



Wiki

Data Visualisation Tools / Morse_et_al_(2019)_Fig.6

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Figure 6: Further comparative visualisations generated using the Gradient Designer and LAB Colour Mixer Apps (left column) shown with supporting insights in CIELAB colour space provided through the GVLAB App (right column).

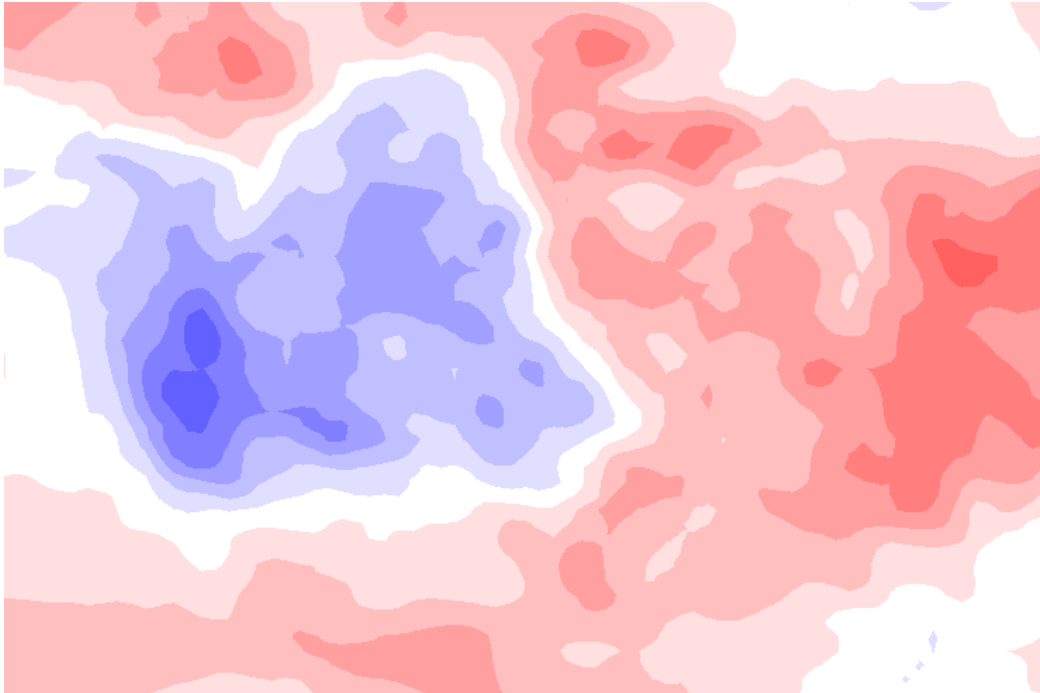
A) R-W-B non-linear RGB interpolation 16 Steps;

B) R-W-B CIELAB interpolation 16 Steps. Red and Blue Values match 6A, Blue-White interpolation is sRGB gamut constrained;

