

Package ‘colourvision’

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Type Package

Title Colour Vision Models

Version 1.1

Date 2017-03-10

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Description Colour vision models, colour spaces and colour thresholds. Includes Vorobyev & Osorio Receptor Noise Limited models, Chittka colour hexagon, and Endler & Mielke model. Models have been extended to accept any number of photoreceptor types.

License GPL-2

Imports graphics, stats, utils, rgl

Suggests testthat

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colourvision-package *Colour Vision Models*

Description

Colour vision models, colour spaces and colour thresholds. Includes Vorobyev & Osorio Receptor Noise Limited models, Chittka colour hexagon, and Endler & Mielke model. Models have been extended to accept any number of photoreceptor types.

Details

The DESCRIPTION file:

```

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License:   GPL-2
Imports:   graphics, stats, utils, rgl
Suggests: testthat

```

Index of help topics:

CTTKhexagon	Chittka (1992) colour hexagon
CTTKhexagon3D	Chittka (1992) colour space for tetrachromatic animals.
CTTKmodel	Chittka (1992) colour vision models
D65	CIE Standard Illuminant D65 in quantum flux (umol/m2/s)
EMmodel	Endler and Mielke (2005) colour vision model
EMtetrahedron	Endler and Mielke (2005) tetrahedron colour space

EMtriangle	Endler and Mielke (2005) triangle colour space
Q	Total photon capture
Qr	Photoreceptor relative quantum catch
RNLmodel	Receptor Noise Limited Models (Vorobyev & Osorio 1998)
RNLthres	Colour thresholds based on the Receptor Noise Limited Model (Vorobyev & Osorio 1998).
Rb	Brazilian savannah background reflectance spectrum.
bee	Honeybee photoreceptors
colour_space	N-dimensional colour spaces
colourvision-package	Colour Vision Models
energytoflux	Irradiance from energy to quantum units.
logistic	Logistic curve
noise_e	Receptor noise
photor	Photoreceptor sensitivity spectra.
plot.colourvision	Plot colour vision models into chromaticity diagrams
plot3d.colourvision	Plot colour vision models into 3D chromaticity diagrams.
spec.denoise	Smooth function for reflectance spectra.

Author(s)

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References

Gawryszewski, F.M. 2017. Colour vision models: a practical guide, some simulations, and colourvision R package. bioRxiv, doi: [10.1101/103754](https://doi.org/10.1101/103754)

Examples

```
##Honeybee photoreceptor sensitivity curves
data("bee")

##Grey background:
## with 10 percent. reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(10, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant already converted to quantum flux:
data("D65")

##Reflectance data
## with a sigmoid spectrum and midpoint at 500nm and 550 nm
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R2<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=550, L=50, k=0.04)
R<-cbind(R1, R2[,2])
```

```
## Run colour vision model:
model<-CTTKmodel(photo="tri", R=R, I=D65, Rb=Rb,
C=bee)

##plot data in the colour space
plot(model)
```

bee

Honeybee photoreceptors

Description

Honeybee (*Apis mellifera*) photoreceptor sensitivity curves.

Usage

```
data("bee")
```

Format

A data frame with 401 observations on the following 4 variables.

Wavelength a numeric vector

UV a numeric vector

Blue a numeric vector

Green a numeric vector

Details

Original data were interpolated to 1nm intervals from 300 to 700nm.

Source

Chittka, L., and P. Kevan. 2005. Flower colour as advertisement. Pp. 157-196 in Practical pollination biology.

Examples

```
data("bee")
plot(bee[,2]~bee[,1], col = "violet", type="l", xlab="Wavelength(nm)", ylab= "Absorbance")
lines(bee[,3]~bee[,1], col = "blue", type="l")
lines(bee[,4]~bee[,1], col = "green", type="l")
```

colour_space	<i>N-dimensional colour spaces</i>
--------------	------------------------------------

Description

Generates a colour space based on any number of photoreceptor types and finds a colour loci for a given photoreceptor output.

Usage

```
colour_space(n, type="length", length=NA, edge=NA, q=rep(1,n))
```

Arguments

n	Number of photoreceptor types. Function accepts any number of photoreceptor types ≥ 3 . For instance, trichromatic: $n=3$; tetrachromatic: $n=4$, etc.
type	Whether the colour space should be built with a fixed vector length (<code>type="length"</code>), or a fixed distance between vertices (<code>type="edge"</code> ; e.g. Pike 2012 and Renoult et al. 2015).
length	Vector length used to construct the colour space. Used when <code>type="length"</code> . Typically <code>length=1</code> .
edge	Edge length used to construct the colour space. Used when <code>type="edge"</code> .
q	Photoreceptor output values

Details

Based on Pike (2012). This function is used internally in colour vision models.

