

Chapter II-16 — Image Plots

To do this, you must create new X and Y waves to specify the image rectangle edges. The new X wave must have one more point than the matrix wave has rows and the new Y wave must have one more point than the matrix wave has columns.

A set of image rectangle centers does not uniquely determine the rectangle edges. To see this, think of a 1x1 image centered at (0,0). Where are the edges? They could be anywhere.

Without additional information, the best you can do is to generate a set of plausible edges, as we do with this function:

```
Function MakeEdgesWave(centers, edgesWave)
    Wave centers           // Input
    Wave edgesWave         // Receives output

    Variable N=numptns(centers)
    Redimension/N=(N+1) edgesWave

    edgesWave[0]=centers[0]-0.5*(centers[1]-centers[0])
    edgesWave[N]=centers[N-1]+0.5*(centers[N-1]-centers[N-2])
    edgesWave[1,N-1]=centers[p]-0.5*(centers[p]-centers[p-1])
End
```

This function demonstrates the use of MakeEdgesWave:

```
Function DemoPlotXYZAsImage()
    Make/O mat={{0,1,2},{2,3,4},{3,4,5}}      // Matrix containing Z values
    Make/O centersX = {1, 2.5, 5}             // X centers wave
    Make/O centersY = {300, 400, 600}          // Y centers wave
    Make/O edgesX; MakeEdgesWave(centersX, edgesX) // Create X edges wave
    Make/O edgesY; MakeEdgesWave(centersY, edgesY) // Create Y edges wave
    Display; AppendImage mat vs {edgesX,edgesY}
End
```

If you have additional information that allows you to create edge waves you should do so. Otherwise you can use the MakeEdgesWave function above to create plausible edge waves.

Plotting 1D X, Y and Z Waves With Gridded XY Data

In this case we have 1D X, Y and Z waves of equal length that define a set of points in XYZ space. The X and Y waves constitute an evenly-spaced sampling grid though the spacing in X may be different from the spacing in Y.

A good way to display such data is to create a scatter plot with color set as a function of the Z data. See [Setting Trace Properties from an Auxiliary \(Z\) Wave](#) on page II-298.

It is also possible to transform your data so it can be plotted as an image, as described under [Plotting a 2D Z Wave With 1D X and Y Center Data](#). To do this you must convert your 1D Z wave into a 2D matrix wave and then convert your X and Y waves to contain the horizontal and vertical centers of your pixels.

For example, we start with this X, Y and Z data:

```
Make/O centersX = {1,2,3,1,2,3,1,2,3}
Make/O centersY = {5,5,5,7,7,7,9,9,9}
Make/O zData = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9}
```

If we display the X and Y data in a graph we can see that the X and Y waves exhibit repeating patterns: