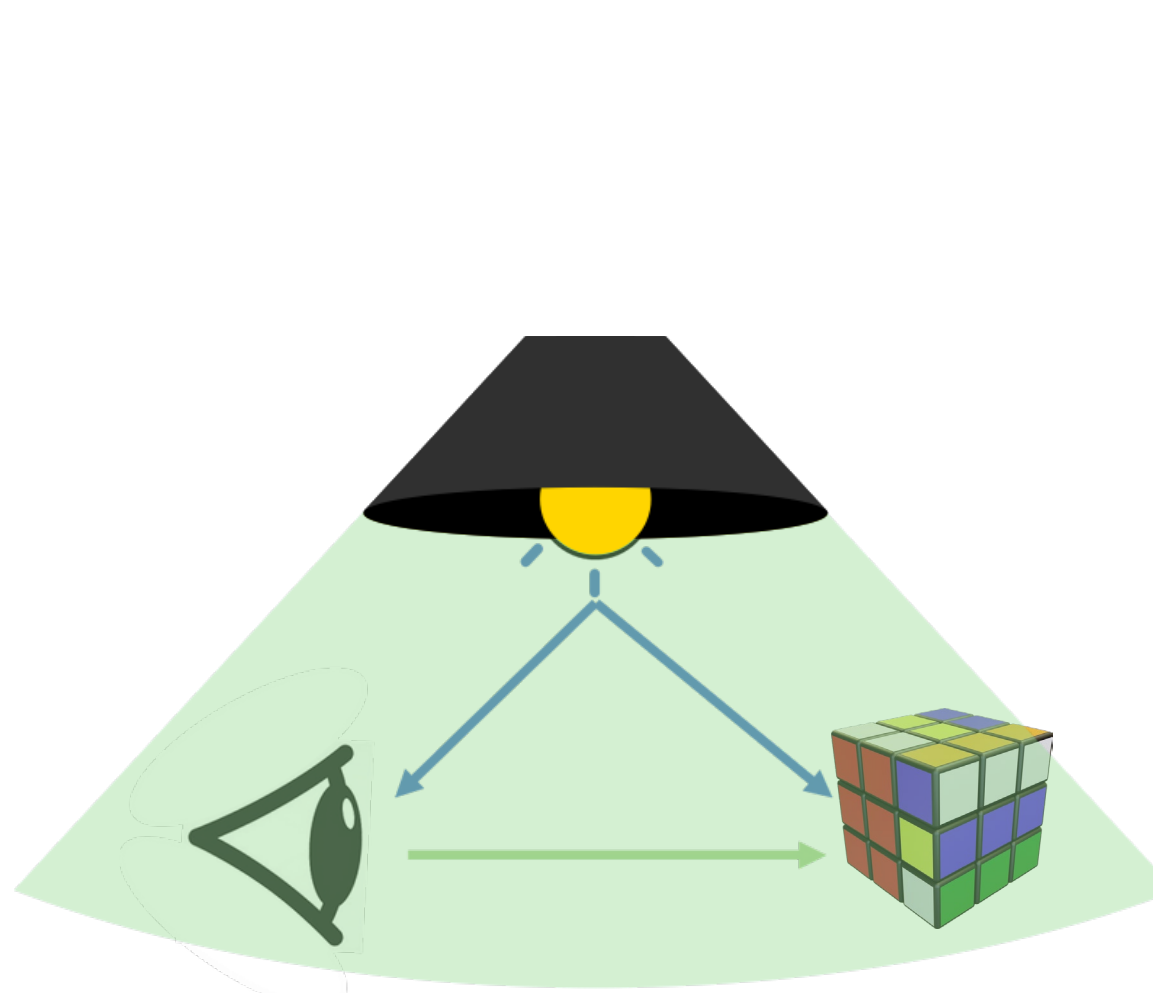
Chromatic adaptation transform – used to predict corresponding colours (same sensor excitations) and preserve colour constancy under different observing conditions.

## MAT

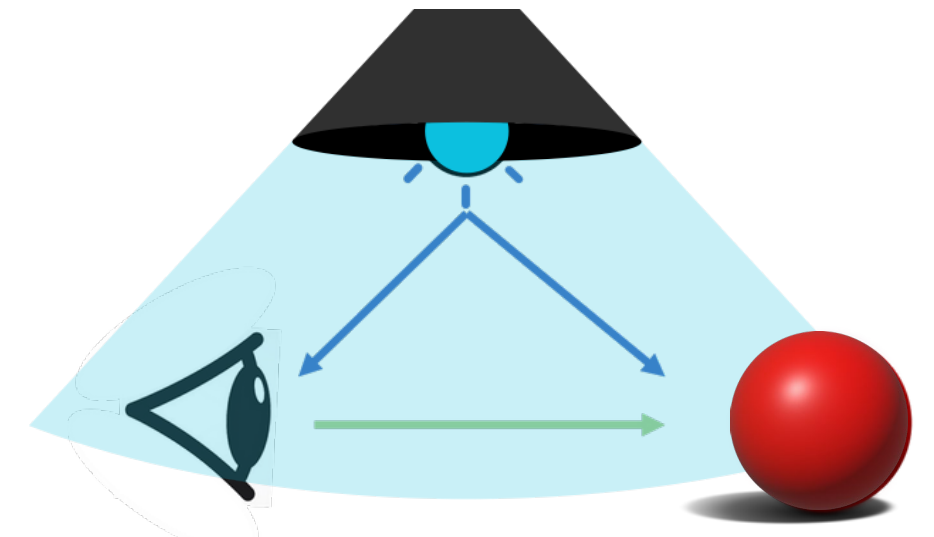
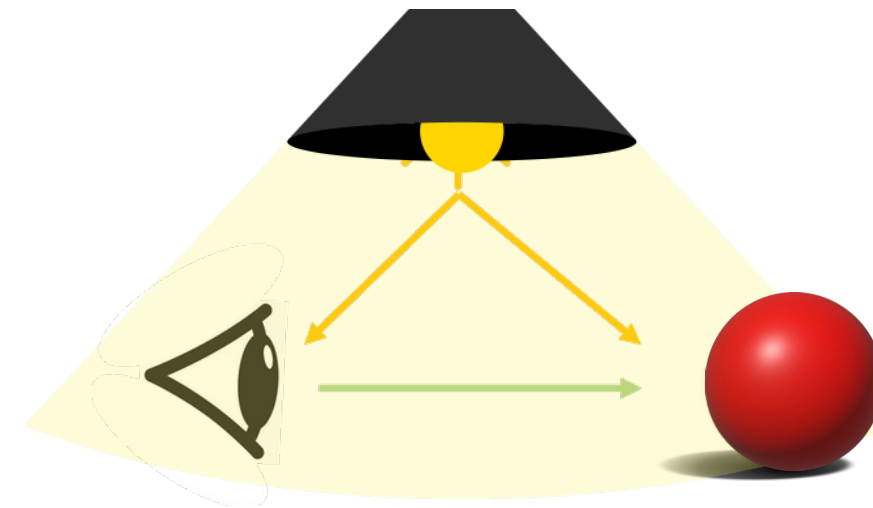
Material adjustment transform – used predict material constancy or how sensor excitations for an object color change with changes in observing conditions