Value

A list with the following dimensions:

coordinates	Colour loci of photoreceptor output values q in the colour space
vector_matrix	Coordinates of colour space vertices

Author(s)

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References

Pike, T.W. 2012. Generalised chromaticity diagrams for animals with n -chromatic colour vision. *Journal of Insect Behavior* 255: 277-286.

Renoult, J. P., A. Kelber, and H. M. Schaefer. 2015. Colour spaces in ecology and evolutionary biology. *Biol Rev Camb Philos Soc*, doi: 10.1111/brv.12230.

See Also

[Qr](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [EMmodel](#)

Examples

```
#A trichromatic colour space based on Endler and Mielke (2005) with a fixed vector length.
tri<-colour_space(n=3, length=0.75, q=c(0.5,0.2,0.3))

#showing:
#(1) Limits of the colour space (triangle)
plot(-1000, ylim=c(-1,1), xlim=c(-1,1), asp=1, ylab="X2", xlab="X1")
polygon(tri$vector_matrix, lty=2)

#(2) Vectors (length=0.75) used to build the colour space (arrows)
arrows(x0=0,y0=0, x1=tri$vector_matrix[1,1], y1=tri$vector_matrix[1,2], col="red")
arrows(x0=0,y0=0, x1=tri$vector_matrix[2,1], y1=tri$vector_matrix[2,2], col="red")
arrows(x0=0,y0=0, x1=tri$vector_matrix[3,1], y1=tri$vector_matrix[3,2], col="red")

#(3) Colour loci of given photoreceptor outputs
points(x=tri$coordinates[[1]], y=tri$coordinates[[2]], pch=21, col="blue", bg="blue")
```

CTTKhexagon

Chittka (1992) colour hexagon

Description

Plots Chittka (1992) colour hexagon for trichromatic animals.

Usage

```
CTTKhexagon(x, y,
            vnames=c(expression(E[1]),expression(E[2]),expression(E[3])),
            pch=16, bty="n", yaxt="n", xaxt="n", col="black",
            ylim=c(-1.2,1.2), xlim=c(-1.2,1.2), asp=1, ann=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

vnames	Vector names.
x	x-coordinate
y	y-coordinate
pch	see par function.
bty	see par function.
yaxt	see par function.
xaxt	see par function.
col	see par function.
ylim	see plot function.

xlim	see plot function.
asp	see plot function.
ann	see par function.
...	Other arguments passed to plot function.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.

See Also

[CTTKmodel](#), [CTTKhexagon3D](#)

Examples

```
##Honeybee photoreceptor sensitivity curves
data("bee")

##Grey background:
## with 7 percent reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant already converted to quantum flux:
data("D65")

##Reflectance data
## with a sigmoid spectrum and midpoint at 500nm and 550 nm
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R2<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=550, L=50, k=0.04)
R<-cbind(R1, R2[,2])

## Run colour vision model:
model<-CTTKmodel(photo="tri", R=R, I=D65, Rb=Rb,
C=bee)

##plot data in the colour space
CTTKhexagon(x=model[, "X1"], y=model[, "X2"])
```

CTTKhexagon3D

Chittka (1992) colour space for tetrachromatic animals.

Description

Plots a hexagonal trapezohedron representing Chittka (1992) colour space for tetrachromatic animals.

Usage

```
CTTKhexagon3D(x, y, z, s.col = "red", f.col = "black",
              vnames = c("E1", "E2", "E3", "E4"), type = "p",
              radius = 0.01, add = F, xlab = "", ylab = "", zlab = "",
              box = F, axes = F, ylim = c(-1, 1), xlim = c(-1, 1),
              zlim = c(-1, 1), aspect = T, ...)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinate of points to be plotted
y	y coordinate of points to be plotted
z	z coordinate of points to be plotted
s.col	Colour to be used for plotted items. See plot3d .
f.col	Colour of tetrahedron lines. See plot3d .
vnames	Vector names.
type	see plot3d function.
radius	see plot3d function.
add	see plot3d function.
xlab	see plot3d function.
ylab	see plot3d function.
zlab	see plot3d function.
box	see plot3d function.
axes	see plot3d function.
ylim	see plot3d function.
xlim	see plot3d function.
zlim	see plot3d function.
aspect	see plot3d function.
...	Other arguments passed to function plot3d .

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

- Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170, 533-543.
- Thery, M., and J. Casas. 2002. Predator and prey views of spider camouflage. *Nature* 415, 133-133.

