Subject: Re: IDL w/ 12-bit grayscale?

Posted by Karl Schultz on Mon, 03 Apr 2006 19:10:49 GMT

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On Mon, 03 Apr 2006 17:00:56 +0000, Mike Chinander wrote:

- > In article <MPG.1e9add86555d222d989bef@news.frii.com>,
- > David Fanning <davidf@dfanning.com> wrote:

>>

- >> TVSCL!? Doesn't that sort of defeat the whole
- >> purpose of having 12-bit values? I would have
- >> thought a TV of integer data, scaled into the
- >> range of 0 to 2^12 (4096) would be something your
- >> 12-bit hardware would like.

>

- > I did use TV as well, from the discription of the /WORDS keyword, I was under the impression
- > that the converion to byte was not done for TVSCL when /WORDS is set. You're right, TV is
- > more appropriate, I first used TVSCL because I used it in a program I have that opens up a
- > window that is the size of the image.

/WORDS only makes sense on IDL Direct Graphics devices that support it. The only device that does support it is the Z-Buffer device. That device has an 8-bit color channel and a 16-bit depth channel.

From the docs:

To read the depth values in the Z-buffer, use the command:

a = TVRD(CHANNEL=1, /WORDS)

To write the depth values, use the command:

TV, a, /WORDS, CHANNEL=1

The TV, TVSCL, and TVRD routines write or read pixels directly to a rectangular area of the designated buffer without affecting the other buffer.

Yes, the docs imply that /WORDS causes a 16 bits per pixel transfer. And this would be true on devices that support it and when transferring a channel that is 16-bits wide.

current device is 'Z':

IDL> help, tvrd()
<Expression> BYTE = Array[640, 480]
IDL> help, tvrd(channel=1)
TVRD: Z depth buffer contains words.
Execution halted at: \$MAIN\$
IDL> help, tvrd(channel=1, /words)
<Expression> INT = Array[640, 480]

Mike, what graphics card are you using. A DOME card?

The IDL Direct Graphics 'X' driver will probably require some work to support 12-bit channels. The driver does support the GrayScale Visual type, but probably initializes the first 256 entries of the Colormap to a ramp from back to white, and does not touch the other Colormap entries. Then, for images, it only writes the values [0-255] into the frame buffer. It works, but you're not using all the bits.

Karl