Derhak, M. W., & Berns, R. S. (2015). Introducing Wpt (Waypoint): A color equivalency representation for defining a material adjustment transform. *Color Research & Application*, 40(6), 535-549.

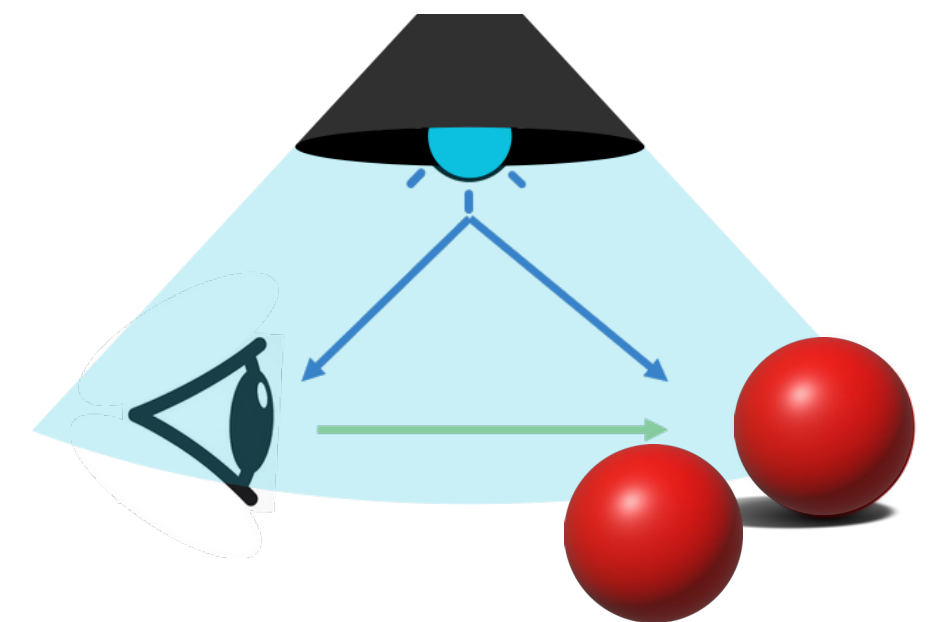
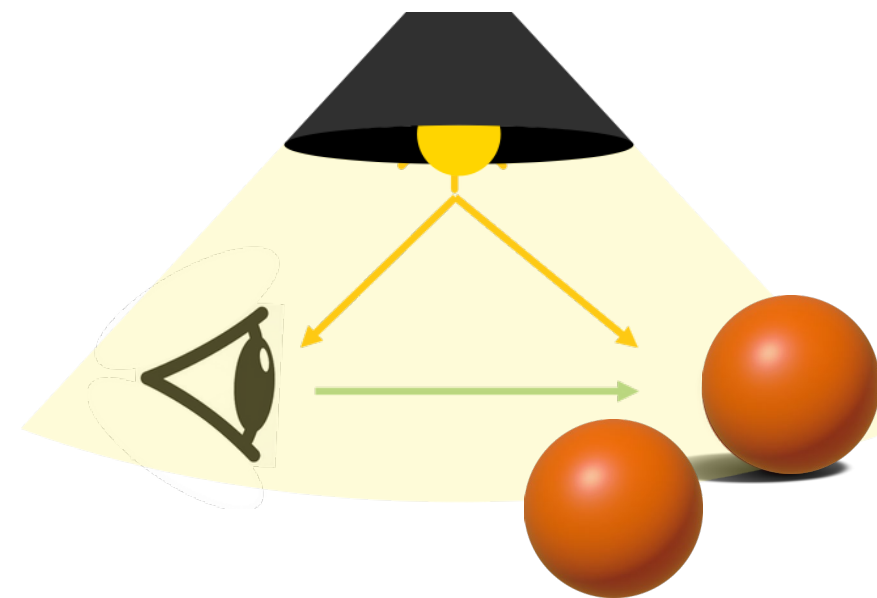
# SENSOR ADJUSTMENT TRANSFORM (SAT)



DESIGNATION ILLUMINATION



CORRESPONDING COLOUR



MATERIAL CONSTANCY

# KEY RESEARCH QUESTIONS



Can training data required for spectral estimation represent a group of printing conditions such that standardised training data selection can be proposed for spectral estimation in colour management?



