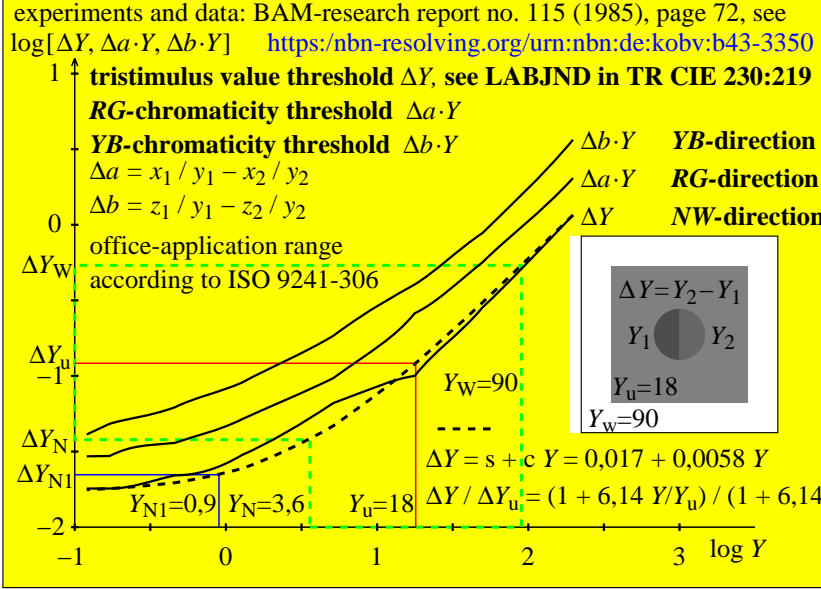


**NW-achromatic, and RG- and YB-chromatic thresholds as function of Y**



eea10-3n, eej10-7n

**Equal 9 step grey scaling between  $L^*_{0aN} = 22,3$  and  $L^*_{0aW} = 96,0$ ,  $Y_{0ref} = 90,0$ , normalisation: grey U**

$L^*_{0aN} = 22,3$ ,  $L^*_{0aU} = 59,1$ ,  $L^*_{0aW} = 96,0$ ,  $Y_{0aN} = 3,6$ ,  $Y_{0aU} = 27,2$ ,  $Y_{0aW} = 90,0$ ,  $C_{0aU} = Y_{0aW} : Y_{0aN} = 25,0$   
 $L^*_{iN} = 53,7$ ,  $L^*_{iAU} = 59,1$ ,  $L^*_{iAW} = 70,7$ ,  $Y_{iAN} = 21,7$ ,  $Y_{iAU} = 27,2$ ,  $Y_{iAW} = 41,8$ ,  $C_{iAU} = Y_{iAW} : Y_{iAN} = 1,9$

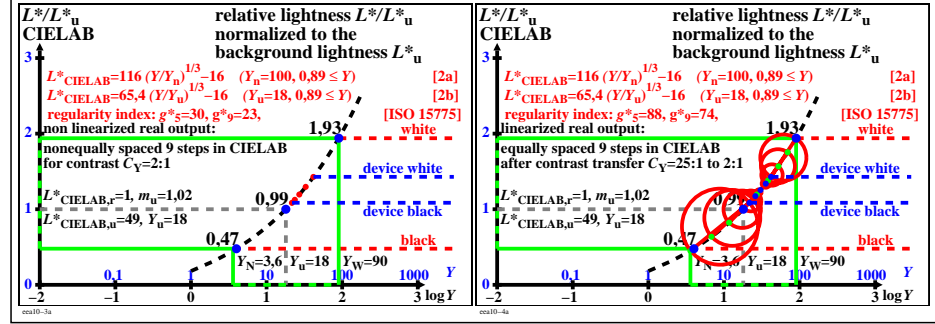
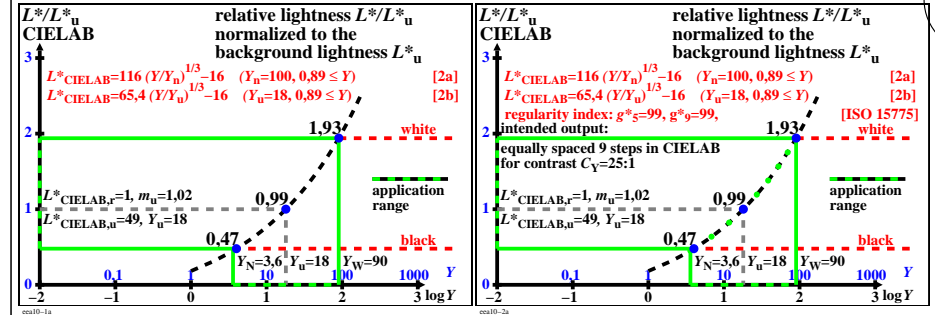
**regularity index according to ISO/IEC 15775:2022, Annex G for 5 and 9 steps**  
 $g^* = 100 [\Delta L^*_{min}] / [\Delta L^*_{max}]$

