Three, 5 and 9 colour steps for visual evaluation

0, 125, 250, 375, 500, 625, 750, 875, 1000
Black N00w – Black N16w = White W

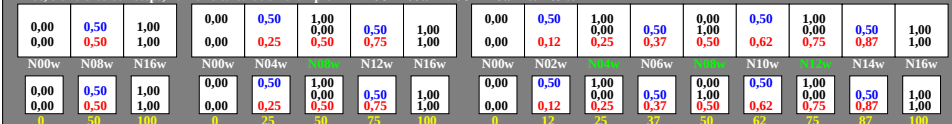
$L^*_{TUBLOG,U} = 50 \log(Y / 5Y_U) + 50$, $Y_N = 4$, $Y_U = 20$, $Y_W = 100$

gex20-1n, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, gres=0,500, expa=1,000, expa=1,000, indexLFI=-20, 1MR=FLVLF

Three, 5 and 9 colour steps, numeric calculation example

0, 125, 250, 375, 500, 625, 750, 875, 1000
Black N00w – Black N16w = White W

$L^*_{TUBLOG,U} = 50 \log(Y / 5Y_U) + 50$, $Y_N = 4$, $Y_U = 20$, $Y_W = 100$

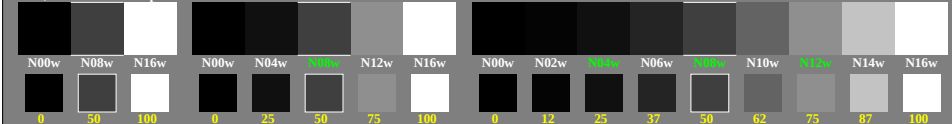


gex20-3n, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, gres=0,500, expa=1,000, expa=1,000, indexLFI=-20, 1MR=FLVLF

Three, 5 and 9 colour steps for visual evaluation

0, 15, 62, 140, 250, 390, 562, 765, 1000
Black N00w – Black N16w = White W

$L^*_{TUBLOG,U} = 50 \log(Y / 5Y_U) + 50$, $Y_N = 4$, $Y_U = 20$, $Y_W = 100$

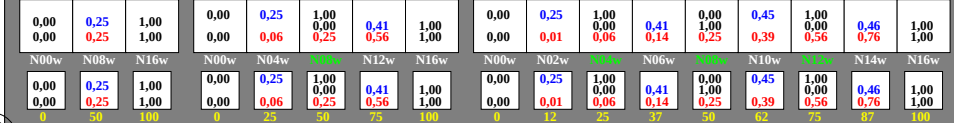


gex20-5n, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, gres=0,500, expa=1,000, expa=2,000, indexLFI=-20, 1MR=FLVLF

Three, 5 and 9 colour steps, numeric calculation example

0, 15, 62, 140, 250, 390, 562, 765, 1000
Black N00w – Black N16w = White W

$L^*_{TUBLOG,U} = 50 \log(Y / 5Y_U) + 50$, $Y_N = 4$, $Y_U = 20$, $Y_W = 100$



gex20-7n, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, gres=0,500, expa=1,000, expa=2,000, indexLFI=-20, 1MR=FLVLF

TUB-test chart gex2: Linearization code *1MR−000LF* and Gamma (76 lines) in (1/3/5/7)n
Gamma=1 (1/3)n, 2 (5/7)n; series N−W with 3/5/9 steps; U: (1/3/5/7/9)n=N(08/08/08/08)w