This file shows example output generated from the input files Si.png, Al.png, Ca.png and Mg.png using the ImageJ plugin *ScatterJn* (version 1.0). The input files were created from SEM-EDX maps that were treated with a Gaussian-blur filter followed by histogram stretching to [0,255] and conversion into 8-bit greyscale type. The maps represent the distribution of Si, Al, Ca and Mg over an area of approximately 230 x 200 µm² within a soil sample.

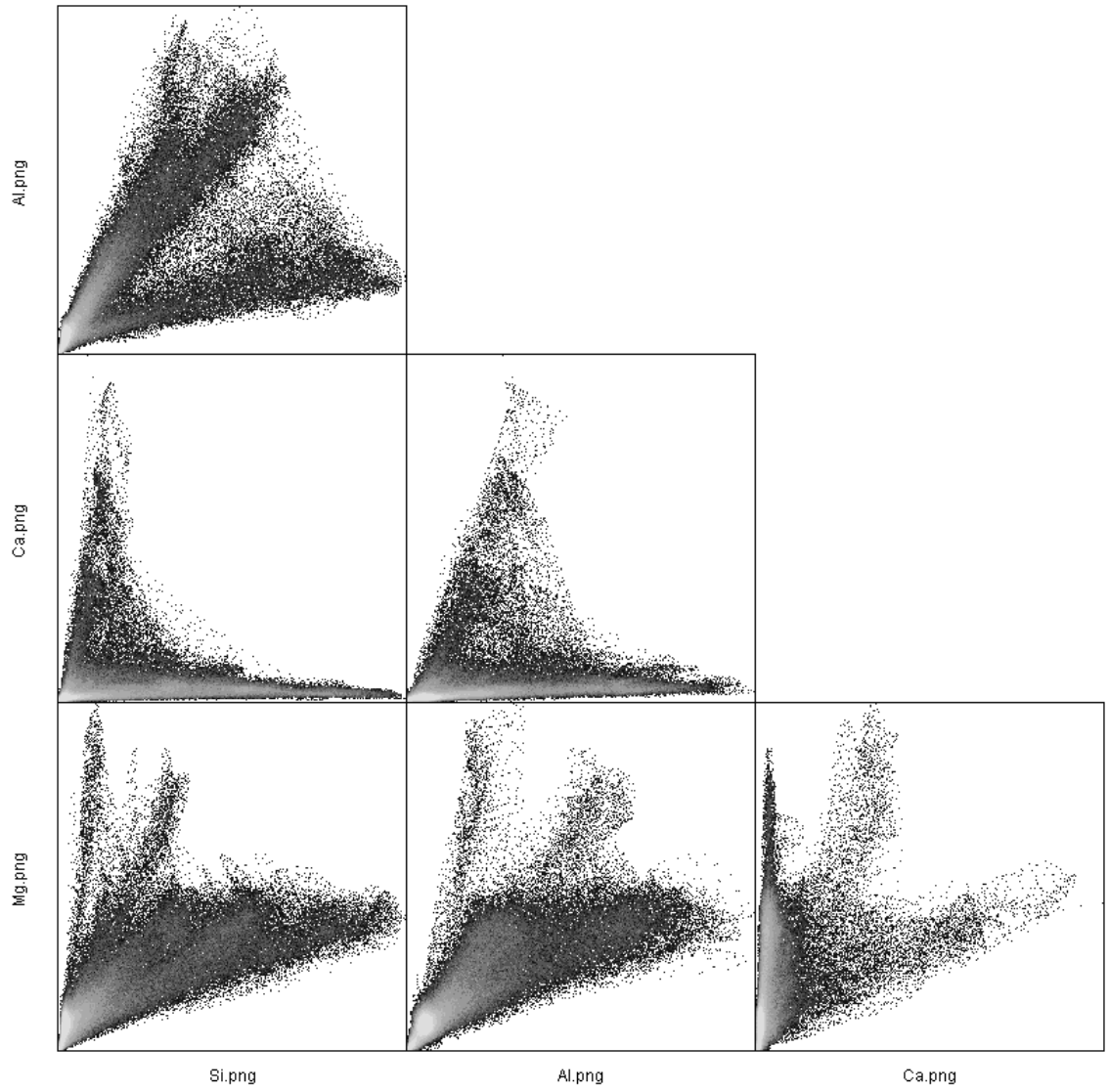

Fig. 1: Scatterplot matrix generated from the input files Si.png, Al.png, Ca.png and Mg.png using the *default greyscale* colour scale.