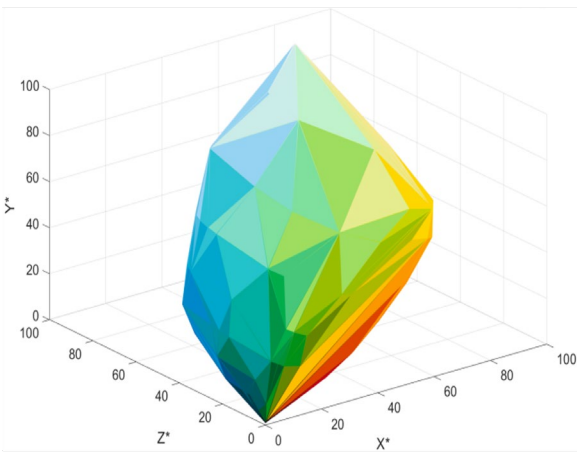
Can a spectral estimation method be used as an alternative to a material adjustment transform and what is their performance in predicting corresponding colours compared to a CAT?




Develop a suitable spectral estimation workflow that can be easily integrated into colour management?

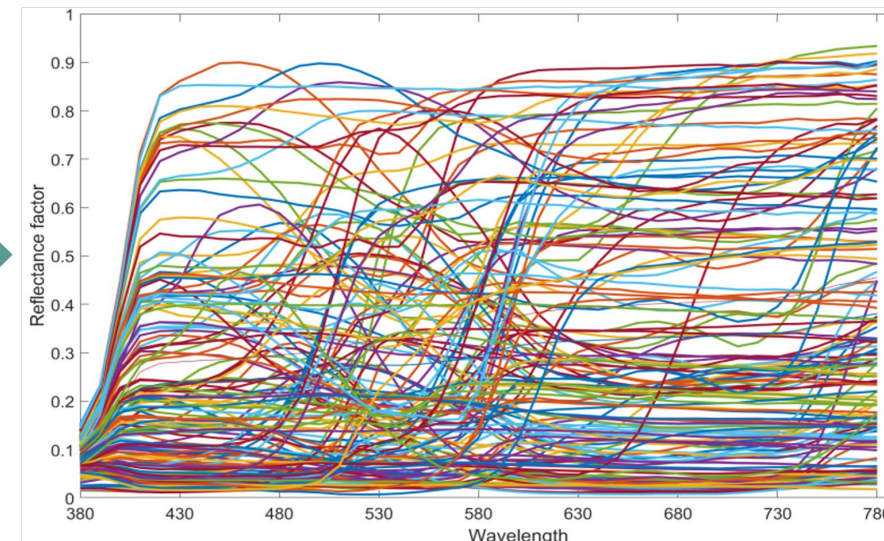


# SPECTRAL ESTIMATION FROM COLORIMETRY



**XYZ**

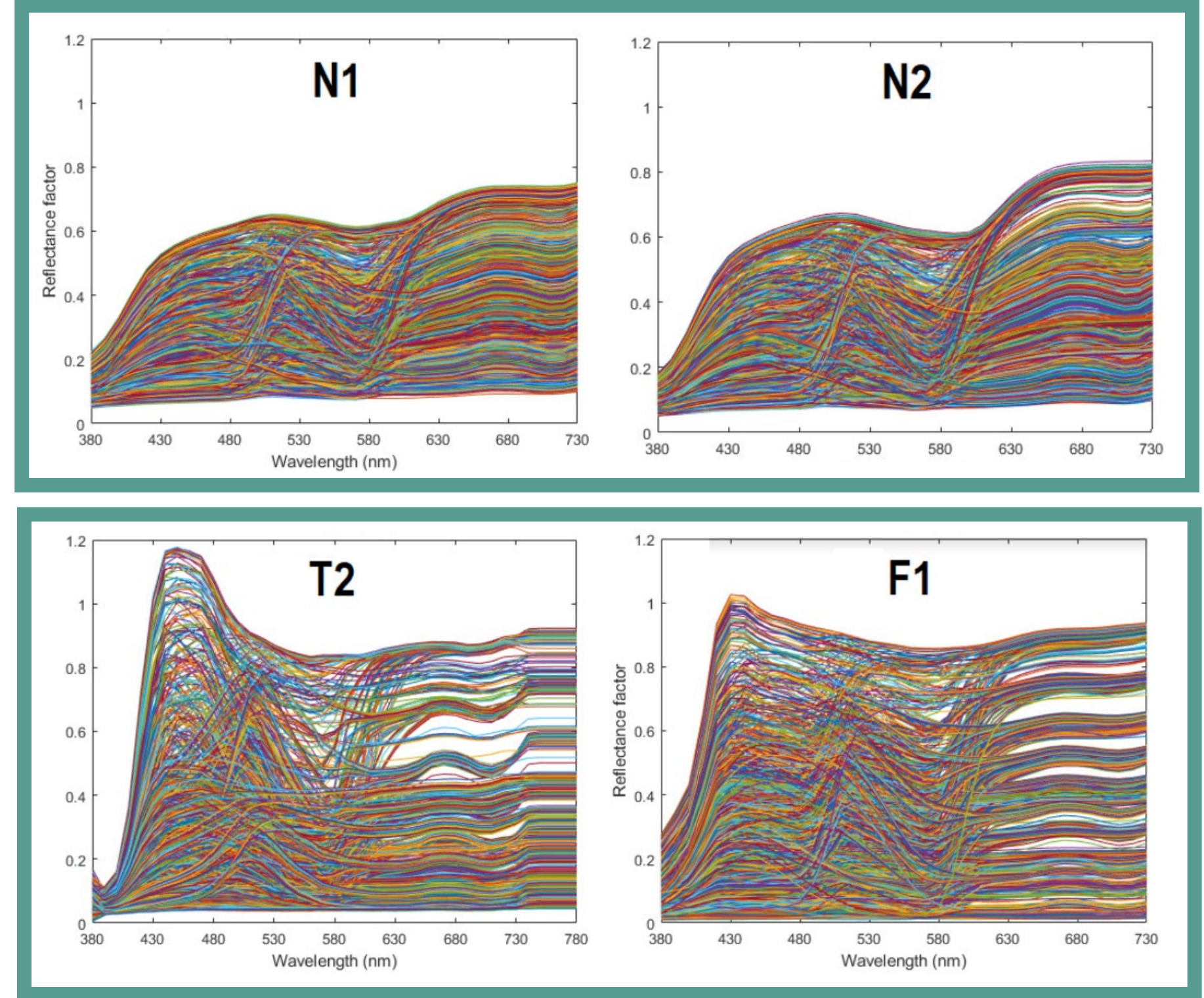




**ESTIMATED REFLECTANCE**

Identifier	Test data	Training data	Printing Conditions	Substrates (Test/Training)
N2-M1	N2	M1	Dissimilar	Newsprint/Colour chip
N2-W1	N2	W1	Dissimilar	Newsprint/Light coated paper
N2-N1	N2	T1	Similar	Newsprint/Newsprint
N1-N2	N1	N2	Similar	Newsprint/Newsprint
T2-M1	T2	M1	Dissimilar	Textile/Colour chip
T2-F1	T2	F1	Dissimilar	Textile/Premium coated paper
T2-W1	T2	W1	Dissimilar	Textile/Light coated paper
T2-T1	T2	N1	Similar	Textile/Textile
T1-T2	T1	T2	Similar	Textile/Textile