See Also

[CTTKmodel](#), [CTTKhexagon](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
CTTKhexagon3D(x=0,y=0,z=0)

## End(Not run)
```

CTTKmodel

Chittka (1992) colour vision models

Description

Chittka (1992) colour hexagon extended to animals with any number of photoreceptors.

Usage

```
CTTKmodel(photo=ncol(C)-1, R, I, Rb, C,
           interpolate=TRUE, nm=seq(300,700,1))
```

Arguments

- | | |
|-------|---|
| photo | Number of photoreceptor types. Model accepts any number of photoreceptor types (≥ 2). For instance, dichromatic: photo=2; trichromatic: photo=3; tetrachromatic: photo=4, etc. Default gets number of photoreceptor types from C argument. |
| R | Reflectance of observed objects. A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with reflectance values. R must be in the same scale as Rb (percentage or proportion). |
| I | Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units. |
| Rb | Background reflectance. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values. Rb must be in the same scale as R (percentage or proportion). |
| C | Photoreceptor sensitivity curves, from lowest to longest lambda-max. A data frame: first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with photoreceptor sensitivity values (see function photor). |

interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx.
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx.

Details

The original model is available for trichromatic animals only. They and Casas (2002) derived a version for tetrachromatic animals which is implemented here. In colourvision, the model was extended to any number of photoreceptors based on Pike (2012) formula. The colour hexagon in Chittka (1992) has a vector of length = 1.0 The chromaticity coordinates in colourvision preserve the same vector length.

Photoreceptor outputs (E_i) are calculated by:

$$E_i = \frac{q_i}{q_i + 1}$$

where q_i is given by [Qr](#).

Then, for trichromatic vision, coordinates in the colour space are found by (Chittka 1992):

$$X_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(E_3 - E_1)$$

$$X_2 = E_2 - \frac{1}{2}(E_1 + E_3)$$

For tetrachromatic vision (They and Casas 2002):

$$X_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}}{3}(E_3 - E_4)$$

$$X_2 = E_1 - \frac{1}{3}(E_2 + E_3 + E_4)$$

$$X_3 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}(E_3 + E_4) - E_2\right)$$

Then, for a pentachromatic animal following the same vector length:

$$X_1 = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{5}}(E_2 - E_1)$$

$$X_2 = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}\sqrt{5}}\left(E_3 - \frac{E_1 + E_2}{2}\right)$$

$$X_3 = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{5}}\left(E_4 - \frac{E_1 + E_2 + E_3}{3}\right)$$

$$X_4 = E_5 - \frac{E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4}{4}$$

Value

Q _r _i	Photoreceptor photon catch values after the von Kries transformation (see function Q_r).
E _i	Photoreceptor output values. Values can vary from 0 to 1.
X _i	Coordinates in the colour space.
deltaS	Euclidian distance to the origin of the colour space. It represents the conspicouness of the stimulus (R) in relation to the background (R _b).

Author(s)

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References

- Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.
- Pike, T.W. 2012. Generalised chromaticity diagrams for animals with n-chromatic colour vision. *Journal of Insect Behavior* 255: 277-286.
- Thery, M., and J. Casas. 2002. Predator and prey views of spider camouflage. *Nature* 415:133-133.

See Also

[CTTKhexagon](#), [CTTKhexagon3D](#), [photor](#), [RNLmodel](#), [EMmodel](#)

Examples

```
##Photoreceptor sensitivity curves
##with lambda max at 350nm, 450nm and 550nm:
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,450,550))

## Grey background
## with 10 percent reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(10, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant
data("D65")

## Reflectance data
## with a sigmoid spectrum and midpoint at 500nm
R<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)

## Run model
model<-CTTKmodel(photo=3, R=R, I=D65,
  Rb=Rb, C=C)

#plot
plot(model)
```

D65

CIE Standard Illuminant D65 in quantum flux (umol/m2/s)

Description

CIE Standard Illuminant D65. Datum has already been converted to quantum flux (umol/m2/s) and therefore can be used in colour vision models directly.

Usage

```
data("D65")
```

Format

A data frame with 107 observations on the following 2 variables.

l.nm a numeric vector

Standard.Illuminant.D65 a numeric vector

Source

http://www.cie.co.at/index.php/LEFTMENU/index.php?i_ca_id=298

Examples

```
data("D65")  
plot(D65, type="l")
```

EMmodel*Endler and Mielke (2005) colour vision model*

Description

Endler and Mielke (2005) colour vision model extended to animals with any number of photoreceptors.

Usage