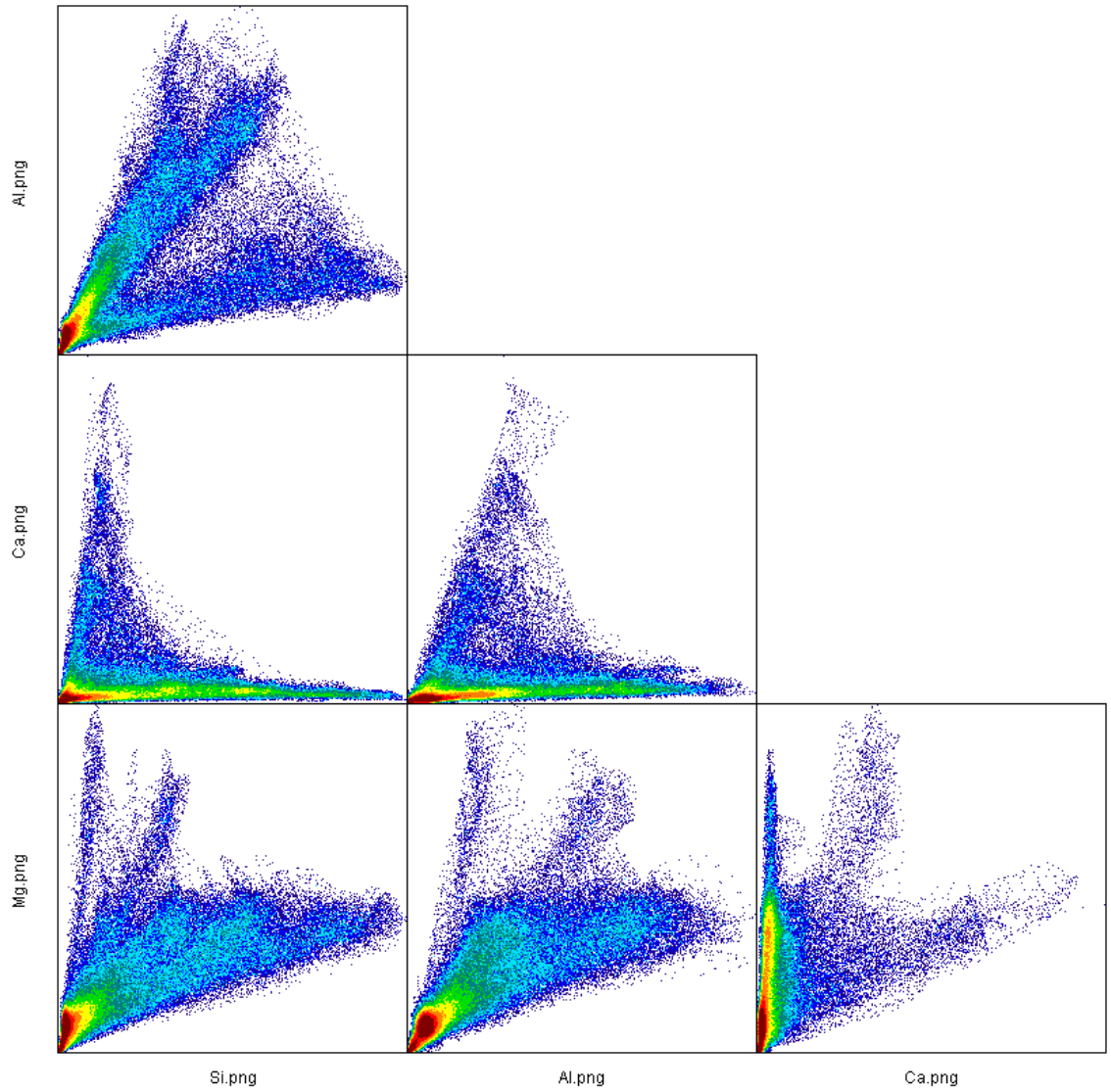

Fig. 2: Scatterplot matrix generated from the input files Si.png, Al.png, Ca.png and Mg.png using the *default RGB* colour scale.

