

数码打样色彩质量评价方法的研究

刘容¹, 王强², 戴俊平²

(1. 上海理工大学, 上海 200093; 2. 杭州电子科技大学, 杭州 310014)

摘要: 目的 研究数字化工作流程条件下数码打样色彩复制质量精准高效的评价方法。方法 将IT8.7/4色表1617个色块进行分区,并分析各分区色差、网点扩大和L值阶调复制曲线与数码样张色彩质量的内在关系,最后统计影响数码样张色彩质量的关键点。结果 实验表明1617色表各分区平均色差都在0.5左右,最大色差在3以内,且L值阶调复制曲线光滑平整,这说明色彩复制质量较好。但黄色的点色差比较大,复制曲线不光滑,阶调丰富性再现不好,故应调节与黄相关的参数,提高色彩复制质量。**结论** 综合色差、网点扩大和L值阶调复制曲线与数码打样色彩质量之间的关系,验证了色彩质量评价方案的可行性和精准性。

关键词: 数码打样; 色彩质量评价; 色差; 网点扩大; 阶调复制曲线

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Research of the Digital Proofing Color Quality Evaluation Method

LIU Rong¹, WANG Qiang², DAI Jun-ping²

(1. University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai 200093, China;
2. Hangzhou Dianzi University, Hangzhou 310014, China)

ABSTRACT: Objective To research the accurate and efficient evaluation methods of the digital proofing color reproduction quality at digital workflow. **Methods** The 1617 color piece of the IT8.7/4 color table was divided and intrinsic relations between the color difference of each partition, dot enlargement, L value replication curve and the digital proof color quality were analyzed. The key points which affect the digital sample color quality were counted. **Results** The experiment showed that the average color difference of each partition were around 0.5, with a maximum color difference of less than 3, and the L replication curve was smooth, which meant that the color reproduction quality was good. However, the yellow dot color difference was big, the replication curve was not smooth, and gradual richness reappearance was bad. Therefore, the parameters related to yellow should be adjusted to improve the color reproduction quality. **Conclusion** The relationship between color difference, dot enlargement, L value replication curve and the digital sample quality proves the feasibility and precision of the color quality evaluation scheme.

KEY WORDS: the digital proofing; the color quality evaluation; color difference value; dot enlargement; the replication curve

数码打样是通过数字化工作流程对印刷工艺流程进行模拟与高保真展示的关键,在整个数码打样过程中,打印机校准和匹配目标是最重要的2个过程。校准和匹配的精准是当前印刷色彩评价的主要依据,

决定了印刷品的准确与否以及最终色彩保真的质量。其评价方法的准确性和快捷性成为决定其色彩质量优劣和印刷生产效率高低的关键因素^[1-5]。

文中基于CGS数码打样软件来研究色彩质量评

价方法,利用密度和网点分析其线性化过程,然后通过分析IT8.7/4色表1617个色块的色差、网点扩大和L值的阶调复制曲线对数码样张色彩质量的影响,验证了色彩质量评价方案的可行性和精准性^[6-9]。同时统计了影响数码样张色彩质量的关键点,为解决数码打样出现的质量问题提供了一定的参考依据,并最终对数码样张色彩质量做出合格与否的判断。

1 数码打样色彩质量评价方法设计

文中是基于CGS数码打样软件来研究色彩质量评价方法,与其他数码打样软件相似分3部分进行:打印机校准、匹配目标打样、循环校准^[10-13]。其色彩质量评价方案的设计思路是以IT8.7/4色表数据为基础进行分析,评价数码打样系统当前样张的准确度。实施流程见图1。

