

<http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/gex2/gex2l0n1.txt> /ps; only vector graphic VG; start output
 see separate images of this page: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/gex2/gex2.htm>

Three, 5 and 9 colour steps for visual evaluation

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

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



gex20-1a, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, grea=0.500, expa=1.000, indexLFp=20, IMR-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

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



gex20-3a, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, grea=0.500, expa=1.000, indexLFp=20, IMR-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

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

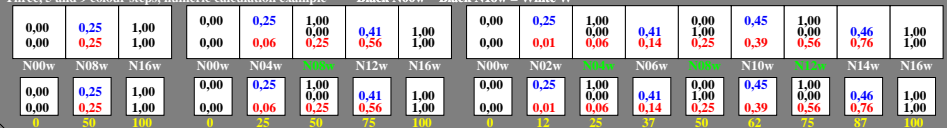


gex20-5a, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, grea=0.500, expa=1.000, indexLFp=20, IMR-FLVLF

Three, 5 and 9 colour steps, numeric calculation example

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

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



gex20-7a, Test samples: 3, 5 and 9 colour steps, grea=0.500, expa=1.000, indexLFp=20, IMR-FLVLF

TUB-test chart gex2; Linearization code *IMR-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)w

see similar files of the whole serie: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de/gexx.htm>
 technical information: <http://farbe.li.tu-berlin.de> or <http://color.li.tu-berlin.de>

TUB registration: 20240801-gex2-gex2l0n1.txt /ps
 application for evaluation and measurement of display or print output

TUB material: code=rha4a