

Dietmar G. Schrausser ¹ orcid.org/0000-0002-4924-8280

Correspondence: dietmar.schrausser@gmail.com

Karl-Franzens University, Graz, Austria

Overview

Android application Lightvalues LV¹ for calculating *aperture values* Av corresponding to *light values*² by *shifting* the time value $Tv = s^{-1}$ or arithmetic ISO speed value S in steps k according to the common classification (s. Fig. 1), where

$$(1) \quad Tv_{n-k} = Tv_n \cdot 2^k, \quad S_{n+k} = S_n \cdot \sqrt{2}^k,$$

$$(2) \quad Tv_{n+k} = \frac{Tv_n}{2^k}, \quad S_{n-k} = \frac{S_n}{\sqrt{2}^k}$$

and

$$(3) \quad Av_{(Tv_n)} = Av_{(Tv_{n+k})} \cdot \sqrt{2}^k = \frac{Av_{(Tv_{n-k})}}{\sqrt{2}^k},$$

$$(4) \quad Av_{(S_n)} = Av_{(S_{n-k})} \cdot \sqrt{2}^k = \frac{Av_{(S_{n+k})}}{\sqrt{2}^k}.$$

Therefore Av is calculated from Tv or S as

$$(5) \quad Av_{Tv} = Av_{Tv_0} \cdot a_{Tv}, \quad Av_S = Av_{S_0} \cdot a_S$$

with

$$(6) \quad a_{Tv} = 2^{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{Tv_0}{Tv}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{Tv_0}{Tv} \right)},$$

$$(7) \quad a_S = 2^{\frac{1}{2} \log_2 \frac{S}{S_0}} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{S}{S_0}}.$$

The shutter speed is set in the range between $Tv = 32000$ and 2 hours, $Tv = 0.000138$, aperture ranges from $Av = 0.5$ to $Av = 152$ and speed S is set to range between ISO 0.4 and ISO 102400. On aperture, shutter speed and exposure see e.g. Roberts (1995), Beaver (2018), Bernacki (2020) and Simon et al. (2022).

Logarithmic speed S° (s. Allbright, 1991) is transformed from arithmetic speed S by

$$(8) \quad S^\circ = 10 \cdot \log_{10}(S) + 1 = \frac{10 \cdot \log(S)}{\log(10)} + 1,$$

$$(9) \quad S = 10^{\frac{S^\circ - 1}{10}}.$$

The *exposure value* Ev is calculated from Tv and Av , where

$$(10) \quad Ev = \log_2 \frac{Av^2}{Tv^{-1}} = \frac{\log(Tv \cdot Av^2)}{\log(2)}, \quad Tv = \frac{2^{Ev}}{Av^2}, \quad Av = \frac{\sqrt{2^{Ev} \cdot Tv}}{Tv}.$$

The total luminous flux or *illuminance* E_v in *lux* lx , where $lx = \frac{lm}{m^2}$ results from Ev and S by

$$(11) \quad E_v = 250 \cdot \frac{2^{Ev}}{S}.$$

For logarithmic functions in general see e.g. Marsden and Weinstein (1985), Howie (2001) and Sobot (2021).

Presets for time and aperture combinations at ISO 100/21° (8) are given (s. Tab. 1), with aperture values Av are rounded to one decimal place. Custom *time-aperture-ISO* combinations for *exposure values* Ev (10) or *illuminance* E_v (11) can be achieved by *shifting* Av itself (s. Fig. 1).

Table 1. Exposure presets for Tv , Av and Ev (10) at ISO 100/21° by condition cnd .

cnd	Tv	Av	Ev
Sun	125	11	14
Cloud	125	8	13
Overcast	60	5.6	11
Dawn	15	4	8
Indoors	15	2.8	7

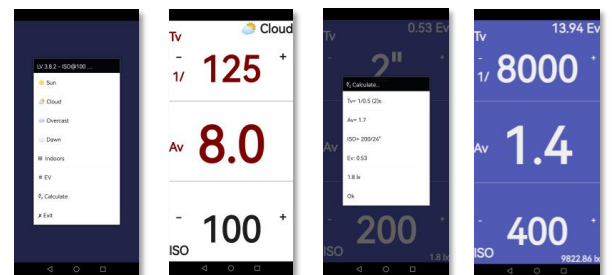
In addition, direct calculations (5) of aperture Av from shutter speed Tv (6) and S (7) can be performed (c.f. Schrausser, 2025). This should be used when shutter speeds outside the usual steps (1) (2) are present or when only *one* shutter speed is available, as in the case of the so-called mechanical *emergency* shutter speed (s. Tab. 2).