**TEST AND TRAINING DATA SET**



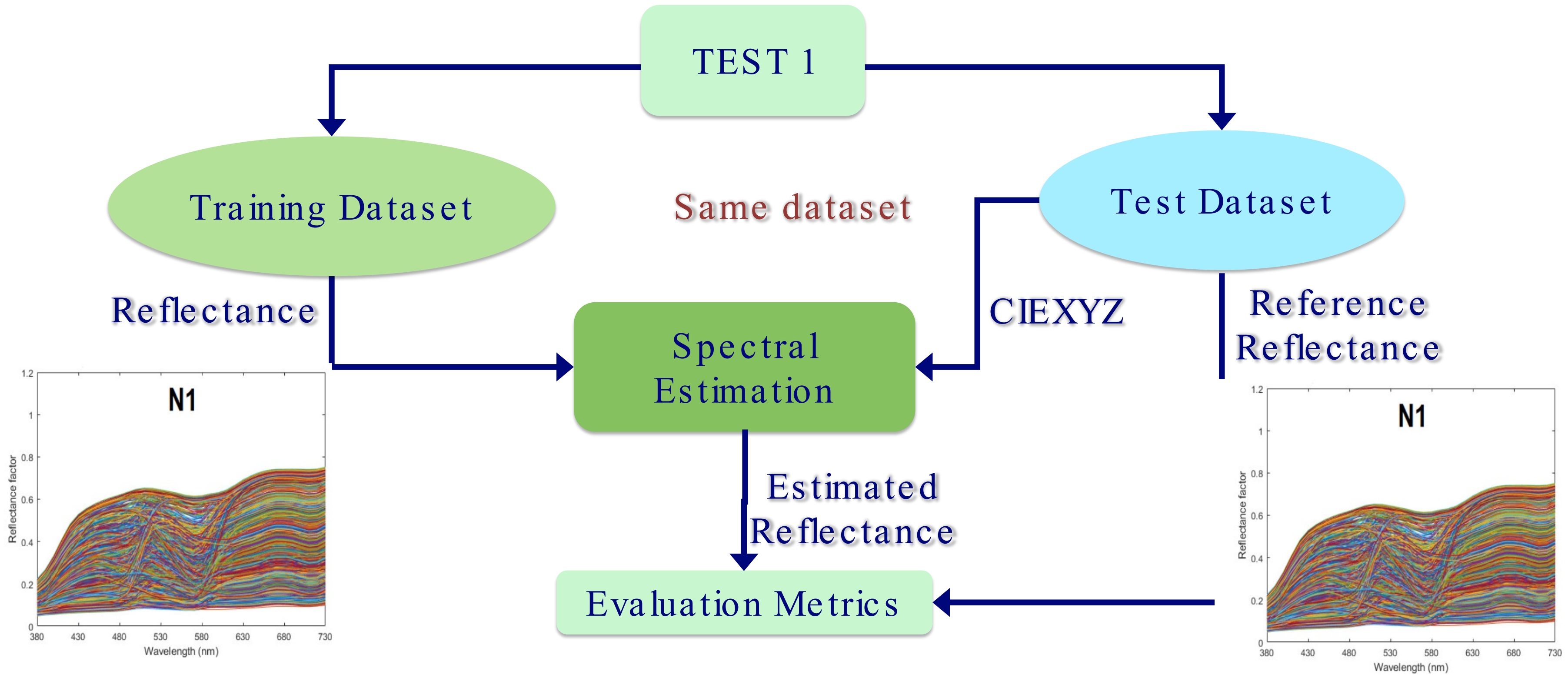


# DATASETS & METHODS

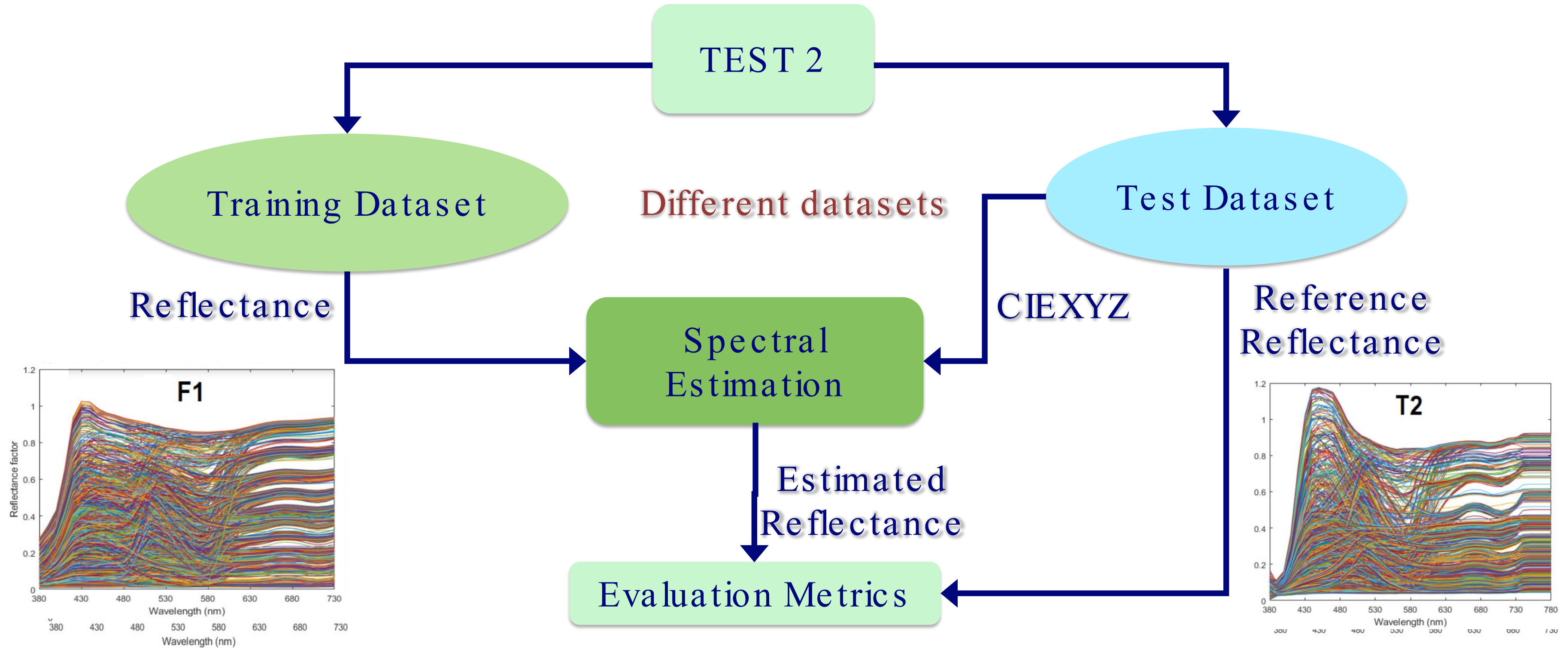
Identifier	Test data	Training data	Printing conditions	Substrates (Test/Training)
N2–M1	N2	M1	Dissimilar	Newsprint/Colour chip
N2–W1	N2	W1	Dissimilar	Newsprint/Light coated paper
N2–N1	N2	T1	Similar	Newsprint/Newsprint
N1–N2	N1	N2	Similar	Newsprint/Newsprint
T2–M1	T2	M1	Dissimilar	Textile/Colour chip
T2–F1	T2	F1	Dissimilar	Textile/Premium coated paper
T2–W1	T2	W1	Dissimilar	Textile/Light coated paper
T2–T1	T2	N1	Similar	Textile/Textile
T1–T2	T1	T2	Similar	Textile/Textile

Identifier	Spectral Estimation Methods
Wiener	Wiener Estimation
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
wPCA	Wiegthed Principal Component Analysis
PInverse	Pseudo Inverse
wPInverse	Weighted Pseudo Inverse
Polynomial 2	Second Order Polynomial 2
Polynomial 3	Third Order Polynomial
Waypoint-R	Waypoint Reconstruction
Standard Illuminants	
D50, D65, A, F11 and LED VI	

# TEST 1



# TEST 2



# TRIS TIMULUS INTEGRATION



Spectral power distributions of illuminants with narrow peaks, particularly certain fluorescent illuminants, cannot be interpolated to 10 nm from 1 nm without creating large errors in the resulting tristimulus values



Optimum weighting tables of 10 nm interval were generated using the CIE illuminant and observer functions to ensure that the tristimulus values were correctly calculated



Optimum weights have bandpass corrections applied to the weighting factors which are the products of the illuminant multiplied to the observer functions which can be directly applied to the reflectances to get tristimulus values



# TRISTIMULUS INTEGRATION

## THE LI-WANG-LUO METHOD



Testing the accuracy of methods for the computation of CIE tristimulus values using weighting tables. Li, C., Ronnier Luo, M., Melgosa, M., & Pointer, M. R. (2016).

# RESULTS TEST 1

Mean (max)  $\Delta E_{ab}$ , metameric difference under illuminant D65 from Test 1.

Dataset	Wiener	PCA	wPCA	Plinverse	wPlinverse	Polynomial 2	Polynomial 3	Waypoint-R
M1-M1	0.59 (4.46)	0.65 (4.02)	0.3 (3.04)	0.6 (4.33)	0.32 (2.83)	0.44 (3.04)	<u>0.32 (2.38)</u>	0.33 (2.52)
F1-F1	0.99 (3.99)	0.84 (5.53)	0.28 (1.5)	0.71 (3.87)	0.29 (1.27)	0.34 (2.02)	<u>0.23 (0.96)</u>	0.48 (1.76)
W1-W1	0.82 (3.44)	0.69 (4.38)	0.27 (1.51)	0.62 (3.26)	0.25 (1.28)	0.31 (1.78)	<u>0.24 (1.07)</u>	0.96 (3.92)
N1-N1	0.41 (1.42)	0.28 (1.04)	0.13 (0.6)	0.27 (1.17)	0.12 (0.43)	0.12 (0.48)	<u>0.1 (0.46)</u>	0.66 (1.18)
N2-N2	0.38 (1.49)	0.3 (1.16)	0.13 (0.6)	0.29 (1.3)	0.13 (0.5)	0.13 (0.51)	<u>0.1 (0.51)</u>	0.83 (1.86)
T1-T1	0.66 (3.07)	0.66 (2.59)	0.25 (1.27)	0.6 (2.91)	0.25 (1.35)	0.35 (1.4)	<u>0.23 (1.04)</u>	0.61 (2.08)
T2-T2	0.79 (3.42)	0.85 (2.78)	0.34 (1.35)	0.71 (3.15)	0.32 (1.1)	0.42 (1.69)	<u>0.31 (0.95)</u>	0.63 (1.95)

# RESULTS TEST 1

Mean (max)  $\Delta E_{ab}$ , metameric difference under illuminant A from Test 1.