```
EMmodel(photo = ncol(C)-1, type="length", R, I, Rb, C,  
interpolate=TRUE, nm=seq(300,700,1))
```

Arguments

photo	Number of photoreceptor types. Model accepts any number of photoreceptor types (≥ 2). For instance, dichromatic: photo=2; trichromatic: photo=3; tetrachromatic: photo=4, etc. Default gets number of photoreceptor types from C argument.
type	Whether the colour space should be built with a fixed vector length (type="length"), or a fixed edge length (distance between vertices; type="edge").
R	Reflectance of observed objects. A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with reflectance values. R must be in the same scale as Rb (percentage or proportion).
I	Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units.
Rb	Background reflectance. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values. Rb must be in the same scale as R (percentage or proportion).
C	Photoreceptor sensitivity curves, from lowest to longest lambda-max. A data frame: first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with photoreceptor sensitivity values (see function photor).
interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx .
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx .

Details

The original model is available for tetrachromatic animals only. In *colourvision*, the model was extended to any number of photoreceptors based on Pike (2012) formula.

First, relative quantum catches are log-transformed:

$$f_i = \ln q_i$$

where q_i is the relative quantum catch of photoreceptor type i , given by [Qr](#). The model uses only relative output values, so that photoreceptor outputs are given by:

$$E_i = \frac{f_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n f_i}$$

For tetrachromatic vision (Endler and Mielke 2005):

$$X1 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - 2E_2 - E_3 - E_1}{2} \right)$$

$$X2 = \frac{-1 + 3E_3 + E_1}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$X3 = E_1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

Tetrachromatic chromaticity diagram (tetrahedron) in Endler and Mielke (2005) has a vector of length = 0.75 and edge length = $\sqrt{3}/2$. The chromaticity coordinates for other colour spaces may preserve either the same vector length or edge length.

For instance, for dichromatic vision coordinate (X1) in the colour space preserving the same vector length is found by:

$$X1 = \frac{3}{4}(E_2 - E_1)$$

Whereas for trichromatic vision coordinates (X1 and X2) are found by:

$$X1 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}(E_2 - E_1)$$

$$X2 = \frac{3}{4}\left(E_3 - \frac{E_2 + E_1}{2}\right)$$

Value

Qr _i	Photoreceptor photon catch values after the von Kries transformation (see function Qr).
E _i	Photoreceptor outputs after conversion to relative values.
X _i	Coordinates in the colour space.
deltaS	Euclidian distance to the origin of the colour space. It represents the conspicousness of the stimulus (R) in relation to the background (R _b). Maximum value is 0.75

Author(s)

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References

- Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.
- Pike, T.W. 2012. Generalised chromaticity diagrams for animals with n-chromatic colour vision. *Journal of Insect Behavior* 255: 277-286.

See Also

[EMtriangle](#), [EMtetrahedron](#), [photor](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#)

Examples

```
##Photoreceptor sensitivity curves
##with lambda max at 350nm, 450nm and 550nm:
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,450,550))

##Gray background
##with 7 percent reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))
```

```
## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant
data("D65")

## Reflectance data
## with a sigmoid spectrum and midpoint at 500nm and 550 nm
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R2<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=550, L=50, k=0.04)
R<-cbind(R1, R2[,2])
R[,2]<-R[,2]+10
R[,3]<-R[,3]+10

## Run model
model<-EMmodel(photo=3, type="edge",
               R=R, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C)

plot(model)
```

EMtetrahedron

Endler and Mielke (2005) tetrahedron colour space

Description

Plots Endler and Mielke (2005) tetrahedron colour space for tetrachromatic animals.

Usage

```
EMtetrahedron(x, y, z, s.col = "red", f.col = "black",
             vnames = c("u", "s", "m", "l"), type = "p",
             radius = 0.01, add = F, xlab = "",
             ylab = "", zlab = "", box = F, axes = F,
             ylim = c(-0.75, 0.75), xlim = c(-0.75, 0.75),
             zlim = c(-0.75, 0.75), aspect = T,
             mar = c(1, 1, 1, 1), ...)
```

Arguments

x	x coordinate of points to be plotted
y	y coordinate of points to be plotted
z	z coordinate of points to be plotted
s.col	Colour to be used for plotted items. See plot3d .
f.col	Colour of tetrahedron lines. See plot3d .
vnames	Vector names.
type	see plot3d function.
radius	see plot3d function.
add	see plot3d function.

xlab see [plot3d](#) function.
 ylab see [plot3d](#) function.
 zlab see [plot3d](#) function.
 box see [plot3d](#) function.
 axes see [plot3d](#) function.
 ylim see [plot3d](#) function.
 xlim see [plot3d](#) function.
 zlim see [plot3d](#) function.
 aspect see [plot3d](#) function.
 mar see [plot3d](#) function.
 ... Other arguments passed to function [plot3d](#).

Author(s)

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References

Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.

See Also

[EMtriangle](#), [EMmodel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
EMtetrahedron(x=0,y=0,z=0)

## End(Not run)
```

EMtriangle

Endler and Mielke (2005) triangle colour space

Description

Plots a triangle colour space for trichromatic Endler and Mielke (2005) colour vision models.