Table 2. Av for Tv (5) (6) at ISO 100/21° and ISO 400/27° with Ev (10) by condition cnd .

<i>cnd</i>	<i>Tv</i>				<i>Ev</i>
	250	100	60	45	
<i>ISO 100/21°</i>					
<i>Sun</i>	7.8	12.3	15.9	18.3	13.9
<i>Cloud</i>	5.7	9.0	11.6	13.3	13.0
<i>Overcast</i>	2.8	4.3	5.6	6.5	10.9
<i>Dawn</i>	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	7.9
<i>Indoors</i>	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	6.9
<i>ISO 400/27°</i>					
<i>Sun</i>	15.6	24.6	32.0	36.7	15.9
<i>Cloud</i>	11.4	18.0	23.2	26.6	15.0
<i>Overcast</i>	5.6	8.6	11.2	13.0	12.9
<i>Dawn</i>	2.0	3.1	4.0	4.6	9.9
<i>Indoors</i>	1.4	2.2	2.8	3.2	8.9

Further manuals or introductory literature on photography are given by e.g. Hedgecoe (1977, 2009) and Jacobson et al. (2000), see also Kenneth Mees (1931), Cannon and Hunt (1981), Hitchcock (1989), Current et al. (2000), Friedman and Ross (2003) or Pavlidis (2022).

Figure 1. Screenshots from LV Application.



Source

```
! ////////////////////////////////////////////
! // LV Lightvalues
! // Exposure calculator
! // by Dietmar G. Schrausser © 2025
! //
_name$="LV"
_ver$="3.8.2"
CONSOLE.TITLE _name$
INCLUDE strg.inc
INCLUDE lv.inc
GOSUB values
sw=-3
% // color switch //
insw=1
% // input switch //
tv=10
av=18
avl=18
```

¹ <https://github.com/Schrausser/LV>

² Light level for incident or reflected light on a logarithmic scale.


```

IF tv<17
% // Tv < 1sec //
tv0$=Tv$(tv)
tv1$=STR$(ROUND(1/VAL(tv0$),5))
ENDIF
IF tv>16
% // Tv >= 1sec //
SW.BEGIN tv
SW.CASE 17:tv0$="1" :tv1$="1" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 18:tv0$="0.5" :tv1$="2" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 19:tv0$="0.25" :tv1$="4" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 20:tv0$="0.125" :tv1$="8" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 21:tv0$="0.0667" :tv1$="15" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 22:tv0$="0.0333" :tv1$="30" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 23:tv0$="0.0167" :tv1$="60" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 24:tv0$="0.0083" :tv1$="120" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 25:tv0$="0.0042" :tv1$="240" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 26:tv0$="0.0021" :tv1$="480" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 27:tv0$="0.0011" :tv1$="900" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 28:tv0$="0.00056" :tv1$="1800" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 29:tv0$="0.00028" :tv1$="3600" :SW.BREAK
SW.CASE 30:tv0$="0.00014" :tv1$="7200" :SW.BREAK
SW.END
ENDIF
av0$=Av$(av1)
iso0$=iso$
din$=INT$(INT(10*LOG10(VAL(iso0$))+1))
% // DIN //
RETURN
!
AvTv:
% // calc Av Tv //
av0$=STR$(VAL(av0$)*EXP((0.5*LOG(VAL(tv0$)/tv01))))
av0$=STR$(ROUND(VAL(av0$),2))
tv0$=STR$(tv01)
tv1$=STR$(ROUND(1/tv01,5))
RETURN
!
Aviso:
% // calc Av iso //
av0$=STR$(VAL(av0$)*EXP((0.5*LOG(iso01/VAL(iso0$)))) )
av0$=STR$(ROUND(VAL(av0$),2))
iso0$=STR$(iso01)
din$=STR$(ROUND(10*LOG10(iso01)+1,1))
RETURN
!
EV:
% // calc Ev //
ev$=STR$(ROUND(1/LOG(2)*LOG((VAL(av0$))^2/(VAL(tv0$))^~1),2))
RETURN
!
E_V:
% // calc E_V //
e_v$=STR$(ROUND(250*(2^VAL(ev$)/VAL(iso0$)),2))
RETURN
!
fin:
PRINT _name$+" Lightvalues "+ver$
PRINT "Copyright "+cr$+" 2025 by Dietmar Gerald Schrausser"
PRINT "https://github.com/Schrausser/LV"
PRINT "DOI:10.5281/zenodo.16502602"
RETURN
! // END //
! //

```

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