nuuk

a scientific colour-map - www.fabiocrameri.ch/nuuk

Crameri (2018)

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Characteristics

- Perceptually uniform ✔
- Perceptually ordered
- Colour-vision-deficiency (CVD) friendly
- Readable as black and white print ✔
- Sequential
- · No white; no black

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- Casper Pranger Mathematica compatibility contact
- Alexis Plunder Wider compatibility of .xml format contact
- Krister Stræte Karlsen User instruction for use with python contact
- Philippe Rivière Conversion instruction for d3 contact
- Emilia Plotly versions contact
- Thomas Lin Pedersen The 'scico' package for use with R contact
- Paul Wessel Built-in version for 'GMT' contact
- Wolfgang Schwanghart Built-in version for 'TopoToolbox' contact
- Chad Greene MatLab file exchange version contact

Acknowledgement

Please acknowledge the free use of the colour map.

e.g., "The perceptually uniform colour-map *nuuk* is used in this study to prevent visual distortion of the data (Crameri 2018a,b)."

Crameri, F. (2018a), Scientific colour-maps. Zenodo. http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1243862

Crameri, F. (2018b), Geodynamic diagnostics, scientific visualisation and StagLab 3.0, Geosci. Model Dev., 11, 2541-2562, doi:10.5194/gmd-11-2541-2018

Instructions

Using the .mat Format (MatLab)

Load the colour map into MatLab, either by adding the .mat file to the MatLab search path and using the command:

```
load('nuuk.mat');
```

or by specifying the full file path to the .mat file:

```
load('~/work/Colormaps/nuuk.mat');
```

Then use it, for example, with:

```
figure(1)
colormap(nuuk)
colorbar
```

Using the file-exchange app (MatLab)

A convenient MatLab package provided by Chad Greene containing the full scientific colour-map suite is available on MatLab file exchange.

Using the .cpt Format (GMT)

The file nuuk.cpt can be resampled for a given z-value range with the Generic Mapping Tools (GMT; http://gmt.soest.hawaii.edu/) command "makecpt".

For example to resample for an array from -2000 to 2000 in 100 increments you could generate a new file with:

```
$makecpt -Cnuuk.cpt -T-2000/2000/100 > nuuk_resampled.cpt
```

Using the .ct Format (VisIt)

The file nuuk.ct can imported to Visit by placing the .ct file in the .visit directory, which can be found on

macOS under e.g.,:

```
/Applications/VisIt.app/Contents/Resources/ ...
... 2.12.3/darwin-x86_64/resources/colortables
```

The colour map should appear in the built-in list after Vislt has been restarted.

Using the .mat Format (Mathematica)

The function call <code>ColorMapSuite["name", i = -1]</code> returns a lambda function whose ith argument is used to define color (see the Manual for <code>ColorFunction</code> for details). "name" should be replaced with the name (in quotes) of the color scheme, e.g. "nuuk". Be sure to set the variable <code>ColorMapSuitePath</code> to the path where your ColorMapSuite is installed.

General rules are:

- 1D plots of 1D functions/data: no (default) argument i suffices
- 2D plots of 2D functions/data: no (default) argument i suffices
- 3D plots of 2D functions/data: use *i* = 3
- 3D plots of 3D functions/data: use *i* = 4 (results might be worse than default Mathematica color functions, possibly due to lack of surface normal mapping)

```
ContourPlot[Sin[x] Sin[y], {x, 0, 2 Pi},
{y, 0, 2 Pi}, ColorFunction -> ColorMapSuite["nuuk"]]
```

Using the .xml Format (QGIS)

Load the colour-map into QGIS in:

```
Settings > Style manager > Import/Export > Import symbol(s) > select the xxx_QGIS.
xml file.
```

Using the .txt Format (Python)

Step 1: Load colour-map data

Load the colour-map data into Python using numpy.loadtxt():

```
import numpy as np
cm_data = np.loadtxt("nuuk.txt")
```

Step 2: Set up colour map

Use <code>matplotlib.colors.LinearSegmentedColormap()</code> to create a colour map that can be used with matplotlib.

```
from matplotlib.colors import LinearSegmentedColormap
nuuk_map = LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list('nuuk', cm_data)
```

Complete example:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.colors import LinearSegmentedColormap

cm_data = np.loadtxt("nuuk_RGB(0-1).txt")
nuuk_map = LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list('nuuk', cm_data)

x = np.linspace(0, 100, 100)[None, :]
plt.imshow(x, aspect='auto',cmap=nuuk_map)
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

Using the .py Format (plotly)

Plotly versions of the scientific colour-maps are provided by Emilia are available at https://github.com/empet/scientific-colorscales.

The plotly scientific colour-maps (see the file scicolorscales.py) were created by converting the provided .py file of each colour map.

Direct applications and some scientific tests are illustrated in this Jupyter Notebook: http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/empet/scientific-colorscales/blob/master/Tests-for-scientific-colorscales.jpynb.

Using the .xml format (d3)

An instruction to convert the .xml format to d3's internal representation is provided by Philippe Rivière at https://beta.observablehg.com/@fil/colormaps.

Using the scico package (R)

(https://travis-ci.org/thomasp85/scico; pronounced as "psycho") is a small package developed by Thomas Lin Pedersen that provides access to the scientific colour-maps within R. It provides scales for ggplot2 without requiring ggplot2 to be installed.

scico can be installed from CRAN with install.packages('scico'). If you want the development version then install directly from GitHub:

```
# install.packages("devtools")
devtools::install_github("thomasp85/scico")
```

For further details and user instructions are included in a README file within scico.

Software with built-in versions

StagLab

GMT

TopoToolbox

SubMachine

References

Included colour-map diagnostics are based on:

 Kovesi (2015), Good Colour Maps: How to Design Them, CoRR, abs/1509.03700, http://arxiv.org/abs/1509.03700 and related MatLab functions available at https://www.peterkovesi.com/matlabfns/index.html#colour.

For further details see:

 Crameri, F. (2018), Geodynamic diagnostics, scientific visualisation and StagLab 3.0, Geosci. Model Dev. Discuss., doi:10.5194/gmd-2017-328

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