Dataset	Wiener	PCA	wPCA	PlInverse	wPlInverse	Polynomial 2	Polynomial 3	Waypoint-R
M1-M1	1.50 (12.31)	1.67 (12.09)	0.83 (13.8)	1.52 (12.08)	0.81 (8.26)	1.13 (9.47)	<u>0.81 (7.07)</u>	<b>0.83 (6.78)</b>
F1-F1	0.99 (15.04)	2.40 (14.39)	0.82 (5.61)	2.10 (14.43)	<b>0.83 (4.41)</b>	0.95 (5.68)	<u>0.66 (2.68)</u>	1.40 (6.71)
W1-W1	0.82 (11.95)	1.97 (12.08)	0.76 (5.46)	1.79 (11.33)	<b>0.68 (3.38)</b>	0.85 (4.98)	<u>0.67 (3)</u>	2.74 (11.05)
N1-N1	0.41 (4.86)	0.83 (3.5)	0.38 (1.86)	0.81 (4.01)	<b>0.36 (1.34)</b>	0.36 (1.43)	<u>0.31 (1.41)</u>	1.63 (3.52)
N2-N2	0.38 (5.33)	0.88 (4.01)	0.39 (1.84)	0.84 (4.6)	<b>0.37 (1.52)</b>	0.37 (1.56)	<u>0.30 (1.55)</u>	2.20 (5.29)
T1-T1	0.66 (9.95)	1.71 (8.02)	0.62 (3.64)	1.56 (9.29)	<b>0.57 (4.07)</b>	0.84 (3.46)	<u>0.54 (2.2)</u>	1.24 (6.49)
T2-T2	0.79 (11.03)	2.21 (8.75)	0.82 (4.15)	1.84 (10.02)	<b>0.74 (3.4)</b>	1.00 (3.97)	<u>0.71 (2.03)</u>	1.35 (5.5)



# RESULTS TEST 2

Mean (max)  $\Delta E_{ab}$ , metameric difference under illuminant D65 from Test 2.

Dataset	Wiener	PCA	wPCA	PlInverse	wPlInverse	Polynomial 2	Polynomial 3	Waypoint-R
N2-M1	1.04 (2.62)	0.84 (2.31)	<b>0.91 (1.78)</b>	0.93 (2.49)	0.93 (1.9)	1.02 (1.95)	1.03 (1.73)	<b>0.90 (2)</b>
N2-W1	0.57 (1.77)	0.33 (1.29)	0.27 (1.16)	0.30 (1.29)	<b>0.20 (0.7)</b>	0.23 (0.86)	<b>0.22 (0.84)</b>	0.83 (2.99)
N2-N1	0.5 (1.65)	0.31 (1.23)	0.17 (0.7)	0.31 (1.42)	<b>0.16 (0.55)</b>	0.17 (0.43)	<b>0.14 (0.4)</b>	0.83 (1.86)
N1-N2	0.32 (1.27)	0.3 (0.96)	0.15 (0.65)	0.28 (1.06)	<b>0.15 (0.47)</b>	0.16 (0.58)	<b>0.14 (0.57)</b>	0.76 (1.77)
T2-M1	1.12 (3.78)	1 (3.68)	0.92 (3.04)	1.03 (3.7)	<b>0.88 (2.63)</b>	0.98 (2.94)	0.93 (2.52)	<b>0.86 (3.12)</b>
T2-F1	1.15 (4.23)	1.09 (3.2)	0.73 (2.32)	0.89 (3.91)	<b>0.64 (2.25)</b>	0.67 (2.12)	<b>0.61 (1.99)</b>	0.77 (2.69)
T2-W1	0.86 (3.79)	0.95 (3.14)	0.73 (2.52)	0.80 (3.46)	<b>0.63 (2.03)</b>	<b>0.61 (2.06)</b>	0.65 (2.23)	0.99 (3.93)
T2-T1	0.87 (3.56)	0.79 (2.96)	0.47 (1.68)	0.75 (3.2)	<b>0.44 (1.51)</b>	0.48 (1.85)	<b>0.44 (1.37)</b>	0.86 (3.12)
T1-T2	0.63 (3.23)	0.81 (2.66)	0.5 (1.22)	0.65 (2.95)	0.47 (1.51)	<b>0.44 (1.57)</b>	<b>0.43 (1.51)</b>	0.76 (2.77)

# RESULTS TEST 2

Mean (max)  $\Delta E_{ab}$ , metameric difference under illuminant A from Test 2.