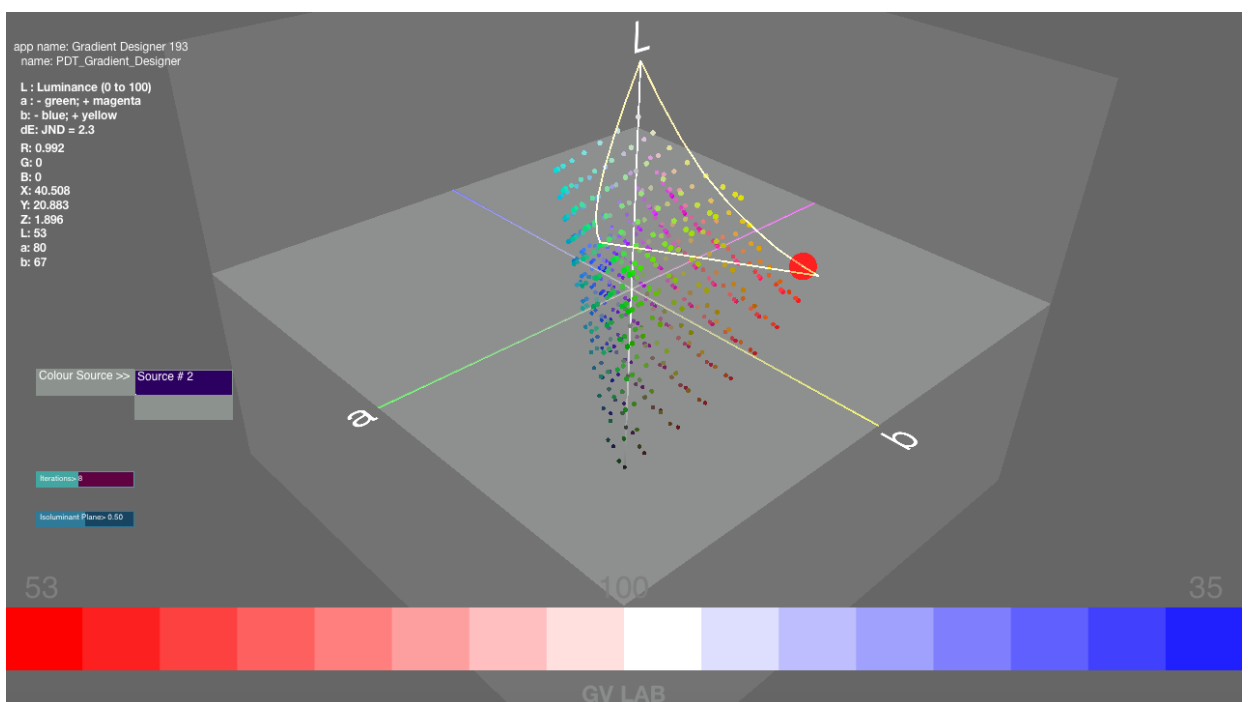
C) R-W-B linear CIELAB Optimised 16 Steps, Red and Blue are Isoluminant ($L=50$), all colours within sRGB gamut;

D) R-Bk-B CIELAB Optimised Dark 16 Steps. Red/Blue as per 6C, Black $L = 4$.

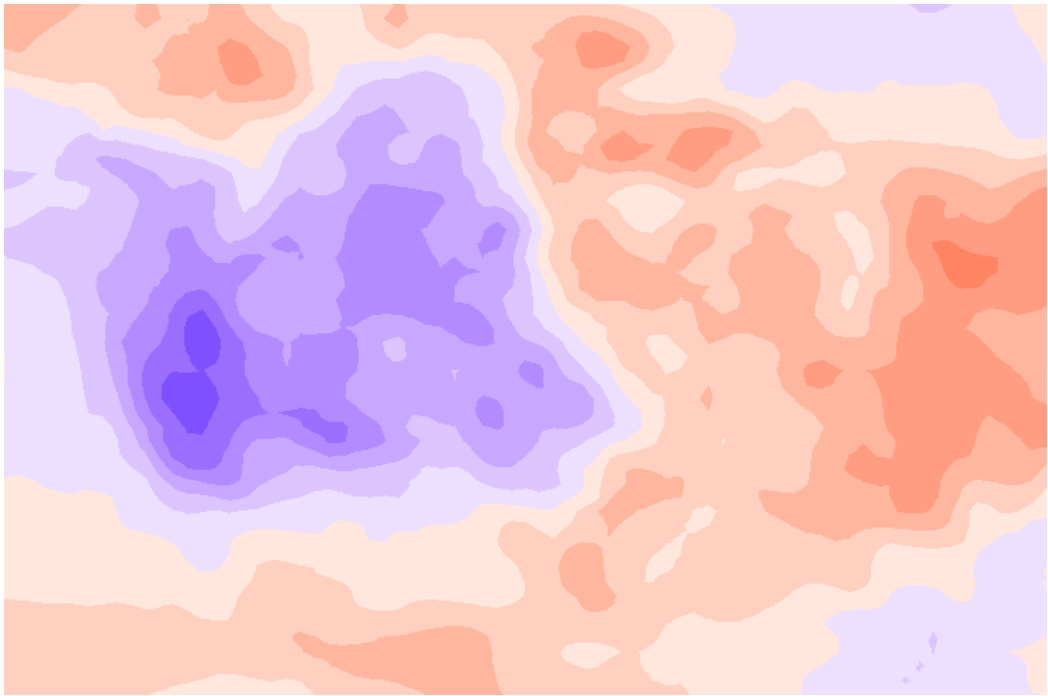
6A(left): R-W-B RGB interpolation 16 Steps