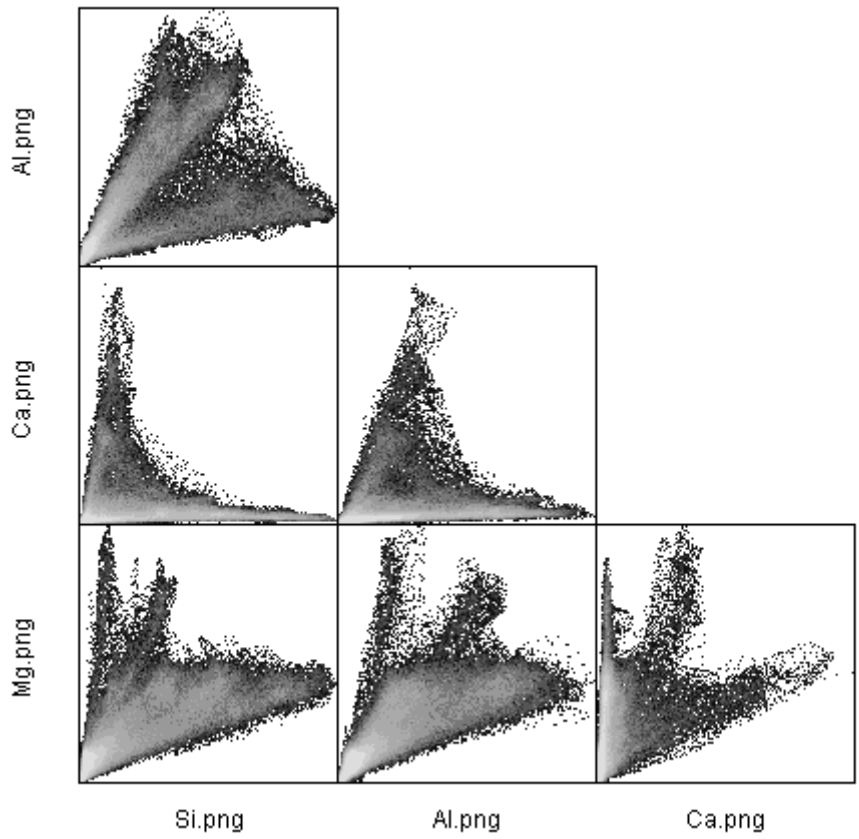

Fig. 3: Scatterplot matrix generated from the input files Si.png, Al.png, Ca.png and Mg.png using the *default greyscale* colour scale and a histogram binning factor of 2.

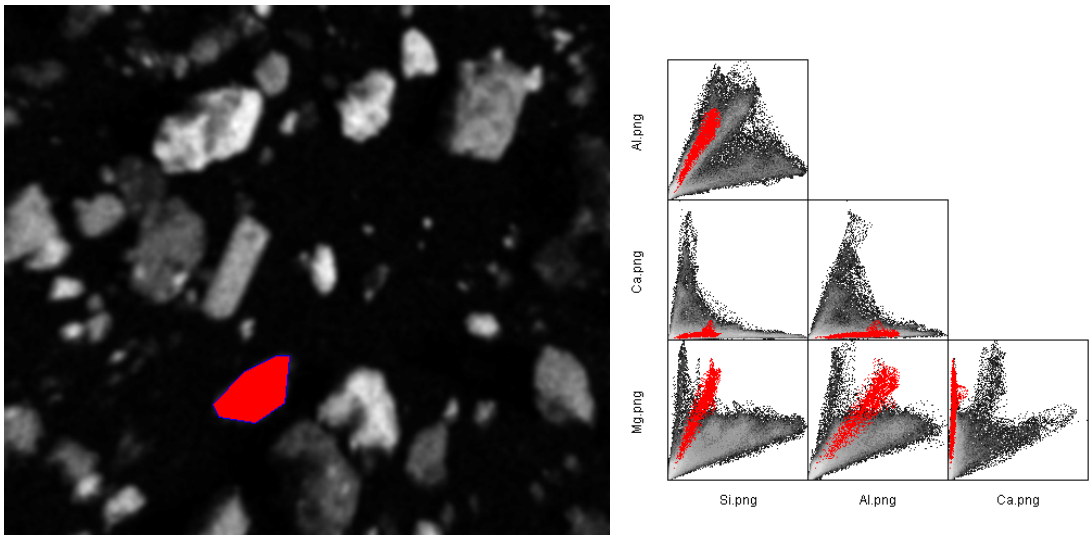

Fig. 4: Selecting a particle in the spatial-domain map (left image) highlights the corresponding datapoints in the scatterplot matrix (right image).