Dataset	Wiener	PCA	wPCA	PlInverse	wPlInverse	Polynomial 2	Polynomial 3	Waypoint-R
N2-M1	2.83 (6.43)	<b><u>2.26 (5.97)</u></b>	2.39 (5.01)	2.50 (6.11)	2.48 (5.15)	2.72 (5.07)	2.74 (4.94)	<b><u>2.35 (5.13)</u></b>
N2-W1	1.66 (5.62)	0.93 (3.84)	0.73 (3.27)	0.86 (4.62)	<b><u>0.54 (1.85)</u></b>	0.57 (2.25)	<b><u>0.57 (2.14)</u></b>	2.31 (8.9)
N2-N1	1.61 (5.77)	0.92 (4.21)	0.51 (2.21)	0.92 (4.93)	<b><u>0.47 (1.92)</u></b>	0.49 (1.25)	<b><u>0.42 (1.22)</u></b>	2.20 (5.29)
N1-N2	1 (4.47)	0.87 (3.22)	0.44 (2.04)	0.81 (3.71)	<b><u>0.42 (1.4)</u></b>	0.45 (1.75)	<b><u>0.40 (1.73)</u></b>	1.99 (4.95)
T2-M1	2.61 (11.35)	2.4 (11.16)	2.05 (9.04)	2.43 (11.07)	<b><u>1.93 (7.19)</u></b>	2.25 (8.87)	2.14 (6.84)	<b><u>1.78 (7.75)</u></b>
T2-F1	2.62 (12.57)	2.79 (8.8)	1.78 (5.63)	2.06 (11.37)	<b><u>1.34 (5.31)</u></b>	1.49 (4.77)	<b><u>1.34 (4.24)</u></b>	1.48 (6.97)
T2-W1	2.1 (11.31)	2.47 (8.86)	1.89 (7.24)	1.98 (10.21)	<b><u>1.54 (5.72)</u></b>	<b><u>1.41 (4.85)</u></b>	1.64 (6.87)	2.47 (10.5)
T2-T1	2.54 (10.35)	2.11 (8.28)	1.21(4.51)	2.04 (9.74)	<b><u>1.11 (3.54)</u></b>	1.23 (3.73)	<b><u>1.12 (3.3)</u></b>	1.78 (7.75)
T1-T2	1.65 (10.27)	2.19 (8.05)	1.37 (3.45)	1.75 (9.28)	1.26 (3.38)	<b><u>1.18 (3.89)</u></b>	<b><u>1.14 (3.22)</u></b>	1.57 (6.94)



# RESULTS OF SPECTRAL ESTIMATION AS A MAT

Mean  $\Delta E_{00}$  between reference tristimulus values and chromatically adapted/estimated.

		D50			D65			A			F11			LED-V1			Avg
		D65	A	F11	D50	A	F11	D50	D65	F11	D50	D65	A	D50	D65	A	
N2-N2	CAT02	0.96	2.59	1.77	0.95	3.47	2.03	2.78	3.76	2.70	1.81	2.07	2.58	2.47	3.28	1.15	2.29
	CAT16	1.02	2.83	1.87	1.01	3.76	2.25	2.97	4.01	2.70	1.92	2.32	2.62	2.69	3.56	1.17	2.45
	L-Bradford	0.93	2.38	1.81	0.91	3.21	2.10	2.62	3.60	2.53	1.85	2.16	2.38	2.20	3.00	1.14	2.19
	Oleari-MAT	0.53	1.75	2.54	0.53	1.98	2.79	1.76	1.99	1.45	2.57	2.78	1.56	—	—	—	1.85
	Waypoint-MAT	0.92	2.37	1.32	0.90	3.19	1.73	2.62	3.63	2.47	1.30	1.68	2.13	—	—	—	2.02
	Burns-CAT	0.96	2.61	1.85	0.94	3.46	2.22	2.83	3.85	2.58	1.87	2.25	2.45	2.52	3.34	1.11	2.32
	Burns-R	0.80	2.10	1.20	0.79	2.79	1.65	2.29	3.17	1.95	1.66	2.07	1.90	1.76	2.37	1.10	1.84
	<b>wPInverse</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>Polynomial 3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.29</b>	
N2-M1	wPInverse	0.78	2.11	1.18	0.77	2.81	1.33	2.31	3.16	2.46	1.18	1.33	2.14	1.82	2.47	1.01	1.79
	Polynomial 3	0.87	2.34	1.32	0.85	3.14	1.48	2.55	3.48	2.96	1.28	1.43	2.52	2.00	2.71	1.13	2.00
N2-W1	wPInverse	0.18	0.48	0.74	0.17	0.65	0.79	0.52	0.70	0.78	0.77	0.80	0.77	0.52	0.64	0.25	0.58
	Polynomial 3	0.20	0.54	0.81	0.20	0.72	0.88	0.58	0.78	0.79	0.83	0.86	0.79	0.56	0.70	0.25	0.63
N2-N1	wPInverse	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.58</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.57</u>	<u>0.50</u>	<u>0.40</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>0.43</u>
	Polynomial 3	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.39</u>	<u>0.44</u>	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.46</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.37</u>	<u>0.49</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.40</u>



# RESULTS OF SPECTRAL ESTIMATION AS A MAT

Mean  $\Delta E_{\text{on}}$  between reference tristimulus values and chromatically adapted/estimated.

