

Redblue Help

Generates a RED-BLUE colormap with zero as white or black. Positive values are displayed as blue intensities and negative values are displayed as red intensities. Zero can be selected to be either white or black. The clim values, from the image or can be entered, are used to customize the colormap.

Syntax: `y = redblue(n,clim,'black')`

Typical usage: `colormap(redblue(64))`

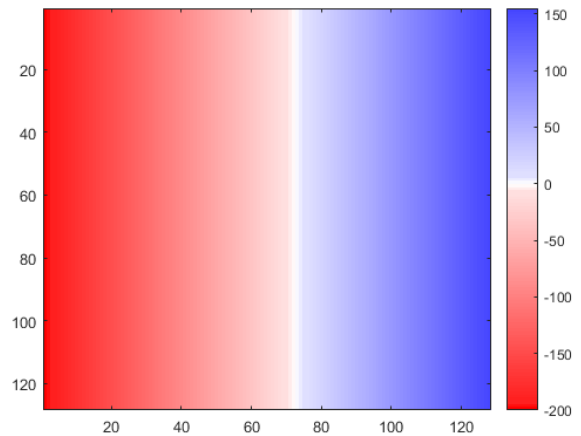
Arguments:

All arguments are optional and can be in any order.

`n` - number of color levels (default is # of colors of current colormap)

`clim` - two element vector specifying the color limits (default: current axis color limits)

`black` - string ('k' or 'black') specifying zero as black (optional, default is zero as white)



This creates a custom colormap for any image. The colorbar scale will be skewed toward red or blue depending on the axis values of the image.

Two versions:

`redblue.m` - This version flattens the edges of the colormap to improve the visualization of the gradient. The effect works better for larger values of `n`.

`redblueu.m` - This version uses a uniform scaling for red and blue. The white and black will appear to be a larger section.

The figure to the right shows the difference between the two versions.

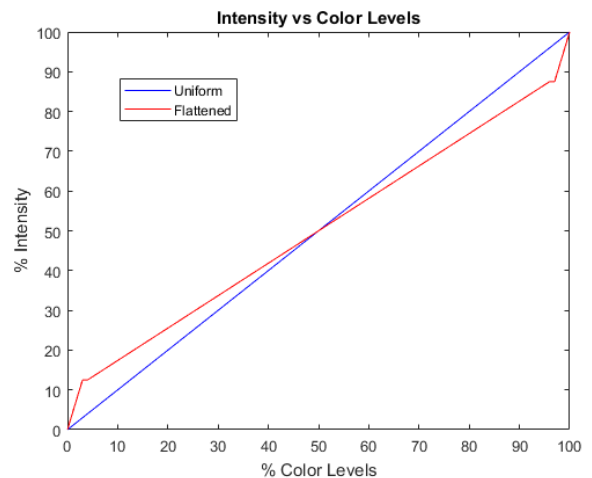
Keep in mind that if the scale is very skewed, there will not be much of a color gradient. The gradient can always be increased by using your own `clim` values.

% Example:

% `y = caxis;` % e.g. `y = [-11,-5]`

% `colormap(redblue(64))` % and not much gradient

% `colormap(redblue(64,[-11,0]))` % white is at -5 with a larger gradient



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