Usage

```
EMtriangle(x, y, type=c("length","edge"), vnames=c("u","s","m"),
           ylim=c(-0.9,0.9), xlim=c(-0.9,0.9),
           pch=16, bty="n", yaxt="n", xaxt="n",
           col="black", asp=1, ann=FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	x-coordinate
y	y-coordinate
type	Whether the colour space should be built with a fixed vector length, or a fixed edge length (distance between vertices).
vnames	Vector names
ylim	see plot function.
xlim	see plot function.
pch	see par function.
bty	see par function.
yaxt	see par function.
xaxt	see par function.
col	see par function.
asp	see plot function.
ann	see par function.
...	Other arguments passed to plot .

Details

The original model is available for tetrachromatic animals only. Trichromatic version is implemented in `colourvision` based on Pike (2012) formula. The triangle is built either with a vector length = 0.75 or a edge length = $\sqrt{3}/2$, to match the tetrahedron proposed by Endler and Mielke (2005). Doris Gomez derived a trichromatic version which is available in software AVICOL (Gomez, 2006) and was previously implemented here (`colouvision v0.1`), but was removed because the triangle does not have a size compatible with the tetrahedron.

Author(s)

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References

- Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.
- Pike, T.W. 2012. Generalised chromaticity diagrams for animals with n-chromatic colour vision. *Journal of Insect Behavior* 255: 277-286.
- Gomez, D. 2006. AVICOL, a program to analyse spectrometric data. Last update october 2011. Free executable available at: <http://sites.google.com/site/avicolprogram/> or from the author at <dodogomez@yahoo.fr>

See Also

[EMtetrahedron](#), [EMmodel](#)

Examples

```
EMtriangle(x=0,y=0, pch=16, col="red")
```

energytoflux	<i>Irradiance from energy to quantum units.</i>
--------------	---

Description

Convert Irradiance datum from energy units (uW/cm2/nm) to quantum flux units (umol/m2/s)

Usage

```
energytoflux(datum)
```

Arguments

datum	A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in energy units (uW/cm2/nm).
-------	--

Value

A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values in umol/m2/s.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

logistic	<i>Logistic curve</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

Generates a logistic curve.

Usage

```
logistic(x = seq(300, 700, 1), x0, L, k)
```

Arguments

x	Range.
x0	Midpoint value.
L	Maximum value.
k	Steepness of the curve

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logistic_function

Examples

```
l<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=650, L=50, k=0.04)
plot(l, type="l")
```

noise_e

Receptor noise

Description

Receptor noise either provided by user or based on noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor and the relative abundance of photoreceptor in the retina. This function is used internally in Receptor Noise Limited models.

Usage

```
noise_e(noise, e, v, n)
```

Arguments

noise	Logical. Whether receptor noise is provided (noise = TRUE) or calculated from photoreceptor relative abundances (noise = FALSE)
e	Receptor noise of each photoreceptor type. It is used when noise = TRUE
v	Noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor.
n	Relative abundance of the photoreceptor in the retina.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Vorobyev, M., and D. Osorio. 1998. Receptor noise as a determinant of colour thresholds. Proceedings of the Royal Society B 265:351-358.

See Also

[RNLmodel](#), [RNLthres](#)

photor *Photoreceptor sensitivity spectra.*

Description

Generates photoreceptor sensitivity spectra based on lambda-max values.

Usage

```
photor(lambda.max, lambda = seq(300, 700, 1), beta.band = FALSE)
```

Arguments

lambda.max	Vector with photoreceptor wavelength at maximum sensitivity values, in increasing order.
lambda	Range and interval to calculate the sensitivity curves.
beta.band	Logical. Whether or not to include a beta-band in the sensitivity curve.

Value

A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with photoreceptor sensitivity values

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Govardovskii, V. I., N. Fyhrquist, T. Reuter, D. G. Kuzmin, and K. Donner. 2000. In search of the visual pigment template. *Vis. Neurosci.* 17:509-528.

See Also

[CTTKmodel](#), [EMmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#), [RNLthres](#)

Examples

```
## Generates photoreceptor sensitivity
## values with lambda max at 350nm, 450nm and 550nm:
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,450,550))

plot(C[,2]~C[,1], type="l", col="violet")
lines(C[,3]~C[,1], type="l", col="blue")
lines(C[,4]~C[,1], type="l", col="green")
```

plot.colourvision *Plot colour vision models into chromaticity diagrams*

Description

Plotting method for objects of class colourvision. Plotting method for animals with two or three photoreceptor types.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'colourvision'  
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x Object of class "colourvision".
... Additional arguments passed to the plot function. See [CTTKhexagon](#) for Chittka (1992) model ([CTTKmodel](#)) plotting arguments; and [EMtriangle](#) for Endler and Mielke (2005) model ([EMmodel](#)) plotting arguments.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.
Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.

See Also

[plot3d.colourvision](#), [EMtriangle](#), [CTTKhexagon](#), [EMmodel](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#), [RNLthres](#)

Examples

```
##Photoreceptor sensitivity curves  
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,450,550))  
  
##Gray background  
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))  
  
## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant  
data("D65")  
  
##Reflectance data  
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
```

```
R1[,2]<-R1[,2]+10

##Run models
model<-EMmodel(photo=3,
               R=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C)
plot(model)

model<-CTTKmodel(photo=3,
                 R=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C)
plot(model)

model<-RNLMmodel(photo=3,
                 R1=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C, noise=TRUE, e=c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12))
plot(model, ylim=c(-40,40), xlim=c(-40,40), asp=1)

