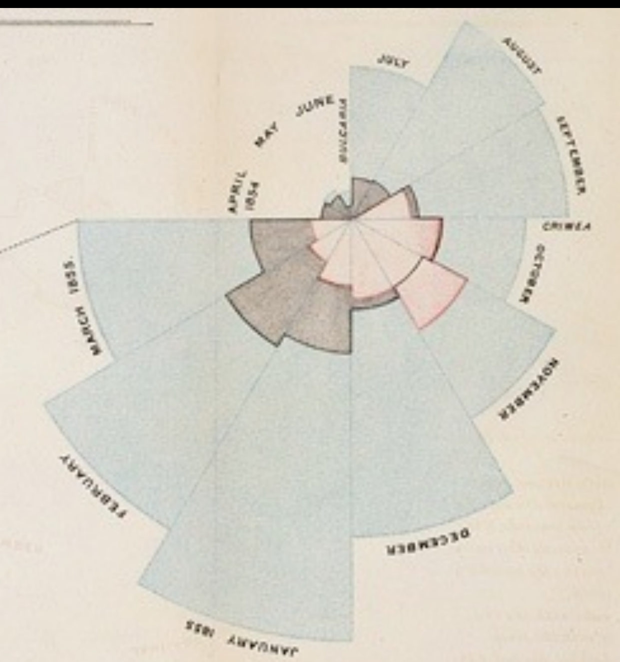
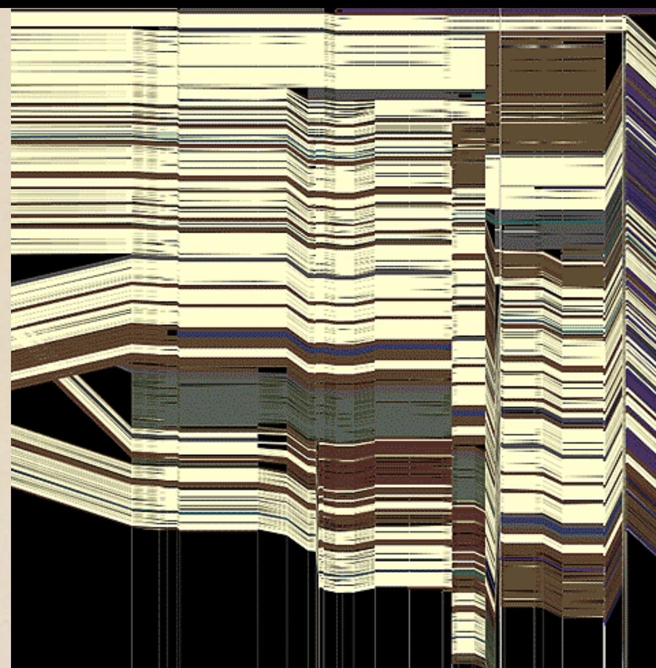
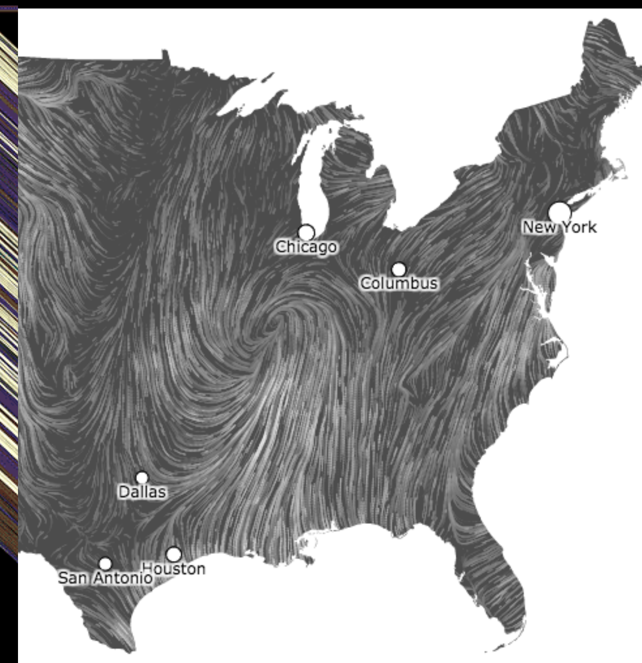
CSE 512 - Data Visualization
Graphical Perception



Leilani Battle University of Washington

Design Principles [Mackinlay 86]

Expressiveness
A set of facts is *expressible* in a visual language if the sentences (i.e. the visualizations) in the language express all the facts in the set of data, and only the facts in the data.

Effectiveness
A visualization is more *effective* than another visualization if the information conveyed by one visualization is more readily perceived than the information in the other visualization.

Design Principles ***Translated***

Tell the truth and nothing but the truth
(don’t lie, and don’t lie by omission)

Use encodings that people decode better
(where better = faster and/or more accurate)

Effectiveness Rankings [Mackinlay 86]

QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Graphical Perception

The ability of viewers to interpret visual (graphical) encodings of information and thereby decode information in graphs.

Learning Goals

How can graphical perception help us…

… predict whether people will notice differences between marks?

… rank individual encodings by effectiveness?

… predict the effectiveness of multiple encodings used together?

Topics

Signal Detection
Magnitude Estimation
Using Multiple Visual Encodings
Pre-Attentive Processing
Gestalt Grouping
Change Blindness

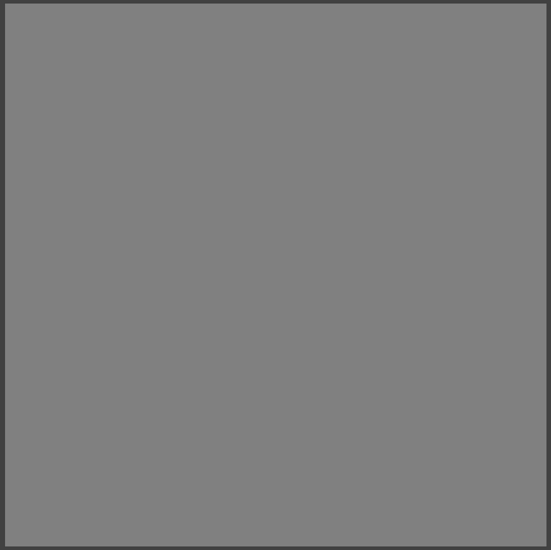
Signal Detection

Detecting Brightness

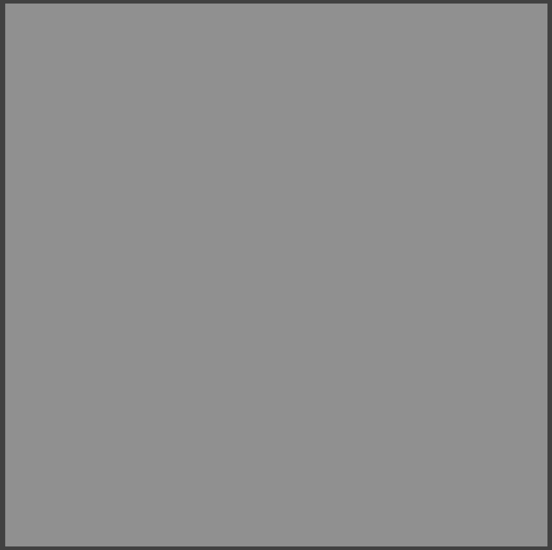
Which is brighter?

Detecting Brightness

(128, 128, 128)



(144, 144, 144)



Which is brighter?

Detecting Brightness

Which is brighter?

Detecting Brightness

(134, 134, 134)

(128, 128, 128)

Which is brighter?

Just Noticeable Difference (JND)

JND (Weber's Law)

Scale Factor
(Empirically Determined)

Perceived Change → $$\Delta S = k \frac{\Delta I}{I}$$

← Change of Intensity

← Physical Intensity

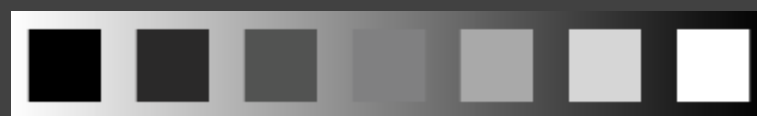
Ratios more important than magnitude

Most continuous variation in stimuli are perceived in discrete steps

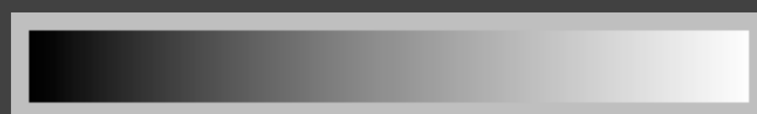
Encoding Data with Color

Value is perceived as ordered

∴ Encode ordinal variables (O)



∴ Encode continuous variables (Q) [not as well]



