

**NAME**

`pcompos` - composite RADIANCE pictures.

**SYNOPSIS**

```
pcompos [ -x xres ] [ -y yres ] [ -b r g b ] [ -lh h ] [ -la ] [ -t min1 ] [ +t max1 ] [ -l lab ] [ =SS ] pic1 x1
y1 ..
or
pcompos [ -a ncols ] [ -s spacing ] [ -o x0 y0 ] [ options ] pic1 pic2 ..
```

**DESCRIPTION**

*Pcompos* arranges and composites RADIANCE pictures and sends the result to the standard output. Each input picture must be accompanied by an anchor point (unless the `-a` option is used, see below). This anchor point is the usually position of the picture's left lower corner in the final output, but can be changed for individual pictures with an `=SS` option, where *S* is one of '-', '+', or '0', indicating the minimum, maximum or center of the image, respectively. (For example, `=+-` would indicate the anchor is relative to the right lower corner, and `=-0` would indicate the anchor is relative to the center of the left edge.) Negative anchor coordinates result in the input being cropped at the origin. By default, the size of the output picture will be just large enough to encompass all the input files. By specifying a smaller dimension using the `-x` and `-y` options, input files can be cropped at the upper boundary. Specifying a larger dimension produces a border. The `-b` option specifies a background color to appear wherever input files do not cover. The default value is black (0 0 0).

If input files overlap, later pictures will overwrite earlier ones. By default, input files are copied unconditionally within the output boundaries. The `-t` option specifies a lower threshold intensity under which input pixels will not be copied to the output. The `+t` option specifies an upper threshold. These options are useful for cutting around irregular boundaries in the input.

The `-l` option can be used to specify a label for a specific picture, which will be given a height determined by the `-lh` option (default 24 pixels) and placed in the upper left corner of the picture. This label is generated by the program *psign(1)*. The `-la` option instructs *pcompos* to label each picture automatically by its name. This is particularly useful in conjunction with the `-a` option for producing a catalog of images (see example below). The `-l` option may still be used to override the default label for a picture.

The `-a` option can be used to automatically compute anchor points that place successive pictures next to each other in *ncols* columns. The ordering will place the first picture in the lower left corner, the next just to the right of it, and so on for *ncols* pictures. Then, the next row up repeats the pattern until all the input pictures have been added to the output. If the pictures are of different size, *pcompos* will end up leaving some background areas in the output picture. There will also be an unfinished row at the top if the number of pictures is not evenly divided by *ncols*. The `-s N` option will cause each image to be separated by at least N pixels. The `-o x0 y0` option specifies a nonzero anchor point for the bottom left image.

The standard input can be specified with a hyphen ('-'). A command that produces a RADIANCE picture can be given in place of a file by preceding it with an exclamation point ('!').

**EXAMPLE**

To put a copyright label at the bottom of a picture:

```
psign Copyright 1987 | pcompos pic.inp 0 0 +t .5 - 384 64 > pic.out
```

To make a catalog of images separated by white 10-pixel borders:

```
pcompos -la -a 4 -s 10 -b 1 1 1 dog*.pic > alldogs.pic
```

**NOTES**

Since there is a limit to the number of open files and processes, large collections of images must be created in stages. Even if the system limit on open files is large, *pcompos* places an artificial limit of 64 on the number of open files and/or processes.

**AUTHOR**

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PCOMPOS(1)

PCOMPOS(1)

**SEE ALSO**

getinfo(1), pfilt(1), psign(1), rpict(1)