#colour threshold
model<-RNLMthres(photo=3, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C,
                 noise=TRUE, e=c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12))
plot(model)
```

plot3d.colourvision *Plot colour vision models into 3D chromaticity diagrams.*

Description

'plot3d' method for objects of class colourvision. Plotting method for animals with four photoreceptor types.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'colourvision'
plot3d(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	Object of class "colourvision".
...	Additional arguments passed to the plot3d function. See CTTKhexagon3D for Chittka (1992) model (CTTKmodel) plotting arguments; and EMtetrahedron for Endler and Mielke (2005) model (EMmodel) plotting arguments.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

- Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.
- Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.
- Thery, M., and J. Casas. 2002. Predator and prey views of spider camouflage. *Nature* 415:133-133.

See Also

[plot.colourvision](#), [EMtetrahedron](#), [CTTKhexagon3D](#), [EMmodel](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#)

Examples

```
## Not run:
##Photoreceptor sensitivity curves
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,420,490,560))

##Gray background
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant
data("D65")

##Reflectance data
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R1[,2]<-R1[,2]+10

##Run models
model<-EMmodel(photo=4,
               R=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C)
plot3d(model)

model<-CTTKmodel(photo=4,
                 R=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C)
plot3d(model)

model<-RNLmodel(photo=4, model="log",
                R1=R1, I=D65, Rb=Rb, C=C, noise=TRUE, e=c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12, 0.07))
plot3d(model, ylim=c(-6,6), xlim=c(-6,6))

## End(Not run)
```

 Q

Total photon capture

Description

Total photoreceptor photon capture for a given irradiance, reflectance and photoreceptor sensitivity curve. This function is used internally in colour vision models.

Usage

Q(R,I,C,interpolate,nm)

Arguments

R	Reflectance of observed object. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values.
I	Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units.
C	Photoreceptor sensitivity curve. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with photoreceptor absorbance values.
interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx .
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx .

Value

Gives the total photoreceptor photon capture.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

- Backhaus, W., and R. Menzel. 1987. Color distance derived from a receptor model of color vision in the honeybee. *Biological Cybernetics* 55:321-331.
- Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.
- Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.
- Vorobyev, M., and D. Osorio. 1998. Receptor noise as a determinant of colour thresholds. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 265:351-358.

See Also

[Qr](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [EMmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#), [RNLthres](#)

Qr *Photoreceptor relative quantum catch*

Description

von Kries transformation. Photoreceptors are assumed to be adapted to the background. This function is used internally in colour vision models.

Usage

Qr(R, I, Rb, C, interpolate, nm)

Arguments

R	Reflectance of observed object. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values.
I	Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units.
Rb	Background reflectance. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values. Photoreceptors are assumed to be adapted to the background reflectance.
C	Photoreceptor sensitivity curve. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with photoreceptor absorbance values.
interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx .
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx .

Details

For the von Kries transformation, first the quantum catches of the observed reflectance and the environmental background are calculated (see [Q](#)). Then:

$$q_i = \frac{Q_i}{Q_{bi}}$$

where Q_i is the quantum catch arising from the observed object and Q_{bi} is the quantum catch from the background, for each one of the photoreceptor types (i).

Value

Photoreceptor relative quantum catch.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Backhaus, W. 1991. Color opponent coding in the visual system of the honeybee. *Vision Res* 31:1381-1397.

Chittka, L. 1992. The colour hexagon: a chromaticity diagram based on photoreceptor excitations as a generalized representation of colour opponency. *J Comp Physiol A* 170:533-543.

Endler, J. A., and P. Mielke. 2005. Comparing entire colour patterns as birds see them. *Biol J Linn Soc* 86:405-431.

Vorobyev, M., and D. Osorio. 1998. Receptor noise as a determinant of colour thresholds. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 265:351-358.

See Also

[CTTKmodel](#), [EMmodel](#), [RNLmodel](#), [RNLthres](#)

Rb

Brazilian savannah background reflectance spectrum.

Description

Brazilian savannah background reflectance spectrum calculated by the average reflectance of leaf, leaf litter, tree bark and twigs collected in the environment.

Usage

```
data("Rb")
```

Format

A data frame with 401 observations on the following 2 variables.

X300.700 a numeric vector

cerrado a numeric vector

Source

Gawryszewski, F. M., and P. C. Motta. 2012. Colouration of the orb-web spider *Gasteracantha cancriformis* does not increase its foraging success. *Ethol Ecol Evol* 24:23-38.

RNLmodel

*Receptor Noise Limited Models (Vorobyev & Osorio 1998)***Description**

Receptor noise limited colour vision models (Vorobyev & Osorio 1998; Vorobyev et al. 1998) extended to any number of photoreceptor types .

Usage