Hue is normally perceived as unordered

∴ Encode nominal variables (N) using color

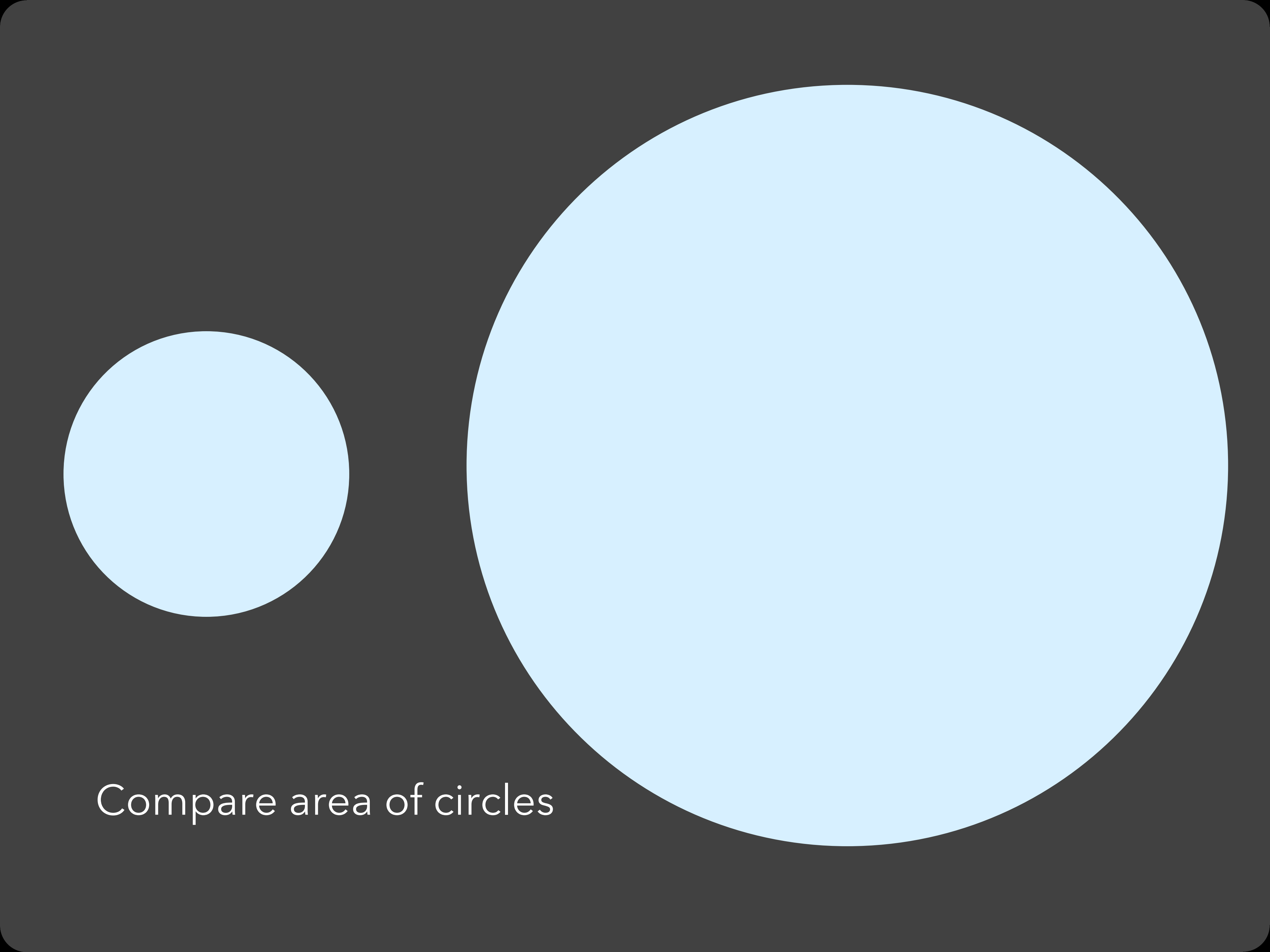
Steps in Font Size

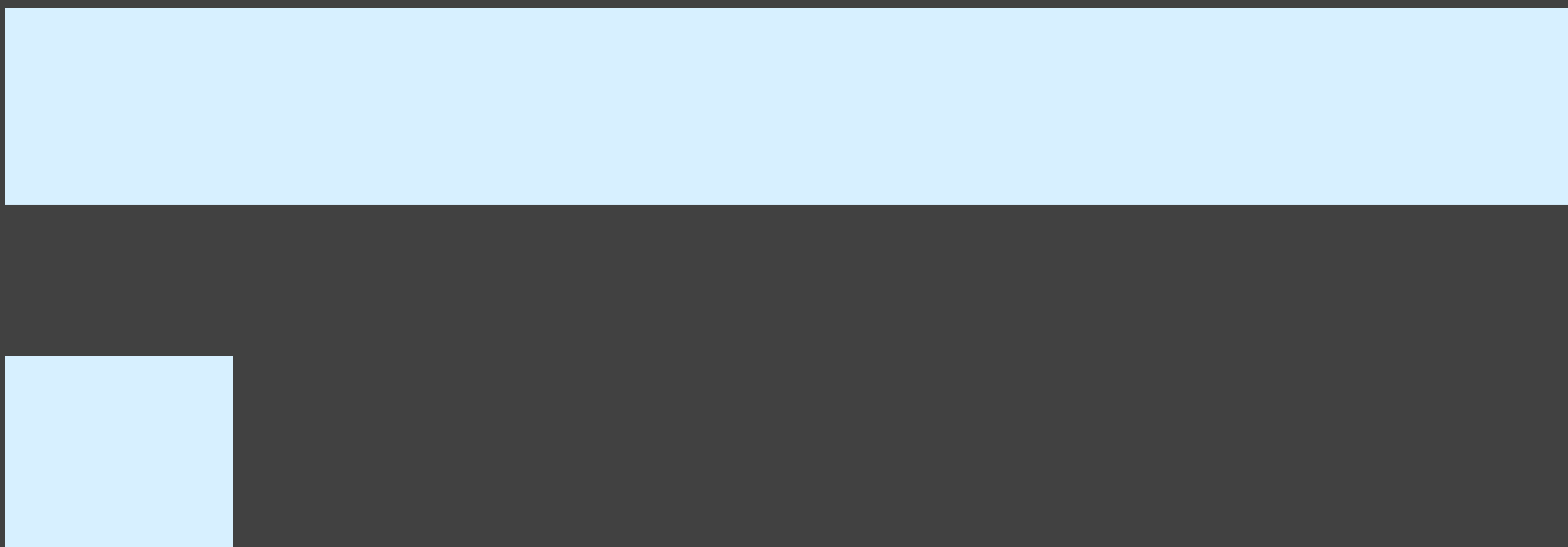
Sizes standardized in 16th century

a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	21	24	36	48	60	72

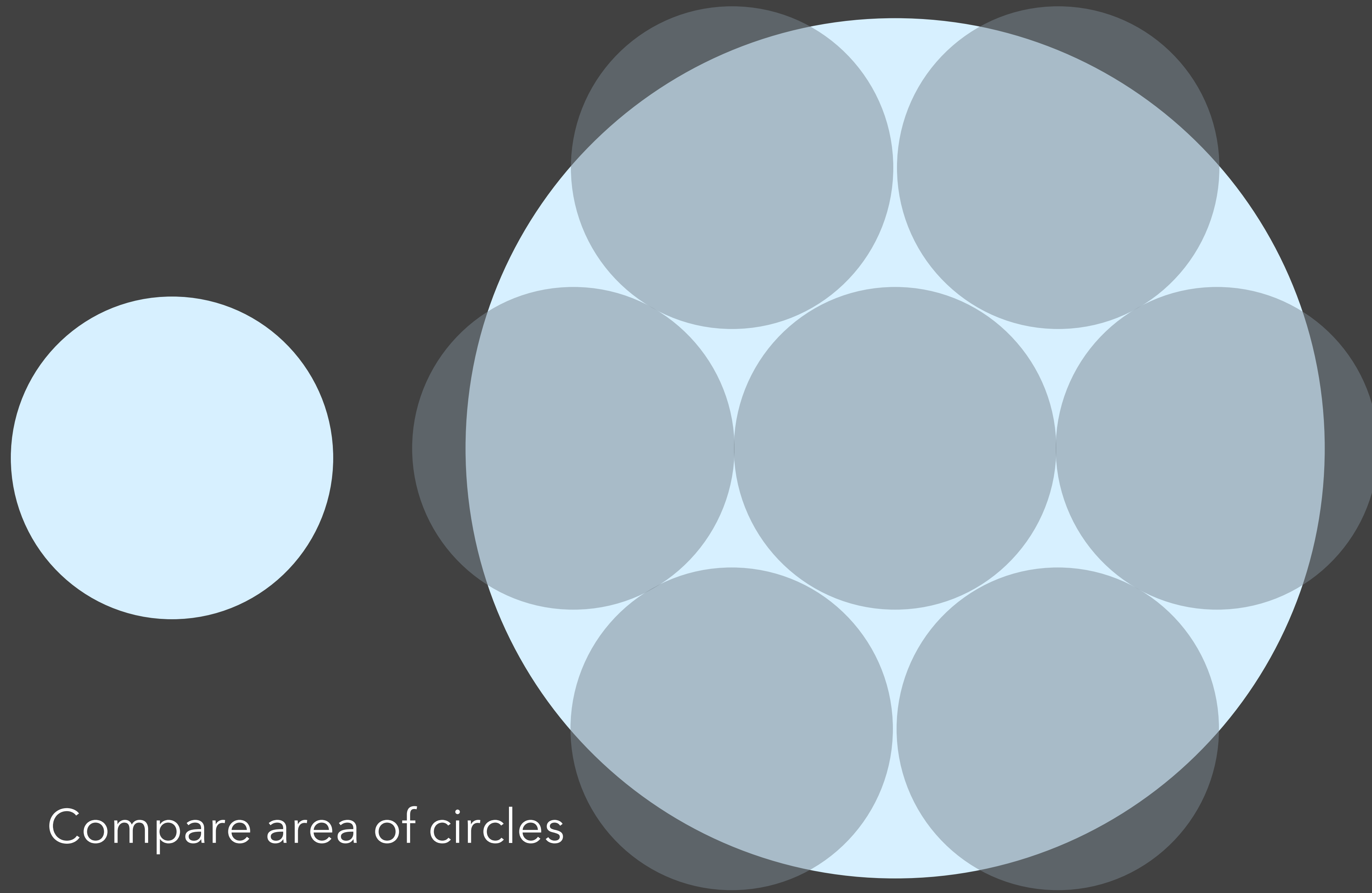
Magnitude Estimation

A Quick Experiment…

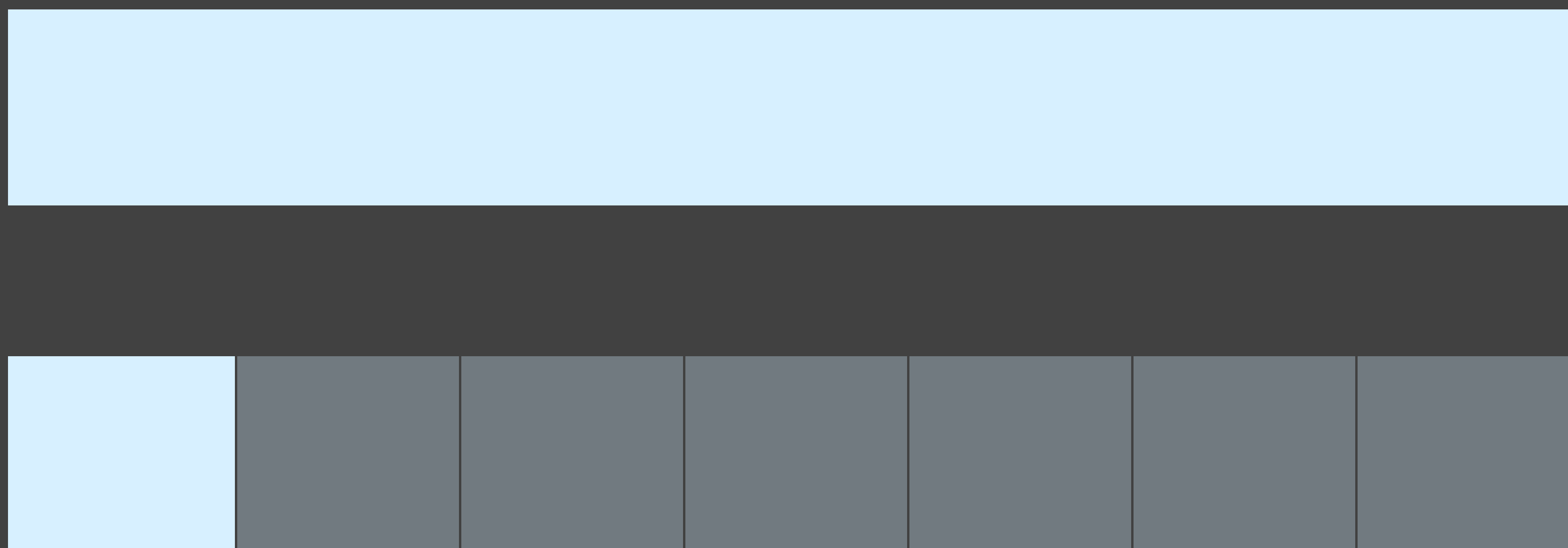

Compare area of circles



Compare length of bars



Compare area of circles



Compare length of bars

Steven's Power Law

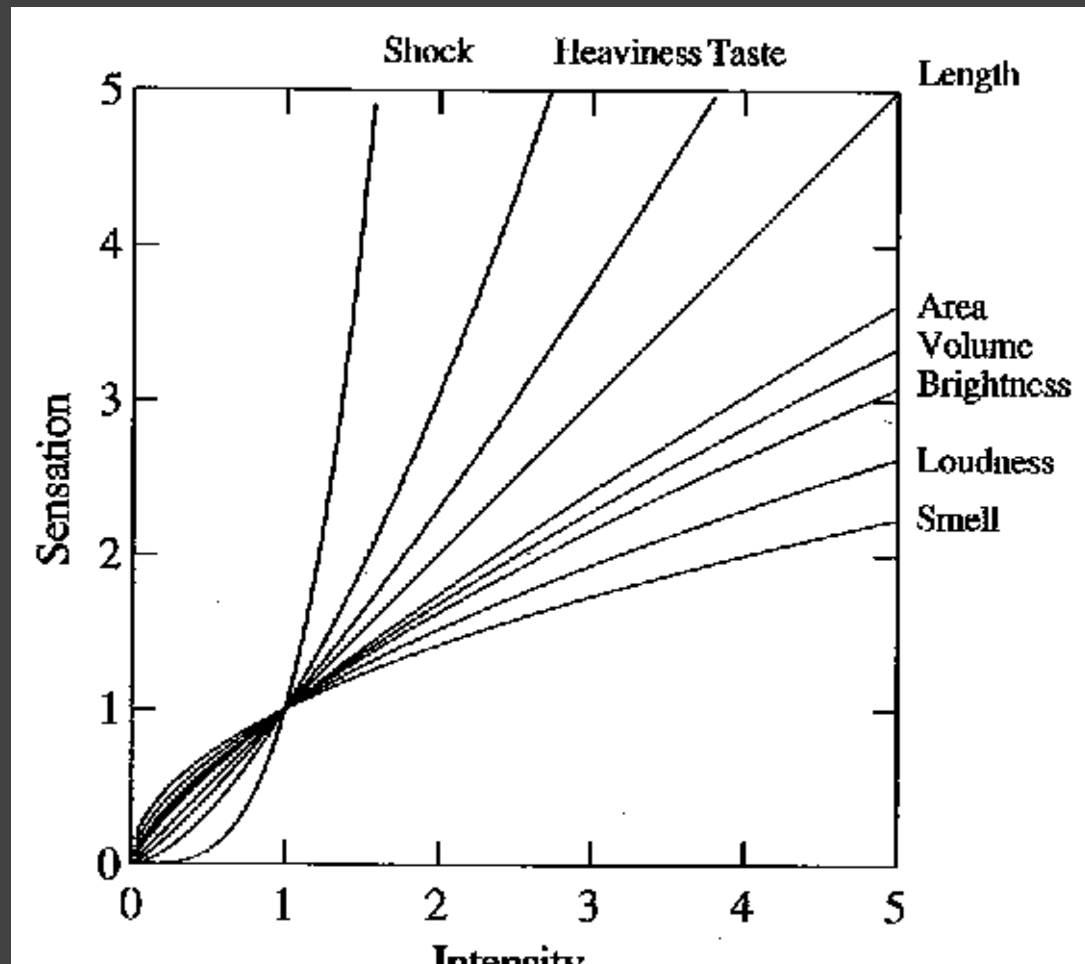
Exponent
(Empirically Determined)

$$S = I^p$$

Perceived Sensation

Physical Intensity

Predicts bias, not necessarily accuracy!



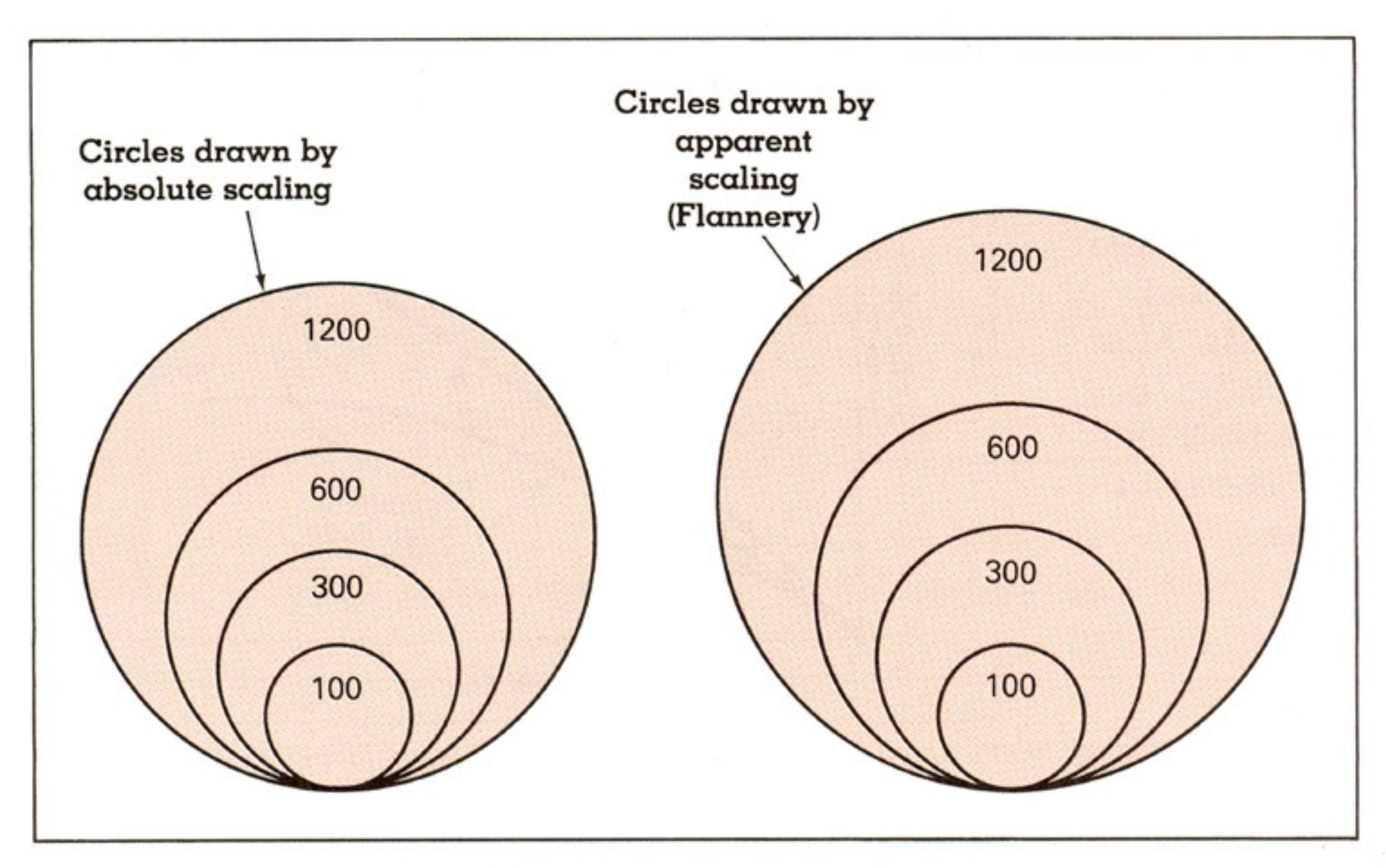
[Graph from Wilkinson '99, based on Stevens '61]

Exponents of Power Law

Sensation	Exponent
Loudness	0.6
Brightness	0.33
Smell	0.55 (Coffee) - 0.6 (Heptane)
Taste	0.6 (Saccharine) -1.3 (Salt)
Temperature	1.0 (Cold) – 1.6 (Warm)
Vibration	0.6 (250 Hz) – 0.95 (60 Hz)
Duration	1.1
Pressure	1.1
Heaviness	1.45
Electic Shock	3.5

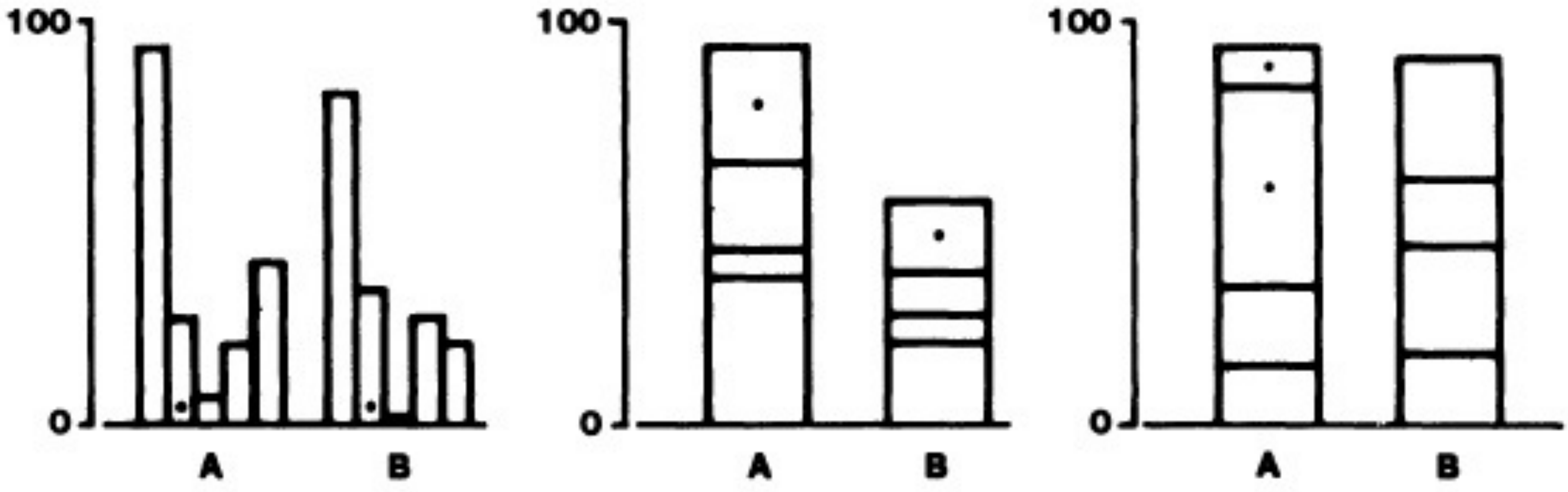
[Psychophysics of Sensory Function, Stevens '61]

Apparent Magnitude Scaling



[Cartography: Thematic Map Design, Figure 8.6, p. 170, Dent, '96]

$S = 0.98A^{0.87}$ [from Flannery '71]



Graphical Perception [Cleveland & McGill 84]

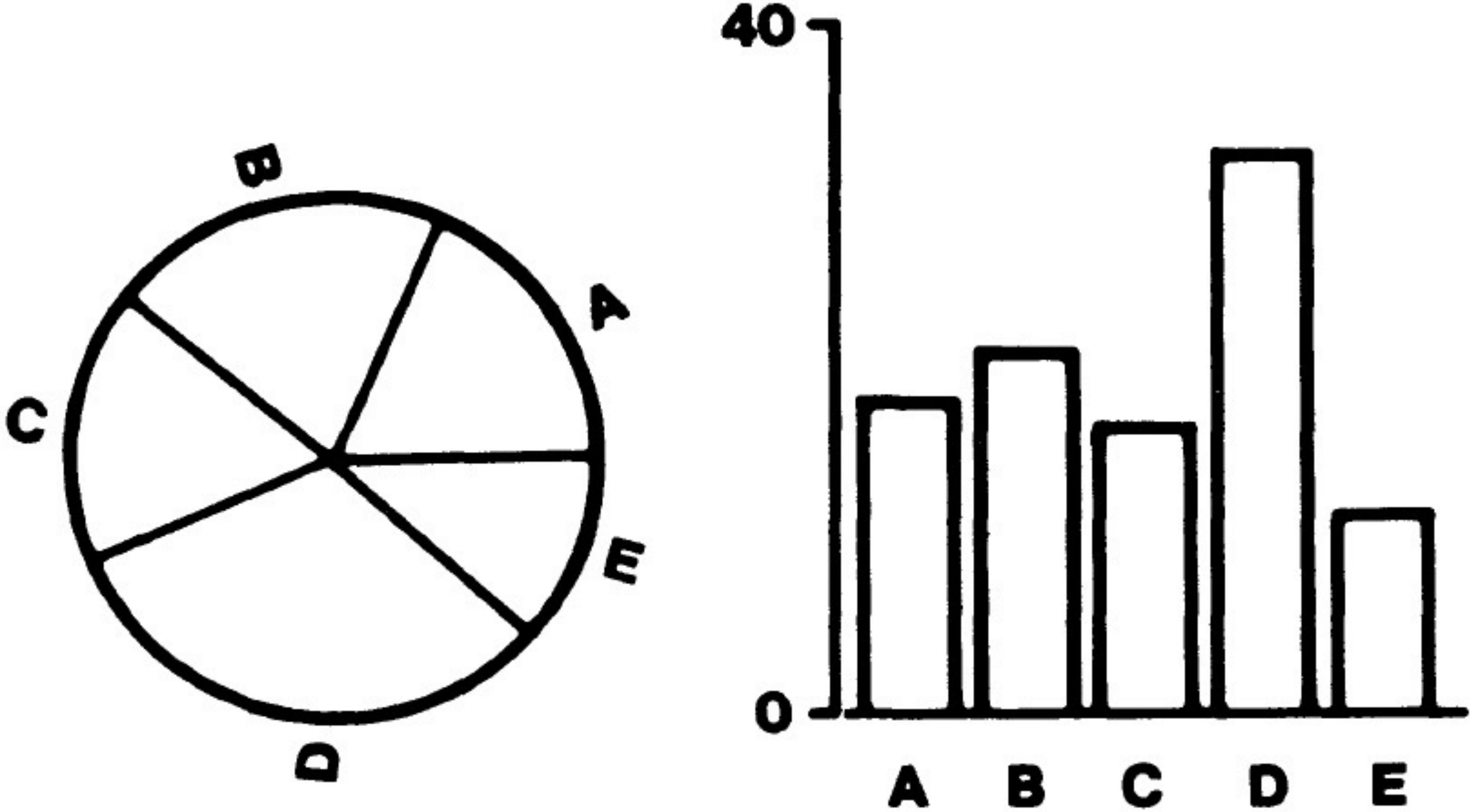
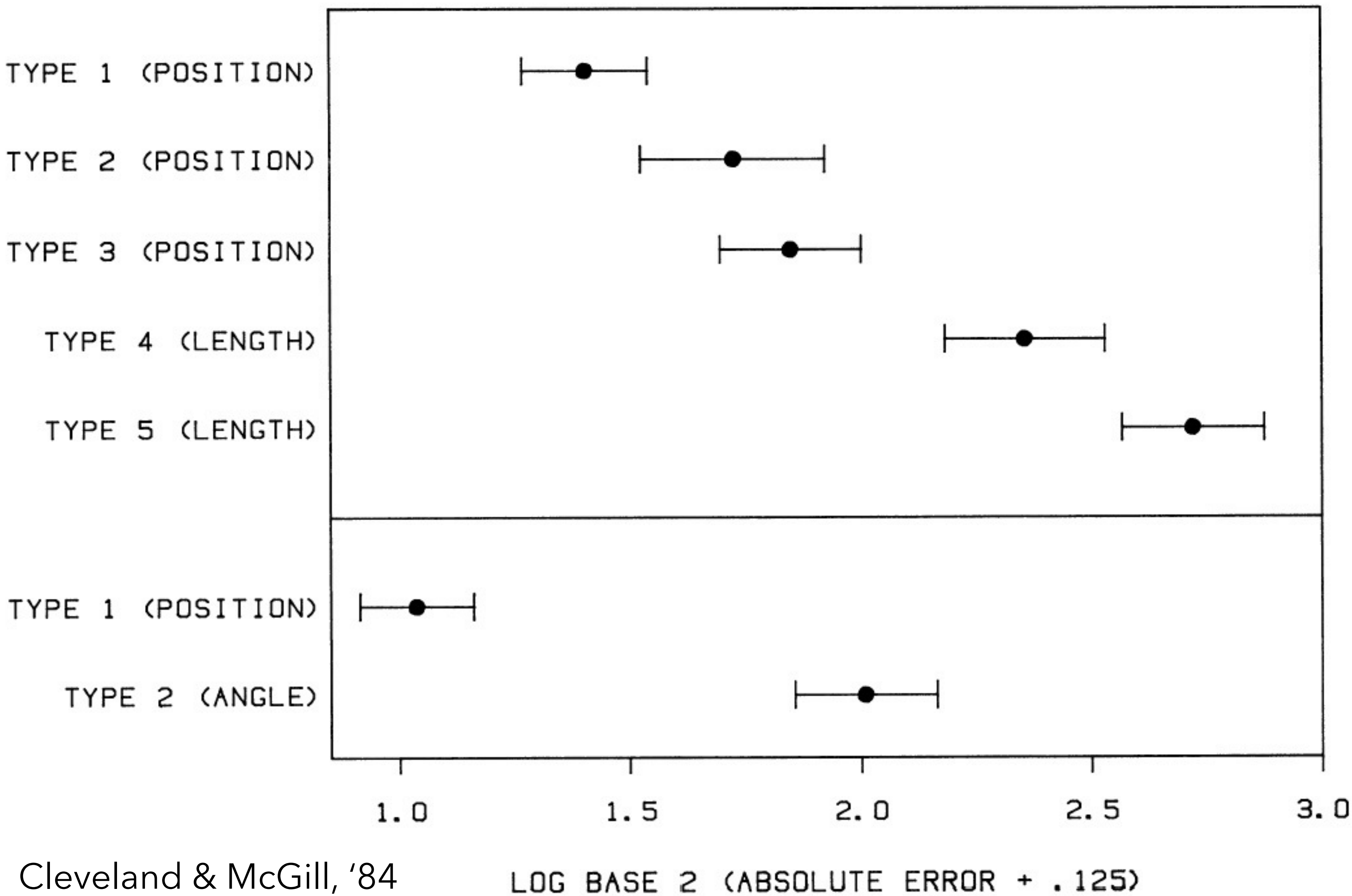
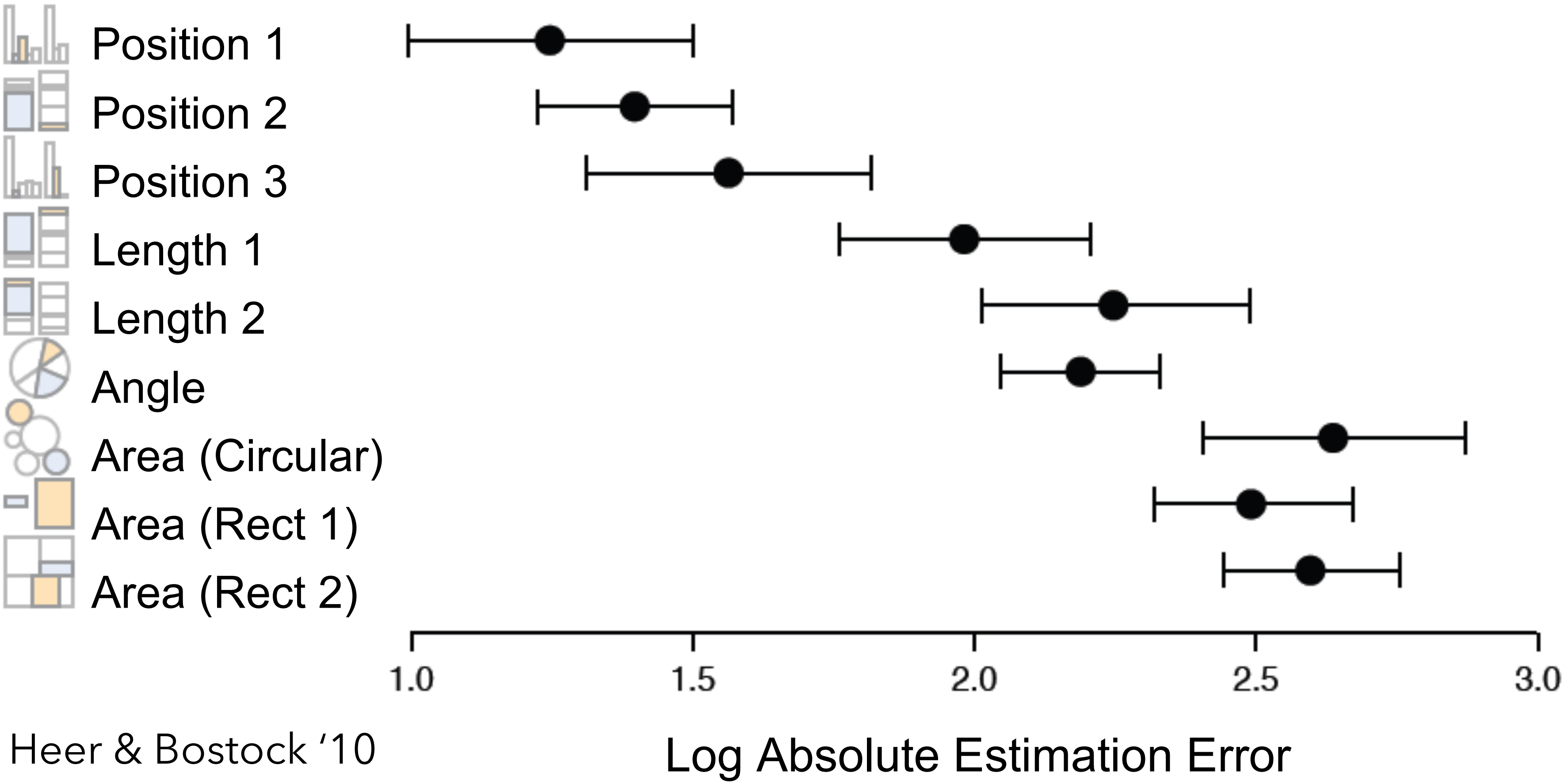


Figure 3. Graphs from position–angle experiment.



Cleveland & McGill, '84

Figure 16. Log absolute error means and 95% confidence intervals for judgment types in position–length experiment (top) and position–angle experiment (bottom).



Heer & Bostock '10

Graphical Perception Experiments

Empirical estimates of encoding effectiveness

Relative Magnitude Comparison

Most accurate

- Position (common) scale
- Position (non-aligned) scale
- Length
- Slope
- Angle
- Area
- Volume
- Color hue-saturation-density

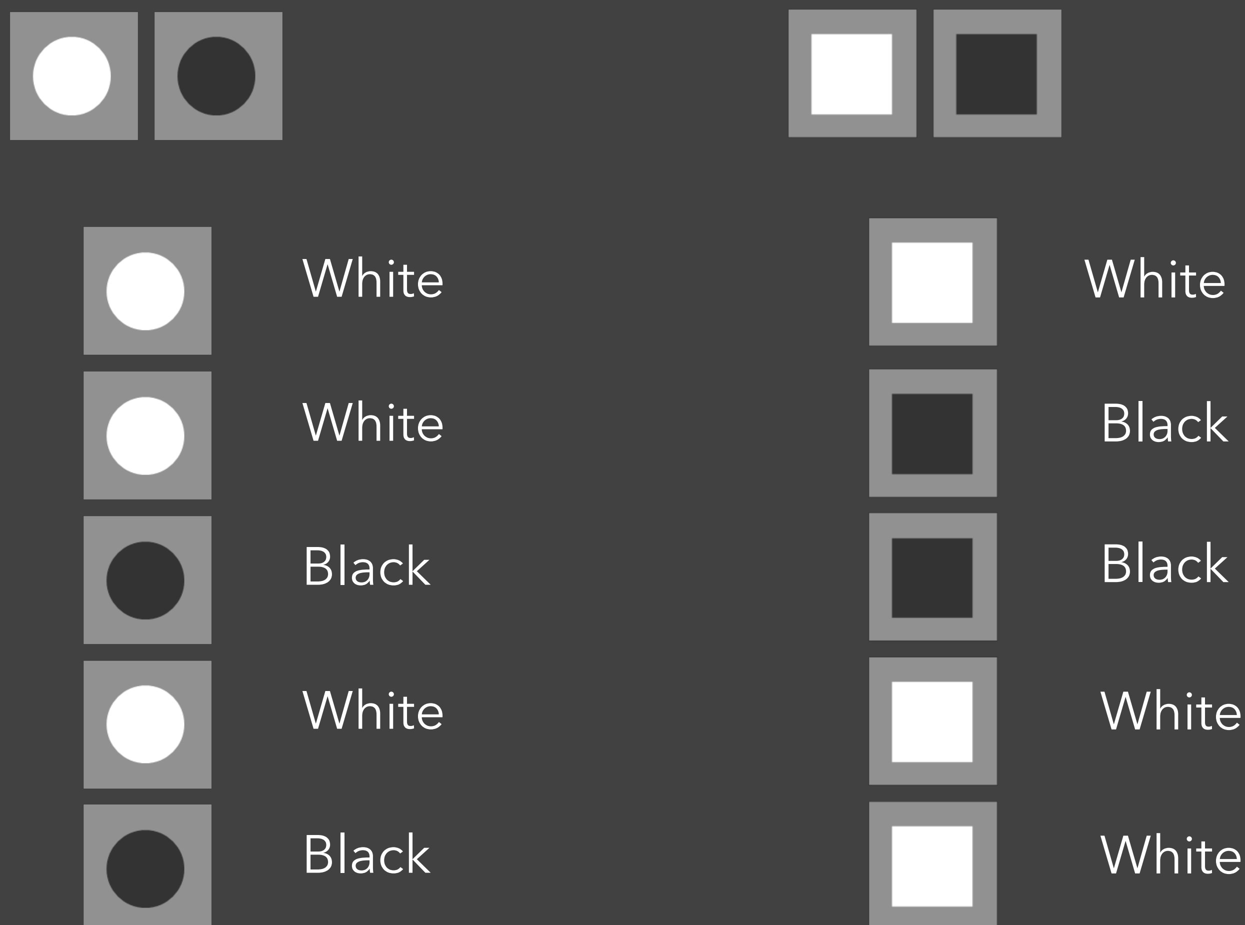
Least accurate

Effectiveness Rankings [Mackinlay 86]