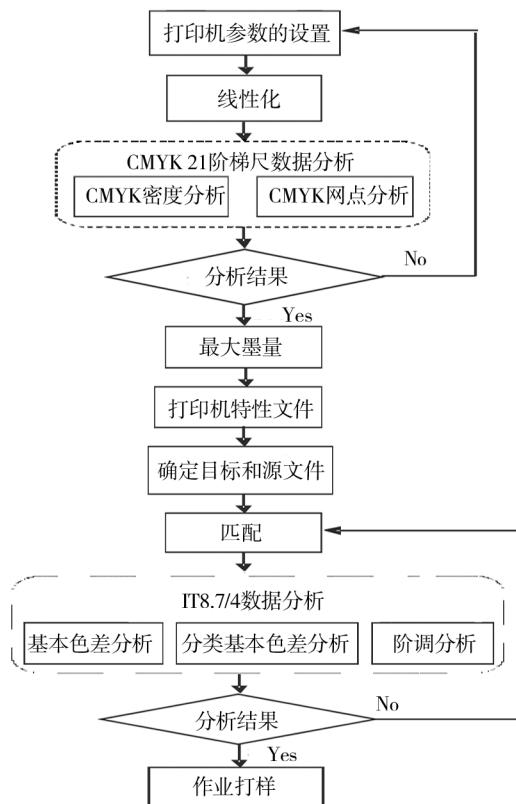


图1 数码打样色彩质量评价分析流程

Fig.1 Color quality evaluation analysis process of digital proofing

2 实验

2.1 设备及材料

测试硬件:EPSON7910数码打印机、EPSON9880

数码打印机、I1ISIS分光光度仪、X-rite 528分光密度仪、放大镜。

测试软件:ORIS COLOR TUNER//WEB, ORIS PRESS MATCHER//WEB, Excel。

测试材料:FANTAC数码打样专用纸、EPSON HDR油墨。

2.2 过程及结果分析

2.2.1 打印机线性化

打印机线性化是实现数码打样的前提和首要任务,颜色模式和纸张类型是2个比较重要的打印机参数。实验设计了4种颜色模式下白色绸面打样纸CMYK的实地密度和照片黑(色域)下不同纸张类型CMYK的实地密度,见表1—2。

表1 不同颜色模式下的CMYK实地密度值

Tab.1 CMYK density value of different color modes

| 颜色模式 | 照片黑 | 照片黑(色域) | 照片黑(六色) | 照片黑(八色) |
|------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| C | 1.54 | 1.8 | 1.47 | 1.78 |
| M | 1.38 | 1.56 | 1.05 | 1.68 |
| Y | 1.17 | 1.26 | 1.24 | 1.29 |
| K | 2.06 | 2.16 | 2.22 | 2.14 |

表2 不同纸张类型的CMYK实地密度值

Tab.2 CMYK density value of different types of paper

| 纸张类型 | 白色绸面 | 白色半哑光 | 白色哑光 | 高级光面相纸 | 高级打样纸 |
|------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| C | 1.83 | 1.83 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.48 |
| M | 1.57 | 1.55 | 0.64 | 1.31 | 1.33 |
| Y | 1.29 | 1.28 | 1.22 | 1.09 | 1.15 |
| K | 2.12 | 1.97 | 2.12 | 1.88 | 2.07 |

从表1—2可以看出,不同类型的纸张和颜色模式,其对应的CMYK实地密度不一样,可能影响打印机的呈色性能和最终颜色匹配效果。在照片黑(色域)和照片黑(八色)2种颜色模式下的CMYK实地密度明显比其他2种颜色模式的大,该实验选用参数为照片黑色域和白色半哑光。对应的线性化网点见图2—3。

由图2—3可知,线性化较好,线性化后的网点线光滑平整,CMYK的网点线聚焦在一起趋向于倾斜角为45°的直线,类似于印刷中的复制曲线,其表征打印机的输入输出特性。

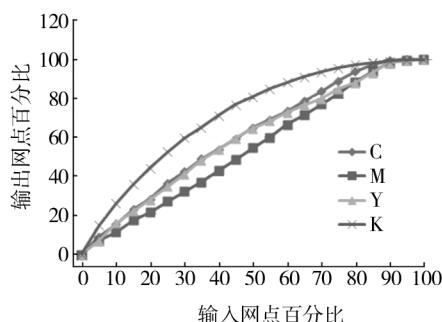


图2 线性化前的网点

Fig. 2 Dot before linearization

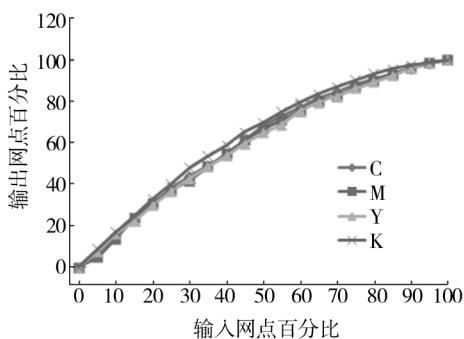


图3 线性化后的网点

Fig. 3 Dot after linearization

2.2.2 打印机匹配目标

打印机匹配目标是软件能准确地进行数码打样最核心的功能,实验的参数设置:匹配目标文件为ORIS_GRACoL2006_Coated1.icc,源文件为打印机校准文件,即打印机校准后的特性文件,K起始点为20;油墨覆盖率为340,CMY减为60,呈色意向为绝对色度,应用过滤器为8%。

