Lecture 5: Color Information Visualization CPSC 533C, Fall 2009

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Papers Covered

Representing Colors as Three Numbers, Maureen Stone, IEEE CG&A 25(4):78-85, Jul 2005. http://www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf

Ware, Chapter 3: Lightness, Brightness, Contrast, and Constancy

Ware, Chapter 4: Color

Tufte, Chapter 5: Color and Information

How Not to Lie with Visualization, Bernice E. Rogowitz and Lloyd A. Treinish, Computers In Physics 10(3) May/June 1996, pp 268-273.

http://www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm

Further Reading

A Field Guide To Digital Color, Maureen Stone, AK Peters 2003.

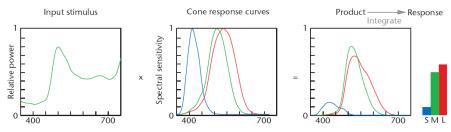
Face-based Luminance Matching for Perceptual Colormap Generation. Gordon Kindlmann, Erik Reinhard, Sarah Creem. IEEE Visualization 2002. http://www.cs.utah.edu/~gk/papers/vis02

Color use guidelines for data representation. C. Brewer, 1999. http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/c/a/cab38/ColorSch/ ASApaper.html

Trichromacy

different cone responses area function of wavelength

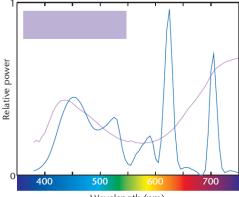
- for a given spectrum
 - multiply by response curve
 - integrate to get response



[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4):78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Metamerism

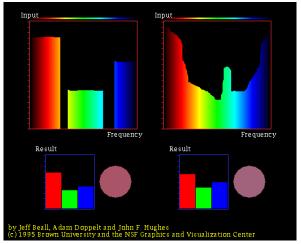
- brain sees only cone response
- different spectra appear the same



Wavelength (nm)

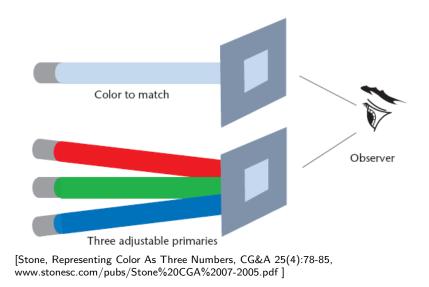
[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4):78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Metamerism Demo

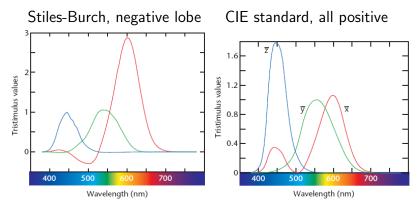


 $[www.cs.brown.edu/exploratories/freeSoftware/repository/edu/brown/cs/exploratories/applets/spectrum/metamers_java_browser.html]$

Color Matching Experiments

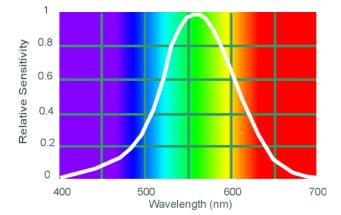


Color Matching Functions



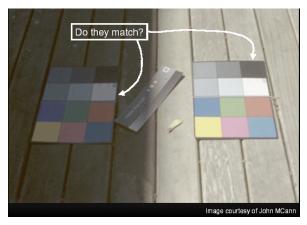
[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4):78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Spectral Sensitivity

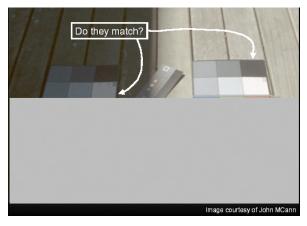


[Joy of Visual Perception, Peter Kaiser. http://www.yorku.ca/eye/photopik.htm]

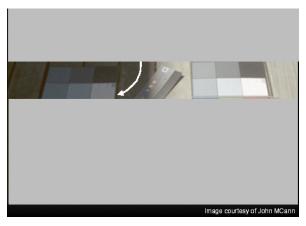
relative judgements



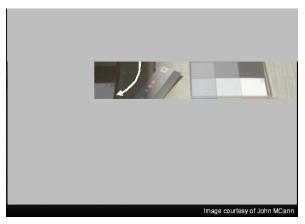
relative judgements



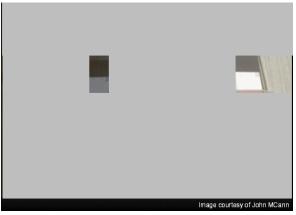
relative judgements



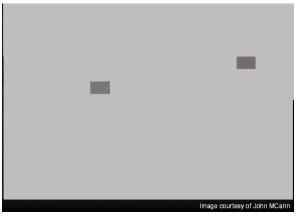
relative judgements



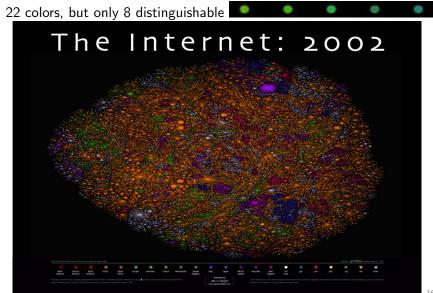
relative judgements



relative judgements



Coloring Categorical Data



Coloring Categorical Data

- discrete small patches separated in space
- limited distinguishability: around 8-14
 - channel dynamic range: low
 - choose bins explicitly for maximum mileage
- maximally discriminable colors from Ware

maximal saturation for small areas



[Colin Ware, Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Morgan Kaufmann 1999. Figure 4.21]

Minimal Saturation For Large Areas

avoid saturated color in large areas

"excessively exuberant"



[Edward Tufte, Envisioning Information, p.82] [Colin Ware, Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Morgan Kaufmann 1999. Figure 4.20]

Minimal Saturation For Large Areas

large continouous areas in pastel

diverging colormap (bathymetric/hypsometric)

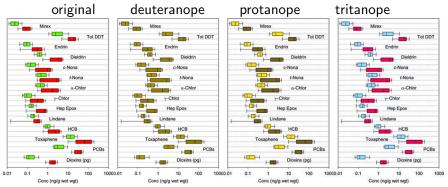


[Tufte, Envisioning Information, p. 91]

Color Deficiency

- deutanope
- protanope
 - has red/green deficit
 - 10% of males!
- tritanope
 - has yellow/blue deficit
- http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck
 - test your images
 - use this with your final projects!

Color Deficiency Examples: vischeck



[www.cs.ubc.ca/~tmm/courses/cpsc533c-04-spr/a1/dmitry/533a1.html, citing Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon, Hites et al, Science 2004 303:226-229.]

Designing Around Deficiencies

- red/green could have domain meaning
- then distinguish by more then hue alone
 - redundantly encode with saturation, brightness

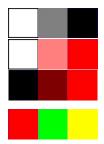
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+ 20,000	MKT			13,000	80,000	MKT			13,000	80,000	MKT			13,000	80,000	мкт			13,000
			CxI:Trd	15,000	20,000	мкт		CxI:Trd	15,000	20,000	MKT		CxI:Trd	15,000	20,000	мкт		CxI:Trd	15,000
200,00	30		Cor:Yes	86,00	200,000	30		Cor:Yes	86,00	200,000	30		Cor:Yes	86,00	200,000	30		Cor:Yes	86,00
+ 20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,000
+ 20,000	29.96	Port		17,00	20,000	29.96	Port		17,00	20,000	29.96	Port		17,00	20,000	29.96	Port		17,000
+ 20,000	29.96	Joe G.	CxI:Trd	20,00	20,000	29.96	Joe G.	CxI:Trd	20,00	20,000	29.96	Joe G.	CxI:Trd	20,00 +	20,000	29.96	Joe G.	CxI:Trd	20,00
20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,00	20,000	29.96	DOT		13,000
+ 20,000	29.96	Port	CxI:Brk	1.4	20,000	29.96	Port	CxI:Brk	·+	20,000	29.96	Port	CxI:Brk	+	20,000	29.96	Port	CxI:Brk	(
20,000	29.96	Joe G.		13,00	20,000	29.96	Joe G.		13,00	20,000	29.96	Joe G.	Constant and	13,00	20,000	29.96	Joe G.	and the second second	13,000
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[Courtesy of Brad Paley]

Coloring Ordered Data

- innate visual order
 - greyscale/luminance
 - saturation
 - brightness
- unclear visual order

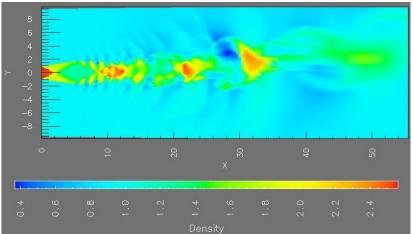
hue



Rainbow Colormap Advantages

Iow-frequency segmentation

■ the red part, the orange part, the green part, ...



[Rogowitz and Treinish, Why Should Engineers and Scientists Be Worried About Color? http://www.research.ibm.com/people/I/lloydt/color/color.HTM]

Rainbow Colormap Disadvantages

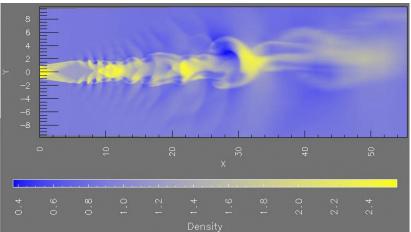
- segmentation artifacts
 - popular interpolation perceptually nonlinear!
- one solution: create perceptually linear colormap
 - but lose vibrancy

[Kindlmann, Reinhard, and Creem. Face-based Luminance Matching for Perceptual Colormap Generation. Proc. Vis 02 www.cs.utah.edu/ gk/lumFace]

Non-Rainbow Colormap Advantages

high-frequency continuity

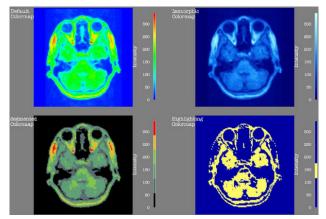
interpolating between just two hues



[Rogowitz and Treinish, How NOT to Lie with Visualization, www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm]

Segmenting Colormaps

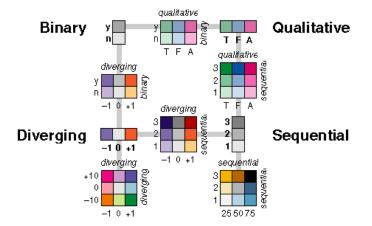
explicit rather than implicit segmentation



[Rogowitz and Treinish, How NOT to Lie with Visualization, www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm]

Cartographic Color Advice, Brewer

http://www.colorbrewer.org



[Brewer, www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/c/a/cab38/ColorSch/Schemes.html]