```
RNLmodel(model = c("linear", "log"), photo=ncol(C)-1,
          R1, R2=Rb, Rb, I, C,
          noise = FALSE, v=NA, n=NA, e=NA,
          interpolate = TRUE, nm = seq(300, 700, 1))
```

Arguments

model	Linear ("linear"; Vorobyev & Osorio, 1998), or log-linear ("log"; Vorobyev et al. 1998) RNLmodel version. model="log" is preferred. model="linear" can be used only if comparison is to be made between two very similar colours.
photo	Number of photoreceptor types. Model accepts any number of photoreceptor types (>=2). For instance, dichromatic: photo=2; trichromatic: photo=3; tetrachromatic: photo=4, etc. Default gets number of photoreceptor types from C argument.
R1	Reflectance of observed objects. A data frame with first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with reflectance values. R1 must be in the same scale as R2 and Rb(percentage or proportion).
R2	Reflectance to be compared against R1. If comparison is against the background R2=Rb. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values. R2 must be in the same scale as R1 and Rb(percentage or proportion).
Rb	Background reflectance. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values. Rb must be in the same scale as R1 and R2 (percentage or proportion).
I	Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units.
C	Photoreceptor sensitivity curves, from lowest to longest lambda-max. A data frame: first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with photoreceptor sensitivity values (see function photor).
noise	Logical. Whether receptor noise is provided (noise = TRUE) or calculated from photoreceptor relative abundances (noise = FALSE).
e	Receptor noise of each photoreceptor type. Used when noise = TRUE

n	Relative number of each photoreceptor type in the retina. Usually increases with lambda-max. Used to calculate e when noise = FALSE.
v	Noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor. Used to calculate e when noise = FALSE.
interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx .
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx .

Details

The receptor noise limited model was originally developed to calculate ΔS between two reflectance curves directly, without finding colour locus coordinates (e.g. x, y ; Vorobyev and Osorio 1998). This function uses later formulae for finding colour loci in a chromaticity diagram for di, tri and tetrachromatic animals (Hempel de Ibarra et al. 2001; Renoult et al. 2015). In addition, in colourvision the model was extended to any number of photoreceptor types.

In lack of a direct measurement, receptor noise (e_i) can be estimated by the relative abundance of photoreceptor types in the retina, and a measurement of a single photoreceptor noise-to-signal ratio:

$$e_i = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{\eta_i}}$$

where ν is the noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor, and η is the relative abundance of photoreceptor i in the retina. Alternatively, noise may be dependent of the intensity, but this possibility is not implement in colourvision yet. Noise dependent of intensity usually holds for low light conditions only (Vorobyev et al. 1998).

Value

ei	Noise of photoreceptor channels.
Qri_R1	Photoreceptor photon catch values from R1, after the von Kries transformation (see function Qr).
Qri_R2	Photoreceptor photon catch values from R2, after the von Kries transformation (see function Qr).
Ei_R1	Photoreceptor outputs from the stimulus (R1)
Ei_R2	Photoreceptor outputs from R2
Xi_R1	Coordinates in the colour space for R1. Coordinates are provided only when photo<=4
Xi_R2	Coordinates in the colour space for R2. Equals zero when R1=Rb. Coordinates are provided only when photo<=4
deltaS	Euclidian distance from R1 to R2. It represents the conspicouness of the stimulus (R1) in relation to the background when R1=Rb.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

- Hempel de Ibarra, N., M. Giurfa, and M. Vorobyev. 2001. Detection of coloured patterns by honeybees through chromatic and achromatic cues. *J Comp Physiol A* 187:215-224.
- Renoult, J. P., A. Kelber, and H. M. Schaefer. 2015. Colour spaces in ecology and evolutionary biology. *Biol Rev Camb Philos Soc*, doi: 10.1111/brv.12230
- Vorobyev, M., and D. Osorio. 1998. Receptor noise as a determinant of colour thresholds. *Proceedings of the Royal Society B* 265:351-358.
- Vorobyev, M., D. Osorio, A. T. D. Bennett, N. J. Marshall, and I. C. Cuthill. 1998. Tetrachromacy, oil droplets and bird plumage colours. *J Comp Physiol A* 183:621-633.

See Also

[photor](#), [RNLthres](#), [CTTKmodel](#), [EMmodel](#)

Examples

```
#1
## Photoreceptor sensitivity spectra
##with lambda max at 350nm, 450nm and 550nm:
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,450,550))

##Grey background
##with 7 percent reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant:
data("D65")

##Reflectance data of R1 and R2
R1.1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R1.2<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=400, L=50, k=0.04)
w<-R1.1[,1]
R1.1<-R1.1[,2]+10
R1.2<-R1.2[,2]+10
R1<-data.frame(w=w, R1.1=R1.1, R1.2=R1.2)

R2<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=550, L=50, k=0.04)
R2[,2]<-R2[,2]+10