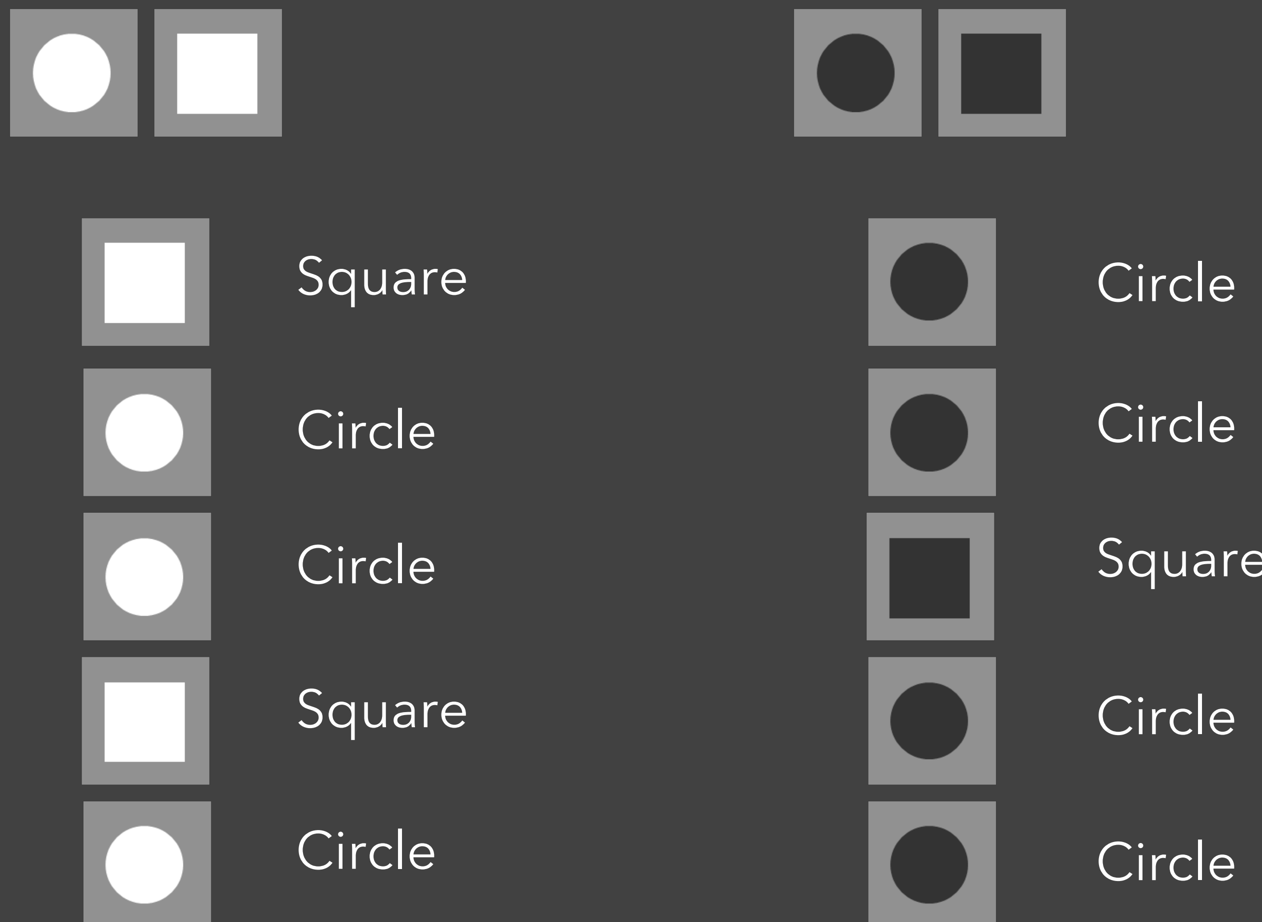
QUANTITATIVE	ORDINAL	NOMINAL
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density (Value)	Color Hue
Angle	Color Sat	Texture
Slope	Color Hue	Connection
Area (Size)	Texture	Containment
Volume	Connection	Density (Value)
Density (Value)	Containment	Color Sat
Color Sat	Length	Shape
Color Hue	Angle	Length
Texture	Slope	Angle
Connection	Area (Size)	Slope
Containment	Volume	Area
Shape	Shape	Volume