		D50			D65			A			F11			LED-V1			Avg
		D65	A	F11	D50	A	F11	D50	D65	F11	D50	D65	A	D50	D65	A	
T2-T2	CAT02	0.84	2.32	2.91	0.83	3.11	3.31	2.32	3.11	2.83	3.01	3.46	2.76	2.58	3.16	1.67	2.55
	CAT16	0.98	2.84	2.99	0.98	3.78	3.53	2.82	3.76	2.86	3.12	3.77	2.82	2.98	3.67	1.68	2.84
	L-Bradford	0.80	2.03	2.96	0.79	2.75	3.37	2.15	2.94	2.51	3.07	3.55	2.42	2.17	2.68	1.66	2.39
	Oleari-MAT	0.61	1.82	3.38	0.60	2.18	3.61	1.82	2.21	2.69	3.40	3.61	2.85	—	—	—	2.40
	Waypoint-MAT	0.74	1.66	2.15	0.72	2.31	2.67	1.82	2.61	1.87	2.12	2.62	1.77	—	—	—	1.92
	Burns-CAT	0.86	2.30	3.12	0.85	3.09	3.70	2.42	3.32	2.50	3.21	3.92	2.36	2.64	3.21	1.63	2.61
	Burns-R	0.72	1.46	2.14	0.68	2.04	2.57	1.67	2.47	1.52	2.41	2.96	1.58	1.67	1.93	1.66	1.83
	<b>wPInverse</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Polynomial 3</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.75</b>	
T2-M1	wPInverse	0.58	1.30	1.73	0.56	1.81	2.12	1.42	2.03	1.44	1.77	2.15	1.44	1.59	1.92	1.37	1.55
	Polynomial 3	0.62	1.47	1.87	0.61	2.03	2.24	1.60	2.25	1.69	1.92	2.30	1.66	1.66	2.02	1.40	1.69
T2-F1	wPInverse	<u>0.41</u>	<u>0.94</u>	<u>1.32</u>	<u>0.41</u>	<u>1.31</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>1.03</u>	<u>1.44</u>	<u>1.07</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>1.65</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>1.38</u>	<u>0.76</u>	<u>1.12</u>
	Polynomial 3	<u>0.45</u>	<u>1.12</u>	<u>1.56</u>	<u>0.45</u>	<u>1.52</u>	<u>1.87</u>	<u>1.21</u>	<u>1.64</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>1.93</u>	<u>1.05</u>	<u>1.37</u>	<u>1.63</u>	<u>0.76</u>	<u>1.28</u>
T2-T1	wPInverse	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.74</u>	<u>1.43</u>	<u>0.29</u>	<u>0.99</u>	<u>1.62</u>	<u>0.85</u>	<u>1.18</u>	<u>1.16</u>	<u>1.51</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>1.54</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>1.10</u>
	Polynomial 3	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>1.39</u>	<u>0.29</u>	<u>1.02</u>	<u>1.58</u>	<u>0.91</u>	<u>1.25</u>	<u>1.09</u>	<u>1.56</u>	<u>1.79</u>	<u>1.13</u>	<u>1.11</u>	<u>1.42</u>	<u>0.53</u>	<u>1.08</u>



# PREDICTION OF CORRESPONDING COLOUR DATA

Overall  $\Delta E_{94}$  between destination tristimulus values of corresponding colours and adapted/estimated tristimulus values under varying destination lights.

Method	CSAJ	Helson	Lam & Rigg	Lutchi	Average
Cat02	3.67	3.60	2.98	3.41	3.42
Cat16	3.94	4.13	3.47	3.30	3.71
L-Bradford	3.71	3.47	2.84	3.43	3.36
Burns-CAT	3.81	4.19	3.15	3.68	3.71
Oleari-MAT	4.63	4.72	3.89	4.27	4.38
Wpt-MAT	4.28	4.02	3.83	4.53	4.17
wPInverse(M1)	4.14	3.76	3.48	4.51	3.97
Polynomial 3 (M1)	4.22	3.77	3.51	4.46	3.99
wPInverse (N2)	4.71	3.65	3.42	4.29	4.02
Polynomial 3 (N2)	4.39	3.76	3.47	4.34	3.99
wPInverse (T2)	4.69	3.65	3.46	4.36	4.04
Polynomial 3 (T2)	4.35	3.57	3.31	4.37	3.90

# SPECTRAL ESTIMATION USING iccMAX



```
<MainFunction>
{
  in(0,3) <!-- places tristimulus values from the input channel onto the stack -->
  tput(0,1) <!-- places first input value (X) on temporary memory storage -->
  tput(1,1) <!-- places second input value (Y) on temporary memory storage -->
  tput(2,1) <!-- places third input value (Z) on temporary memory storage-->
  <!-- Values on temporary memory storage will be used by Poly3Expansion macro -->
  call{Poly3Expansion} <!-- Places the X,Y,Z polynomial terms on the stacks-->
  mtx{M} <!-- performs matrix multiplication of the polynomial terms
           on the stack and matrix M and places the output on the stack-->
  out(0,41) <!-- places 41 values from the stack onto the output channel -->
}
</MainFunction>
```

# SPECTRAL ESTIMATION USING iccMAX

```
.iccApplyNamedCMM lutchid50.txt 3 0 xyzD50toref.icc
```

```
"nc001F" ; Data Format  
icEncodeFloat ; Encoding
```

```
;Source Data Format: 'XYZ '  
;Source Data Encoding: icEncodeFloat  
;Source data is after semicolon
```

```
;Profiles applied  
; xyzD50toref.icc
```

```
0.6441 0.9077 0.9852 0.9981 1.0052 1.0087 1.0136 1.0216  
1.0256 1.0218 1.0218 1.0222 1.0095 0.9897 0.9787 0.9808  
0.9823 0.9826 0.9932 1.0090 1.0180 1.0211 1.0218 1.0256  
1.0310 1.0388 1.0473 1.0510 1.0528 1.0543 1.0564  
; 0.9709 1.0000 0.8310  
  
0.1849 0.2205 0.2278 0.2287 0.2295 0.2284 0.2265 0.2236  
0.2168 0.2059 0.1952 0.1847 0.1720 0.1599 0.1532 0.1531  
0.1540 0.1603 0.1740 0.1962 0.2182 0.2359 0.2482 0.2575  
0.2650 0.2723 0.2791 0.2832 0.2858 0.2878 0.2899  
; 0.2035 0.1842 0.1831
```

```
iccApplyProfiles RGB_D65_2deg.tif D65_2deg_Reflectance.tif 2 0 1 0 1  
argb2xyzD65toref.icc 3
```

# KEY CONCLUSIONS



Based on material components, a single reflectance dataset can represent a group of printing conditions



Spectral estimation methods can be used as an alternative to MAT.



Third-order polynomial spectral estimation method can be effectively encoded inside an ICC profile using iccMAX



# FUTURE SCOPE



Spectral training data evaluation should be done for industrial use cases for ICC to recommend standard training datasets required for implementing spectral estimation through ICC profiles.



Spectral estimation can be adopted to connect colour profiles through a spectral PCS.



Spectral estimation can be recommended as a sensor adjustment transform whenever a profile needs to connect to another profile having different colorimetry.



Spectral reproduction workflows through ICC colour management will require a good testing paradigm to assess both spectral and colorimetric quality.



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# THANK YOU