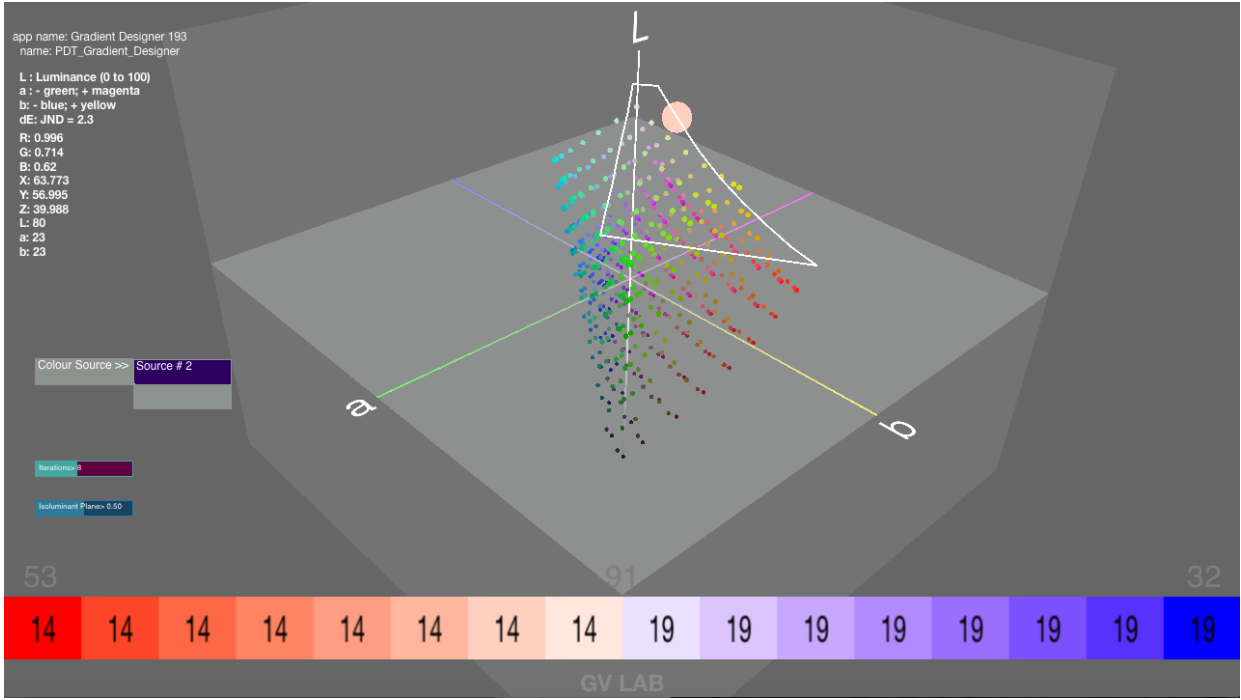
6A(right): RGB Red (255,0,0), White (255,255,255), Blue (0,0,255).