Multiple Attributes

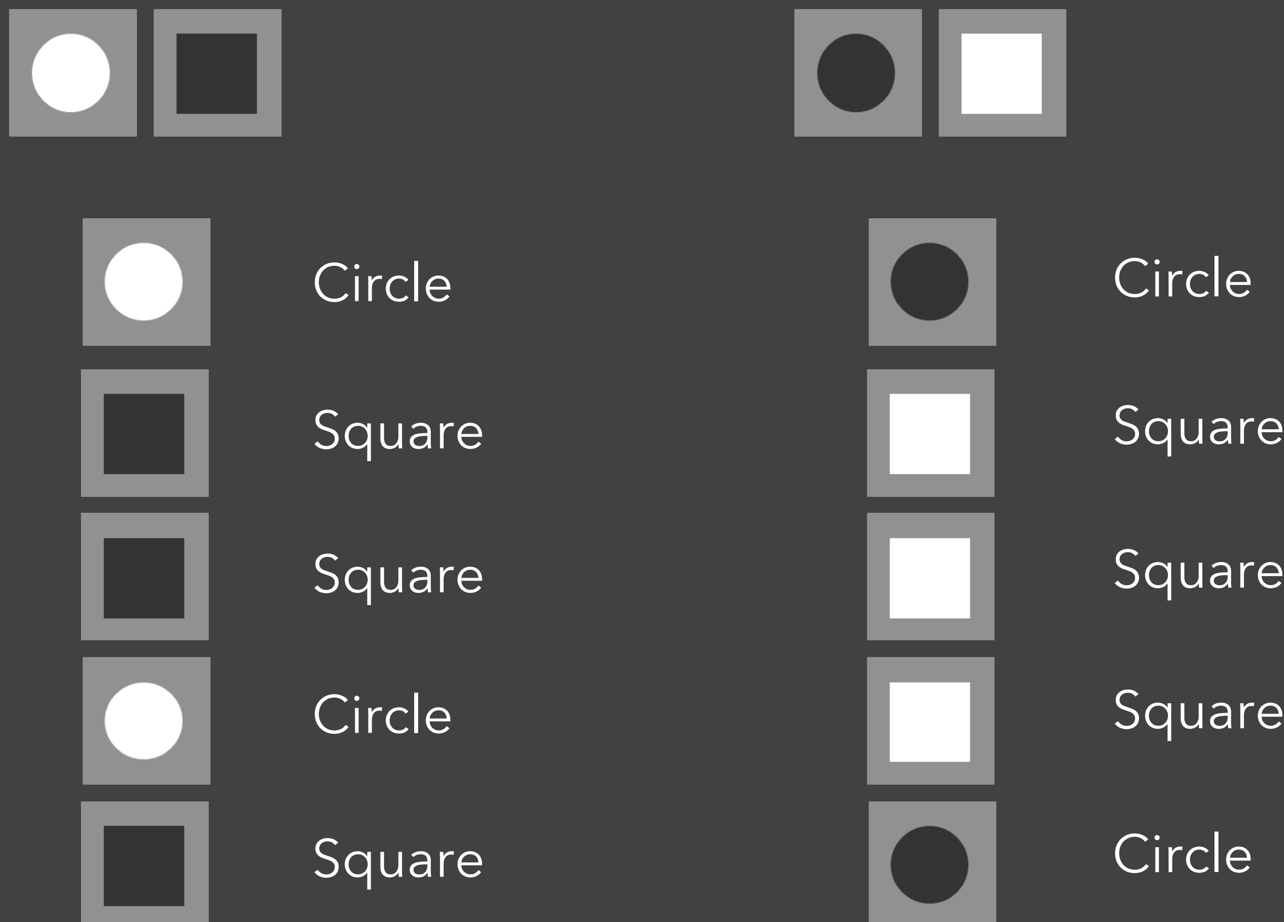
One-Dimensional: Lightness



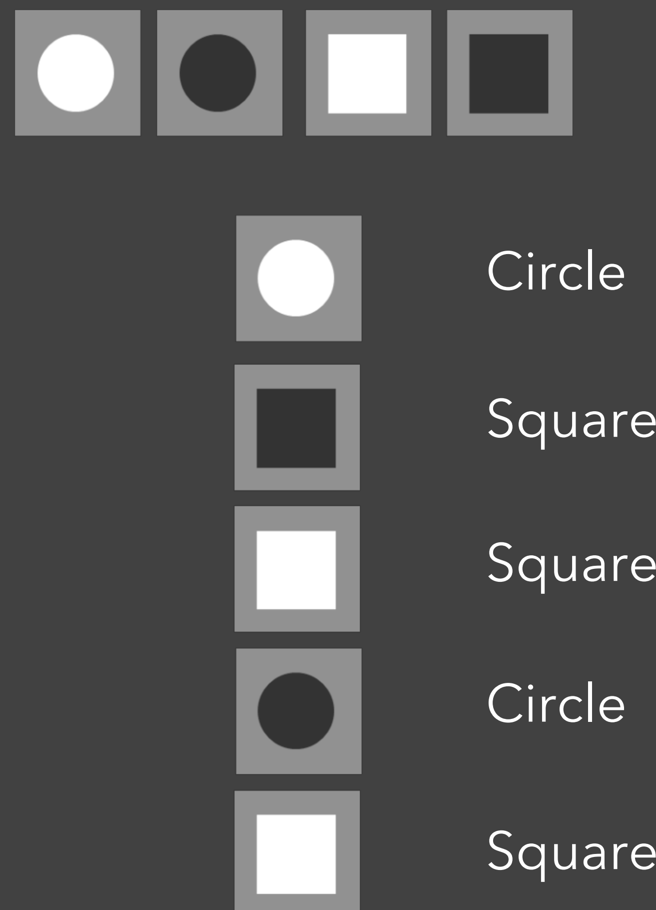
One-Dimensional: Shape



Redundant: Shape & Lightness



Orthogonal: Shape & Lightness



Speeded Classification

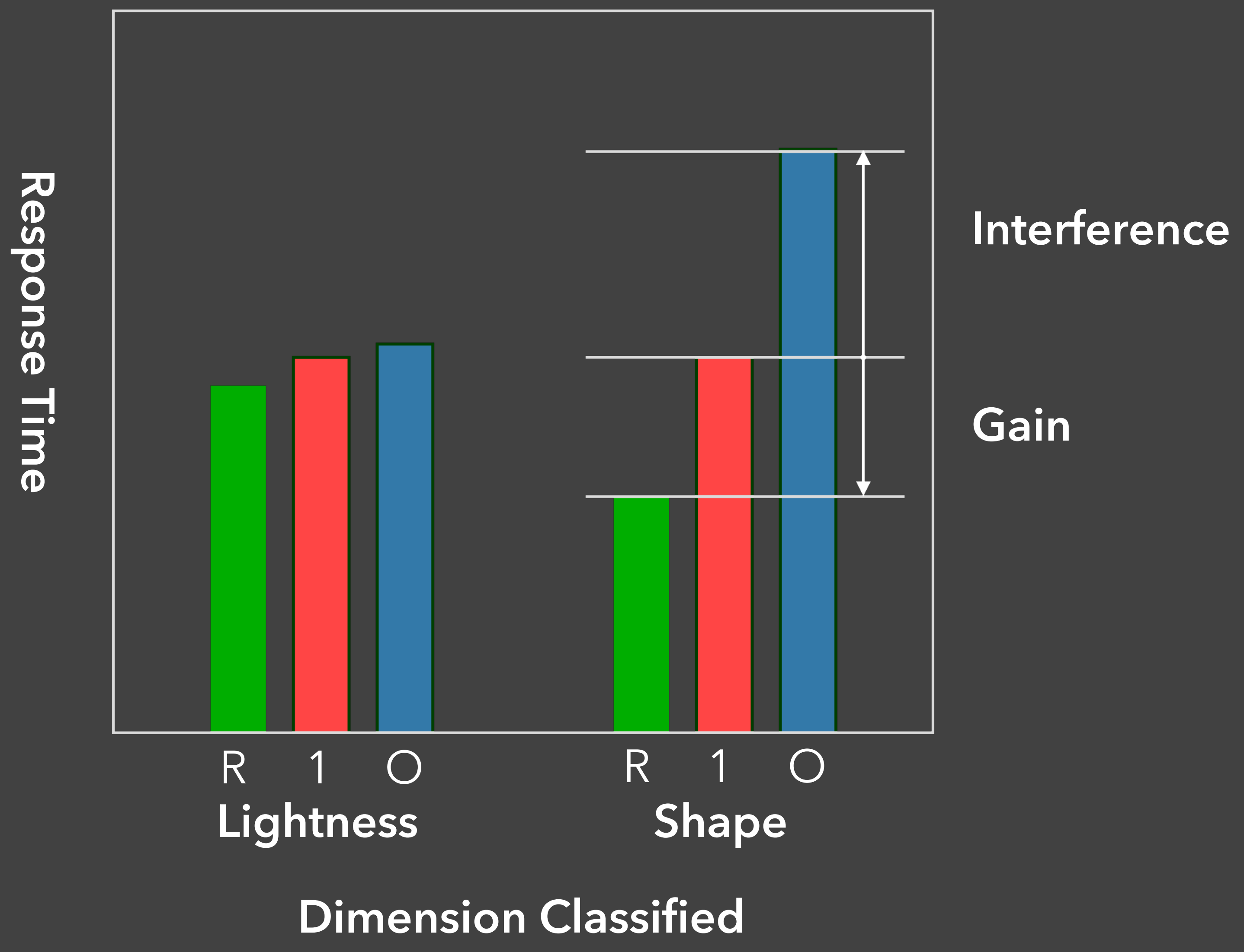
Redundancy Gain

Facilitation in reading one dimension when the other provides redundant information

Filtering Interference

Difficulty in ignoring one dimension while attending to the other

Speeded Classification



Types of Perceptual Dimensions

Integral

Filtering interference and redundancy gain
Separable

No interference or gain
Asymmetric
One dim separable from other, not vice versa
Example: The Stroop effect – color naming is influenced by word identity, but word naming is not influenced by color

Stroop Effect: What word?

blue

yellow

red

orange

green

purple

Stroop Effect: What color?

blue

yellow

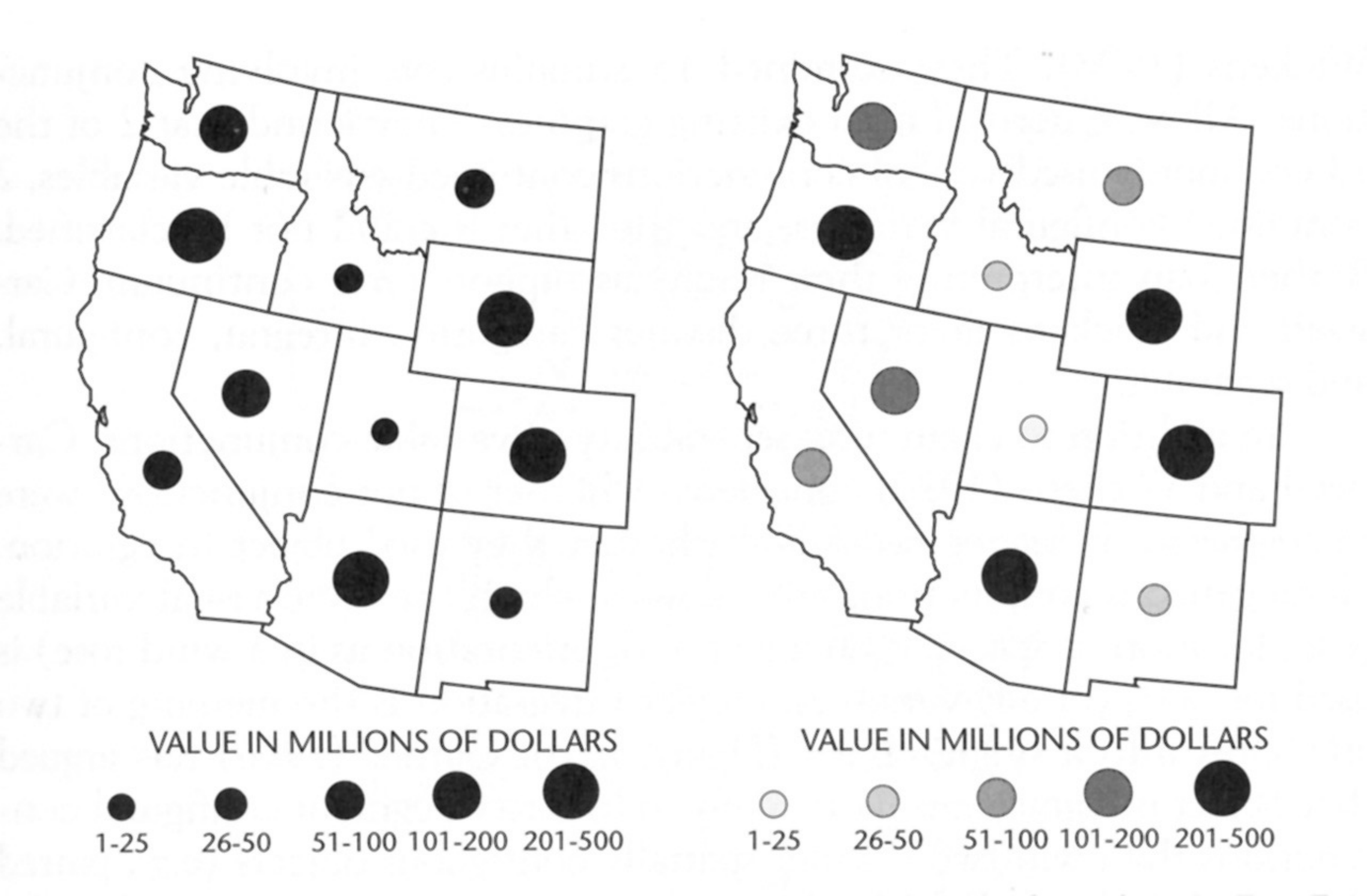
red

orange

green

purple

Size and Brightness



W. S. Dobson, Visual information processing and cartographic communication: The role of redundant stimulus dimensions, 1983 (reprinted in MacEachren, 1995)

Orientation & Size

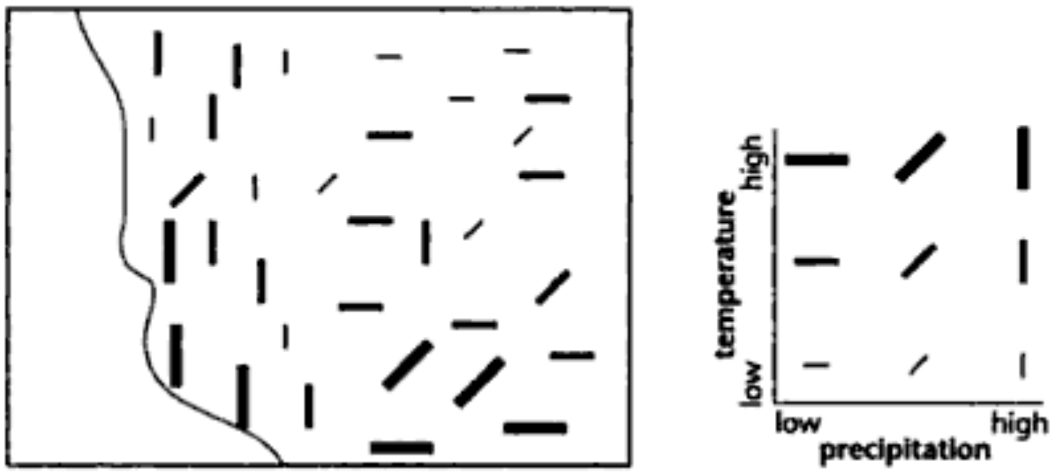


FIGURE 3.36. A map of temperature and precipitation using symbol size and orientation to represent data values on the two variables.

How well can you see temperature or precipitation?

Is there a correlation between the two?

[MacEachren 95]

Length & Length

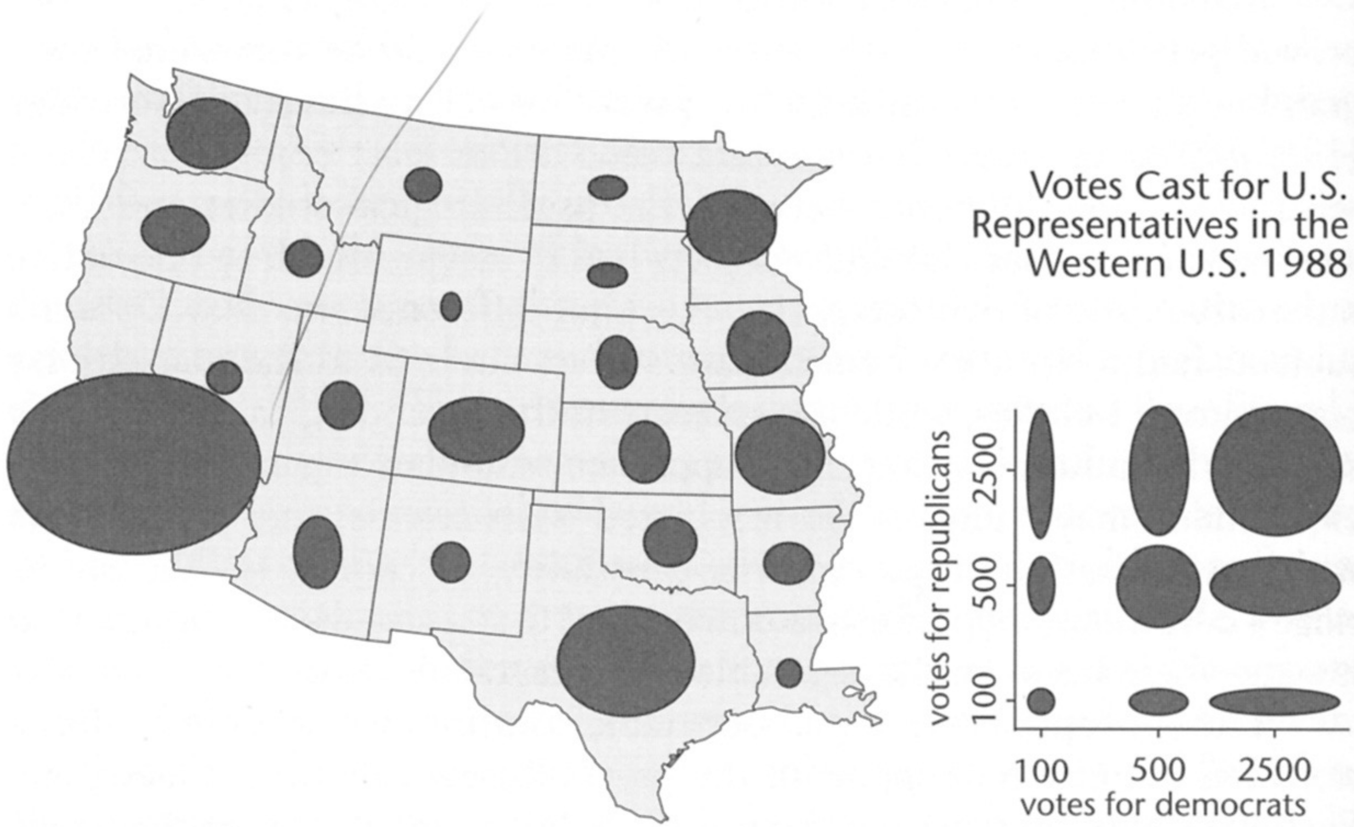


FIGURE 3.38. An example of the use of an ellipse as a map symbol in which the horizontal and vertical axes represent different (but presumably related) variables.