L*	n0.i	$g^*_5 = 99, g^*_9 = 99$ intended output				$g^*_5 = 30, g^*_9 = 23$ real output				$g^*_5 = 88, g^*_9 = 74$ linearized output			
		$L^*_{0a}$	$L^*_{0r}$	$Y_{0a}$	$Y_{0r}$	$L^*_{ta}$	$\Delta L^*_{ta}$	$L^*_{tr}$	$Y_{ta}$	$(L^*_{tr})^{1/16}$	$L^*_{la}$	$\Delta L^*_{la}$	
100	9	96.0	1.0	90.0	1.0		1.0	41.8	1.0	70.7		70.7	
8	8	86.8	0.875	69.6	0.763	67.3	3.4	37.0	0.869	68.5	2.2	68.5	2.2
7	7	77.6	0.75	52.5	0.566	64.2	3.1	33.1	0.74	66.3	2.2	66.3	2.2
6	6	68.4	0.625	38.5	0.403	61.5	2.7	29.8	0.613	64.1	2.1	64.1	2.1
5	5	59.1	0.5	27.2	0.273	59.1	2.3	25.1	0.49	62.0	2.1	62.0	2.1
4	4	49.9	0.375	18.4	0.171	57.2	1.9	25.1	0.372	60.0	2.0	60.0	2.0
3	3	40.7	0.25	11.7	0.094	55.7	1.5	23.6	0.259	58.1	1.9	58.1	1.9
2	2	31.5	0.125	6.9	0.038	54.5	1.1	22.5	0.148	56.2	1.9	56.2	1.9
25	1	22.3	0.0	3.6	0.0	53.7	0.8	21.7	0.0	53.7	2.5	53.7	2.5

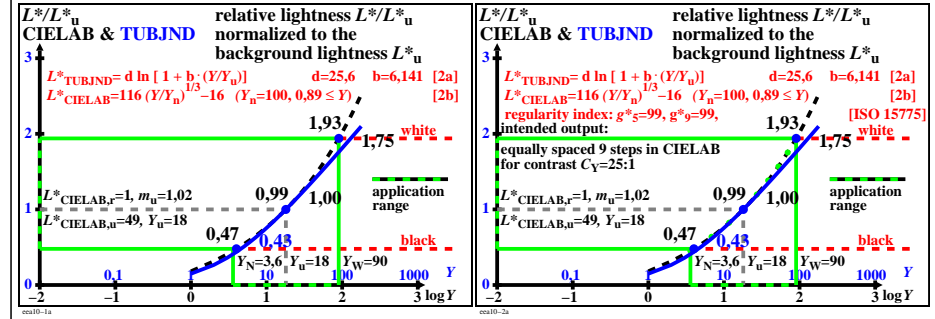
$\Delta L^*_{ta} = 9.2$  (i=1,2,...,9)      normalisation:  $Y_{iAU} = Y_{0aU} \frac{Y_{0ai} + Y_{0ref}}{Y_{0aU} + Y_{0ref}}$

eea10-7n, eef10-7n

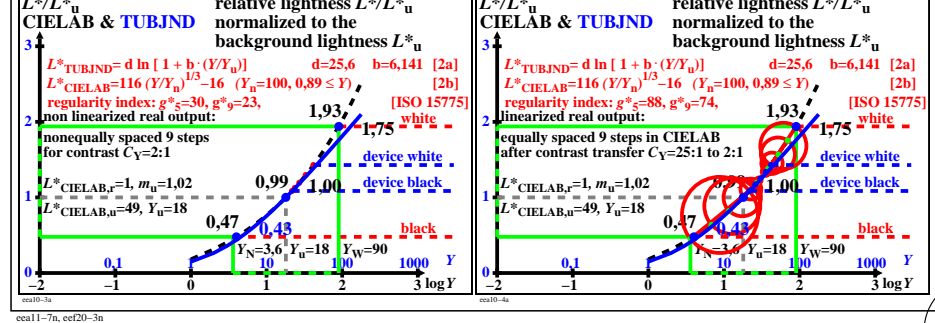
TUB-test chart eea1; Grey scaling an regulatory index  $g^*$ ; line elements of colourimetry  
 Comparison of scaling, threshold, and contrast functions for different applications



eea11-3n, eea40-3n



eea10-1a



eea11-7n, eef20-3n