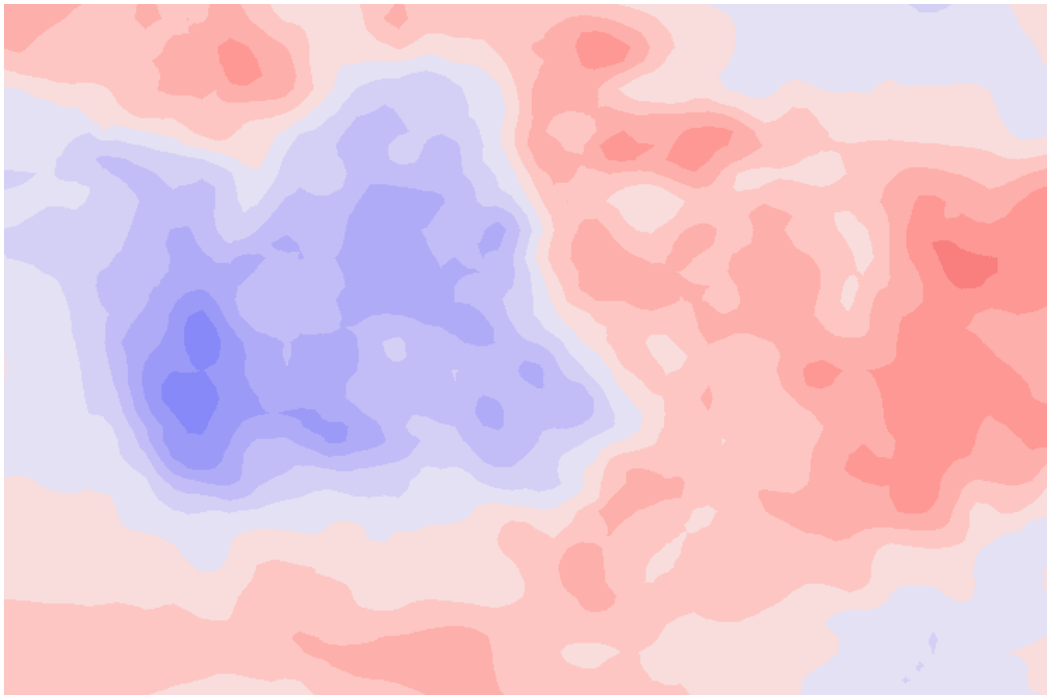
6B(left): R-W-B CIELAB interpolation 16 Steps



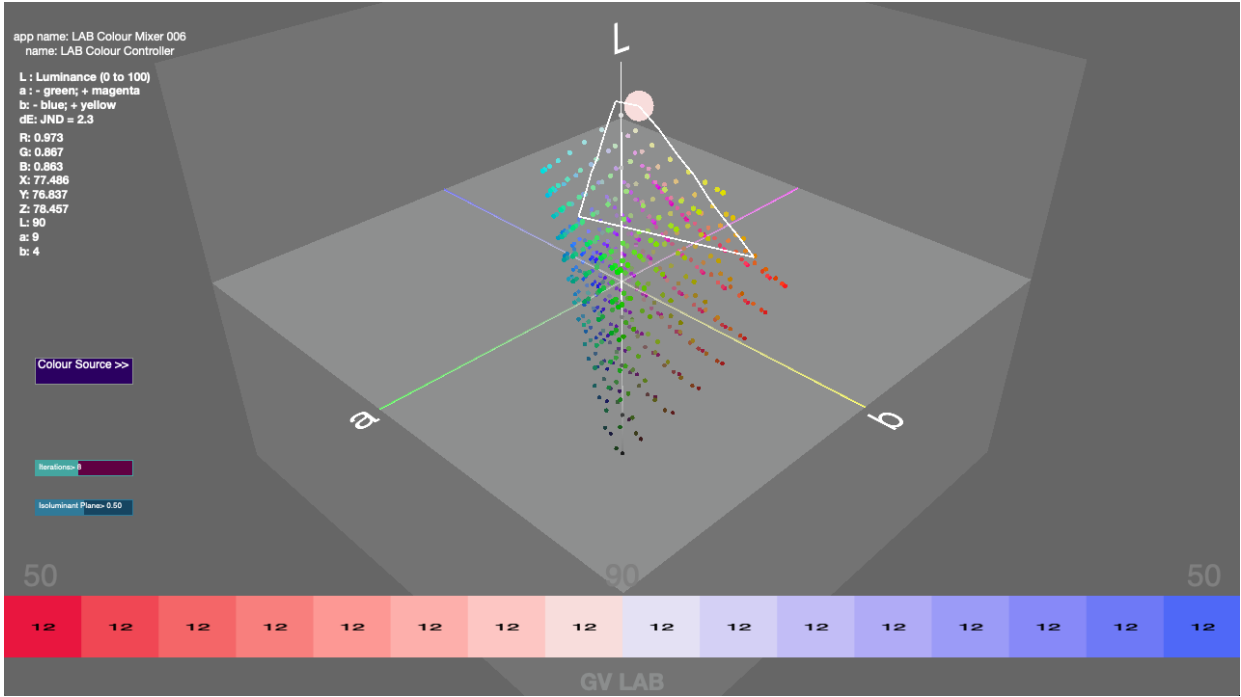
6B(right): CIELAB: Red (53,80,67), White (100,0,0), Blue (32,80,-107). DeltaE-1 114, 150 DeltaE-2 176. Step Delta E 14,19.