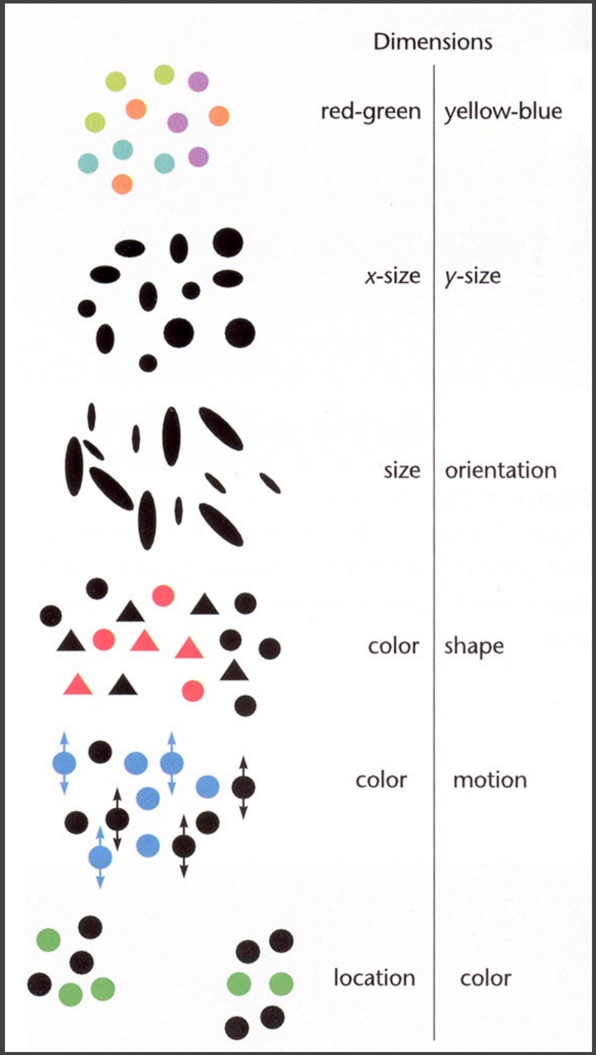
[MacEachren 95]

Angle & Angle

FIGURE 3.39. Bivariate map of NO_3 and SO_4 trends. The original Carr et al. version of this map used a wheel with eight spokes, rather than a simple dot, as the center of each glyph. When large enough, this added feature facilitates judgment of specific values. *After Carr et al. (1992, Fig. 7a, p. 234). Adapted by permission of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping.*

[MacEachren 95]

Summary of Integral & Separable



[Figure 5.25, Color Plate 10, Ware 2000]

Set

Each card has **4 features**:

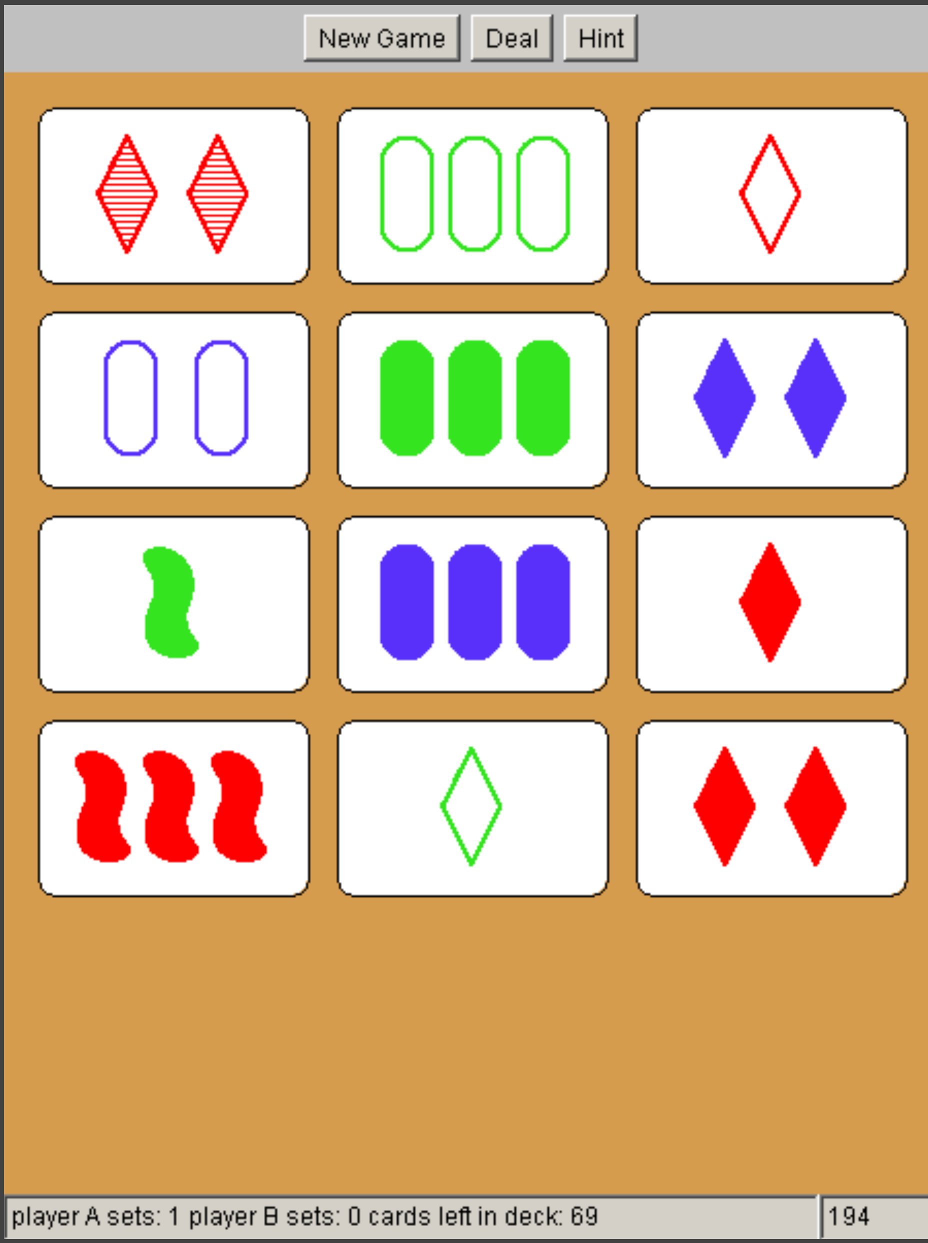
Color

Symbol

Number

Shading/Texture

A set consists of 3 cards in which each feature is the SAME or DIFFERENT on each card.



Pre-Attentive Processing

How Many 3's?

1281768756138976546984506985604982826762
9809858458224509856458945098450980943585
9091030209905959595772564675050678904567
8845789809821677654876364908560912949686

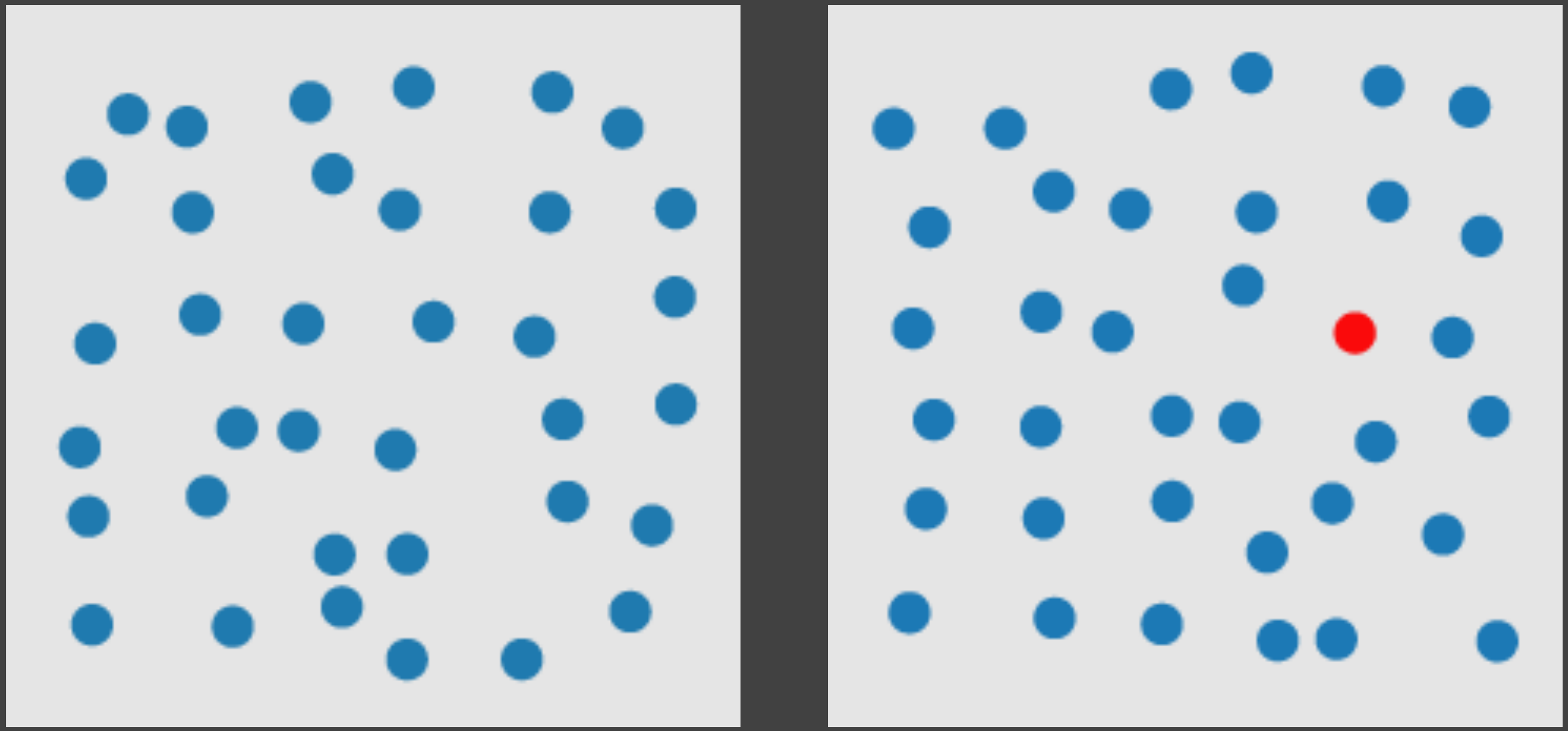
[based on a slide from J. Stasko]

How Many 3's?