软件进行了3次匹配,2次循环校准匹配,其基本色差结果见表3。

表3 基本色差分析

Tab. 3 Analysis of basic color differences

| 匹配次数 | 平均色差 | 最大色差 | 最大色差点(CMYK) | 均方差 |
|-------|-------|------|----------------|------|
| 第1次匹配 | 13.06 | 47 | (55 0 100 0) | 7.83 |
| 第2次匹配 | 1.2 | 5.59 | (100 0 100 20) | 0.83 |
| 第3次匹配 | 0.5 | 2.83 | (0 100 100 80) | 0.33 |

从表3中可以看出,经过第3次匹配后,基本色差都比较低,基本能满足要求。其分类色差见表4。

从表4中可以看出,各分区的平均色差都在0.5左右,最大色差在3以内,对于印刷样稿来说满足要

表4 分类基本色差分析

Tab. 4 Analysis of classified basic color differences

| 总计 | 新建校准包 | | |
|----|-------|------------------|----------------|
| | 最大色差 | 平均色差 | 2.83 |
| 总计 | 色块 | 平均值 | 最大值 |
| | C | 0.34 | 0.74 |
| | M | 0.38 | 1.15 |
| | Y | 1.10 | 2.24 |
| | K | 0.51 | 1.81 |
| | CM | 0.38 | 0.90 |
| | CY | 0.55 | 1.94 |
| 分类 | CK | 0.37 | 0.97 |
| 计算 | MY | 0.47 | 1.45 |
| | MK | 0.64 | 2.37 |
| | YK | 0.61 | 1.46 |
| | CMY | 0.46 | 1.78 |
| | CMK | 0.53 | 2.38 |
| | CYK | 0.57 | 2.20 |
| | MYK | 0.62 | 2.83 |
| | CMYK | 0.49 | 2.54 |
| | | (40 100 100 100) | (95 0 0 0) |
| | | (0 20 55 0) | (0 100 0 80) |
| | | (100 10 100 0) | (0 0 90 0) |
| | | (40 40 0 100) | (0 0 0 100) |
| | | (100 0 40 100) | (0 100 100 80) |
| | | (40 100 100 100) | (40 0 0 100) |

求。但与Y相关的色差比较大,且密度较大的地方色差大,这可能与墨水Y和打印机的色域在最底部包不住印刷色域有关。印刷复制质量除与色差有关外,还与网点扩大和L值的阶调复制曲线有关,其能表达是否能复制出阶调丰富的图像,见图4—5。

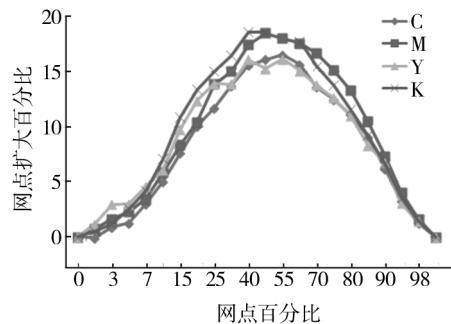


图4 匹配后网点扩大图

Fig. 4 Dot enlargement after the match

通图4可以看出,Y值的曲线相对来说不光滑,拐点比较多,复制时阶调的丰富性再现不是很好,这与测出的数据相符。由图5可以看出CMYK的整体阶调曲线光滑平整,说明对于整体阶调复制质量较好。综合色差、阶调复制曲线和L值变化曲线可以看出,其能满足数码打样的要求。

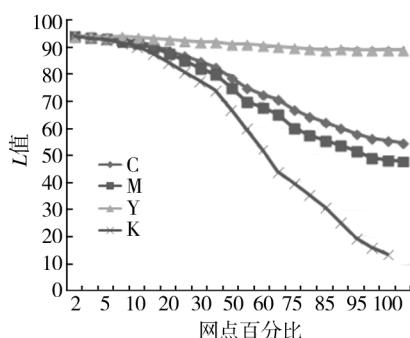


图 5 匹配后 L 值的阶调复制曲线

Fig. 5 The L replication curve after the match

3 结语

通过实验证明了数码打样色彩质量评价方案可行性和精准性,分析 IT8.7/4 色表 1617 个色块的色差、网点扩大和 L 值的阶调复制曲线,对数码打样色彩质量做出评价,同时统计影响数码打样色彩质量的关键点,为解决数码打样出现的质量问题提供了一定的参考依据^[14~18]。另外通过实验分析可知,线性化并不是输入输出网点对应相等的过程,它是通过各通道网点扩大模拟的印刷,并通过调节不同的参数使最终的效果不一样,并根据不同印刷方式选择参数,这也是今后的研究方向,对于印刷生产过程具有一定的实际指导意义。

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