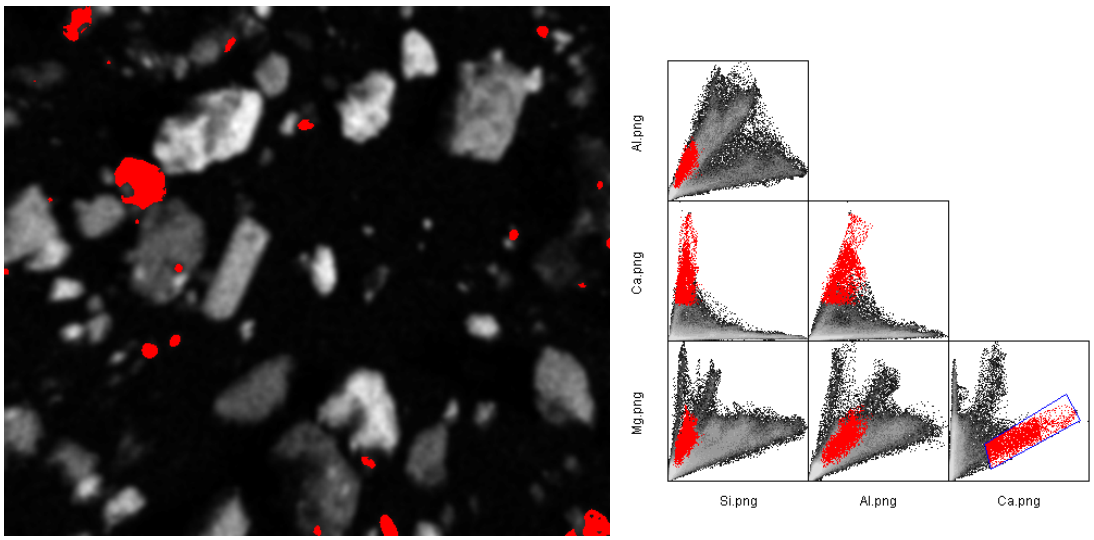

Fig. 5: Selecting a group of datapoints in one of the scatterplots of the scatterplot matrix highlights the corresponding datpoints/pixels in the other scatterplots and in the spatial-domain image.

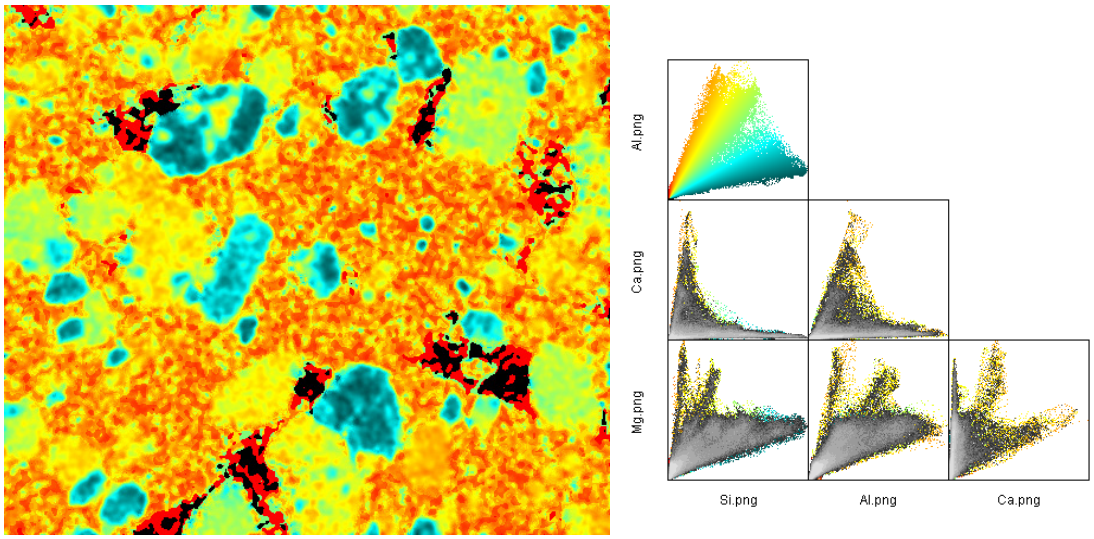

Fig. 6: Using the *angular distance map* function, the datapoints are classified according the their angular distance in one of the scatterplots (in this case, the upper one, which corresponds to the input images Si.png and Al.png), which is represented using a colour scale. Corresponding pixels in the spatial-domain map are drawn in the same colour, as well as "singular" projections of datapoints in the other scatterplots.