## Run model
model<-RNLmodel(photo=3, model="log",
  R1=R1, R2=R2, Rb=Rb, I=D65, C=C,
  noise=TRUE, e = c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12))

#plot
plot(model, ylim=c(-5,5), xlim=c(-5,5), asp=1)

#2
##Pentachromatic animal
## Photoreceptor sensitivity spectra
```

```
##with lambda max at 350,400,450,500,and 550nm:
C<-photor(lambda.max=c(350,400,450,500,550))

##Grey background
##with 7 percent reflectance from 300 to 700nm:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(7, length(300:700)))

## Read CIE D65 standard illuminant:
data("D65")

##Reflectance data of R1
R1<-logistic(x=seq(300,700,1), x0=500, L=50, k=0.04)
R1[,2]<-R1[,2]+10

RNLmodel(photo=5, model="log",
          R1=R1, R2=Rb, Rb=Rb, I=D65, C=C,
          noise=TRUE, e = c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12, 0.07, 0.08))
```

RNLthres *Colour thresholds based on the Receptor Noise Limited Model
(Vorobyev & Osorio 1998).*

Description

Colour thresholds based on receptor noise for any number of photoreceptor types (Vorobyev & Osorio 1998).

Usage

```
RNLthres(photo=ncol(C)-1, Rb, I, C, noise=TRUE, v=NA, n=NA, e=NA,
          interpolate=TRUE, nm=seq(300,700,1))
```

Arguments

photo	Number of photoreceptor types. Model accepts any number of photoreceptor types (≥ 2). For instance, dichromatic: photo=2; trichromatic: photo=3; tetrachromatic: photo=4, etc. Default gets number of photoreceptor types from C argument.
Rb	Background reflectance. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with reflectance values.
I	Irradiance spectrum. A data frame with two columns only: first column corresponding to wavelength values and second column with irradiance values. Irradiance values must be in quantum flux units.
C	Photoreceptor sensitivity curves, from lowest to longest lambda-max. A data frame: first column corresponding to wavelength values and following columns with photoreceptor sensitivity values (see function photor).
noise	Logical. Whether receptor noise is provided (noise = TRUE) or calculated from photoreceptor relative abundances (noise = FALSE).

e	Receptor noise of each photoreceptor type. Used when noise = TRUE
n	Relative number of each photoreceptor type in the retina. Usually increases with lambda-max. Used to calculate e when noise = FALSE.
v	Noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor. Used to calculate e when noise = FALSE.
interpolate	Whether data files should be interpolated before further calculations. See approx .
nm	A sequence of numeric values specifying where interpolation is to take place. See approx .

Details

Colour thresholds based on receptor noise limited model as in Vorobyev and Osorio (1998). The model was extended to accommodate any number of photoreceptor types (≥ 2).

In lack of a direct measurement, receptor noise (e_i) can be estimated by the relative abundance of photoreceptor types in the retina, and a measurement of a single photoreceptor noise-to-signal ratio:

$$e_i = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{\eta_i}}$$

where ν is the noise-to-signal ratio of a single photoreceptor, and η is the relative abundance of photoreceptor i in the retina. Alternatively, noise may be dependent of the intensity, but this possibility is not implement in colourvision yet. Noise dependent of intensity usually holds for low light conditions only (Vorobyev et al. 1998).

Value

A data.frame with the following columns:

nm	Wavelength in nm.
T	Colour threshold value.
S	Log of sensitivity value (inverse of threshold).

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

References

Vorobyev, M., and D. Osorio. 1998. Receptor noise as a determinant of colour thresholds. Proceedings of the Royal Society B 265:351-358.

See Also

[photor](#), [RNLmodel](#)

Examples

```
###Bee photoreceptors normalized to max=1.
data("bee")
C<-bee
C[,2]<-C[,2]/max(C[,2])
C[,3]<-C[,3]/max(C[,3])
C[,4]<-C[,4]/max(C[,4])

##Grey background:
Rb <- data.frame(300:700, rep(0.1, length(300:700)))

## CIE D65 illuminant:
data("D65")

#Thresholds
thres<-RNLthres(photo=3, Rb=Rb, I=D65, C=C,
               noise=TRUE, e = c(0.13, 0.06, 0.12))

plot(thres)
```

spec.denoise

Smooth function for reflectance spectra.

Description

Applies a [smooth.spline](#) for data frame containing spectrometric data.

Usage

```
spec.denoise(specfiles, spar = 0.7, ...)
```

Arguments

specfiles	A data frame with first column representing wavelength values and following columns with reflectance data.
spar	see smooth.spline . Smoothing parameter, typically (but not necessarily) in (0,1].
...	Other arguments passed to function smooth.spline .

Value

A data frame with first column representing wavelength values and following columns with reflectance data.

Author(s)

Felipe M. Gawryszewski <f.gawry@gmail.com>

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