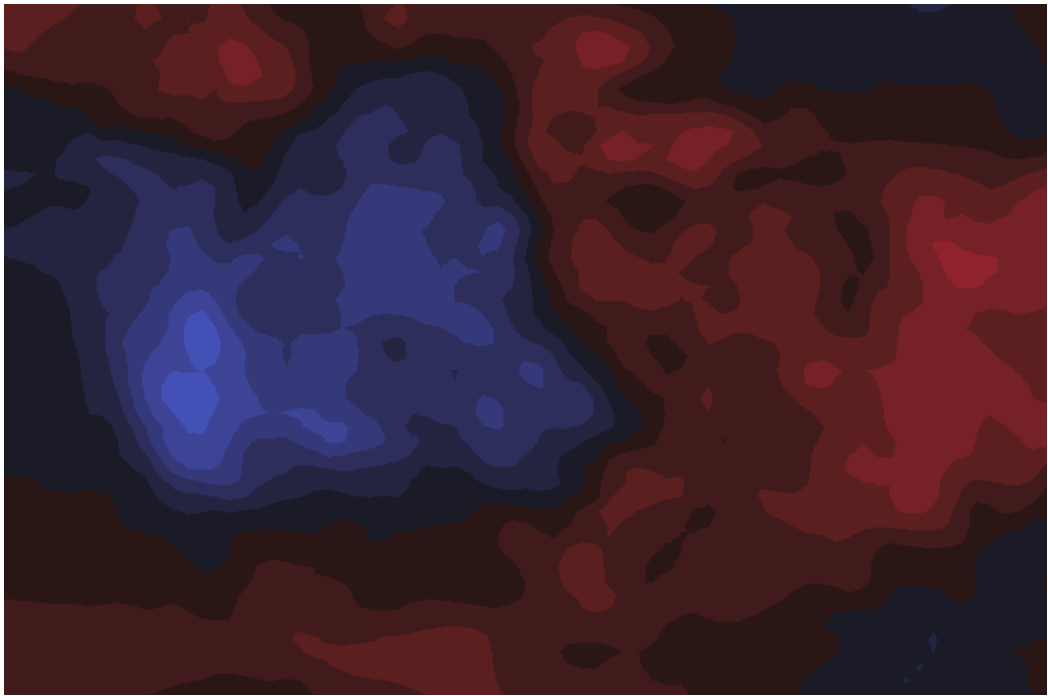
6C(left): R-W-B CIELAB Optimised 16 Steps



6C(right): CIELAB: Red (50,74,36), White (96,0,0), Blue (50,36,-74). DeltaE-1 94, 94 DeltaE-2 116. Step Delta E 12.



6D(left): R-Bk-B CIELAB Optimised Dark 16 Steps



6D(right): CIELAB: Red (50,74,36), Black (4,0,0), Blue (50,36-74). DeltaE-1 94, 94 DeltaE-2 116. Step Delta E 12.