1281768756138976546984506985604982826762
9809858458224509856458945098450980943585
9091030209905959595772564675050678904567
8845789809821677654876364908560912949686

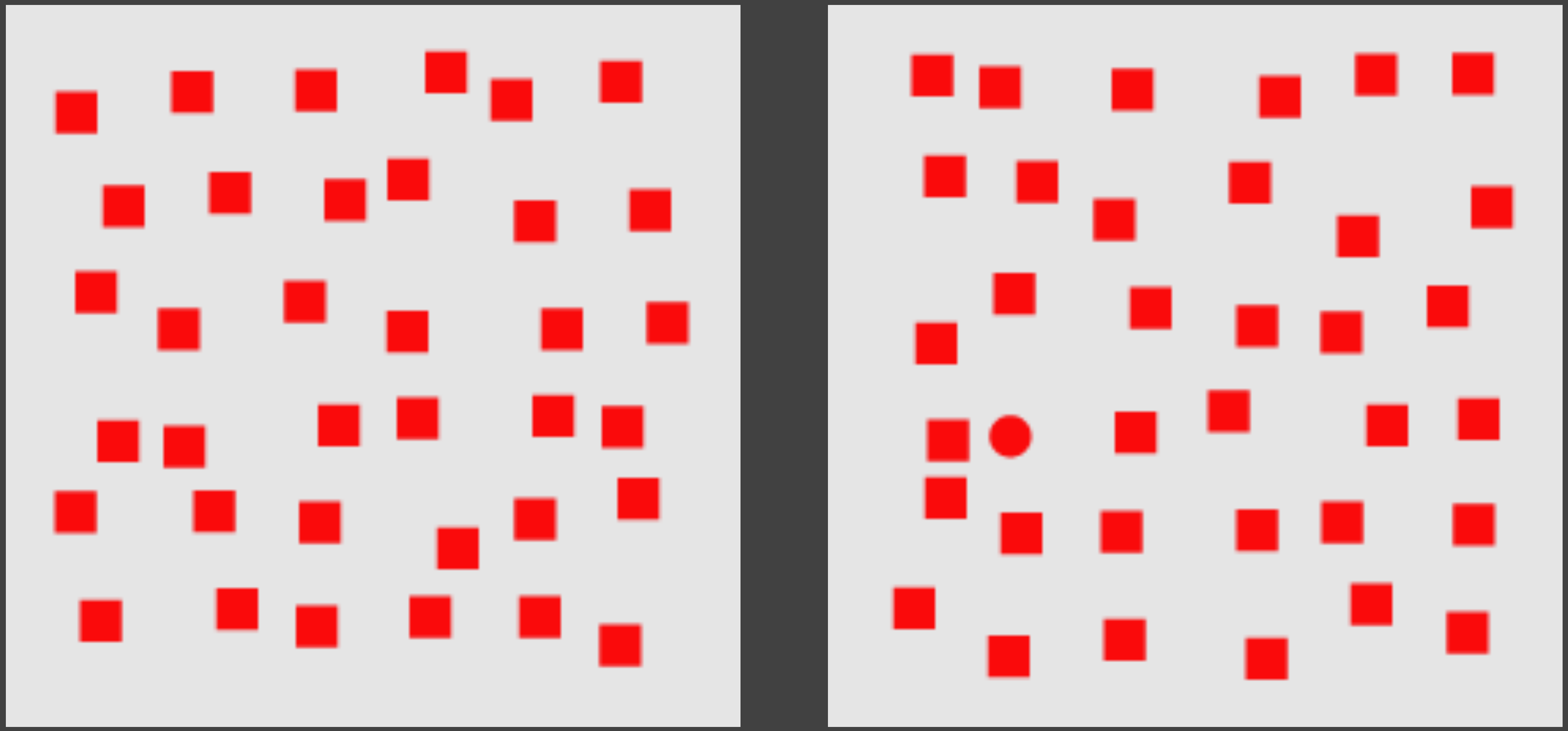
[based on a slide from J. Stasko]

Visual Pop-Out: Color



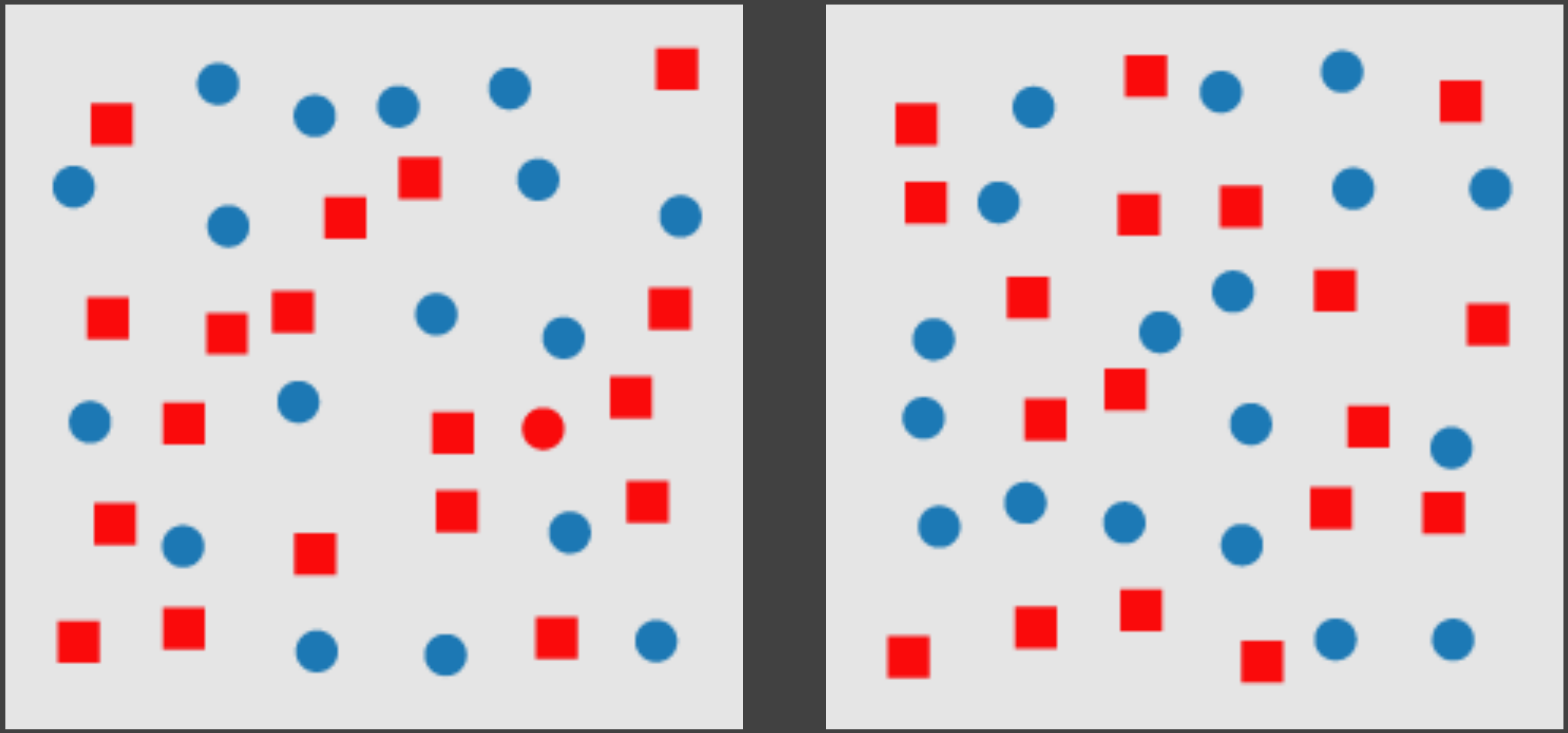
http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/index.html

Visual Pop-Out: Shape



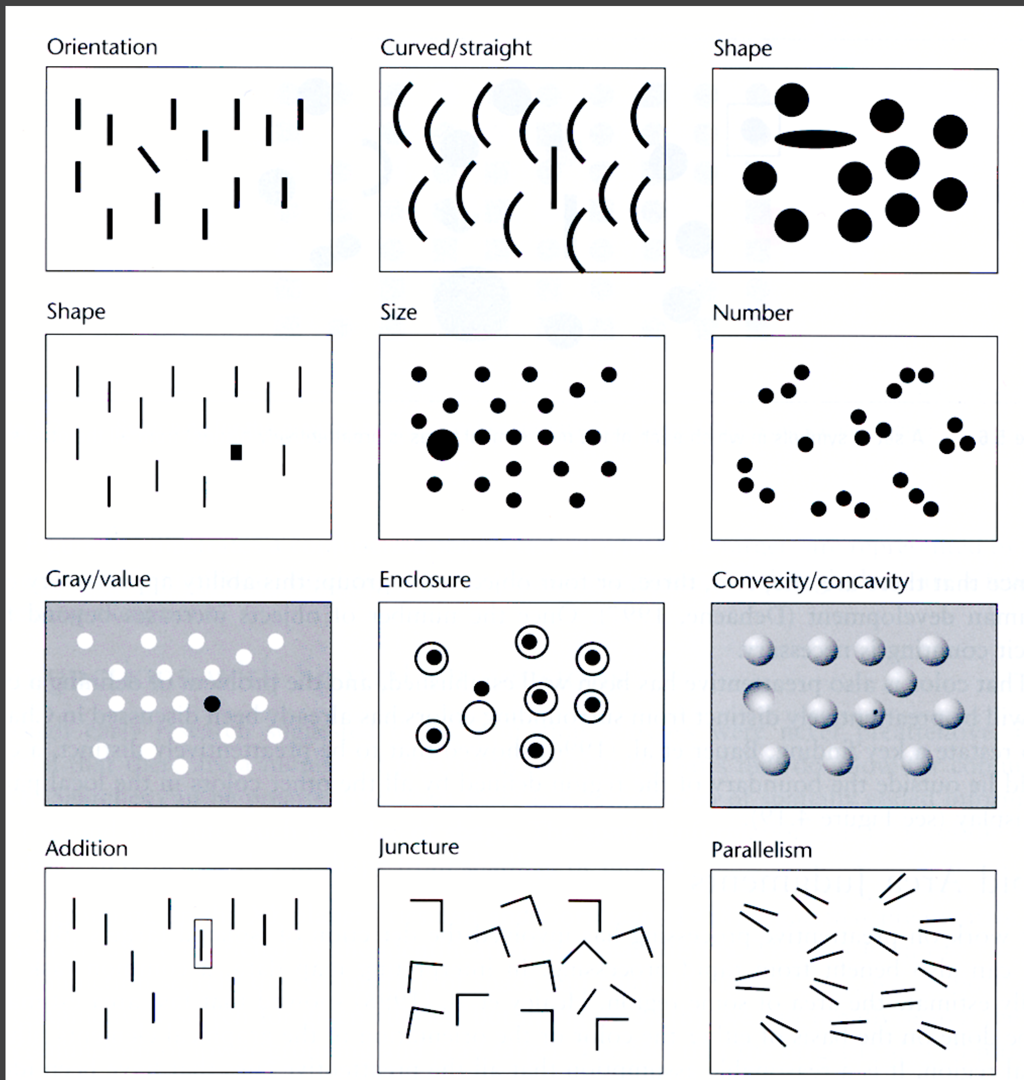
http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/index.html

Feature Conjunctions



http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/index.html

Pre-Attentive Features



[Information Visualization. Figure 5. 5 Ware 04]

More Pre-Attentive Features

Line (blob) orientation	Julesz & Bergen [1983]; Wolfe et al. [1992]
Length	Treisman & Gormican [1988]
Width	Julesz [1985]
Size	Treisman & Gelade [1980]
Curvature	Treisman & Gormican [1988]
Number	Julesz [1985]; Trick & Pylyshyn [1994]
Terminators	Julesz & Bergen [1983]
Intersection	Julesz & Bergen [1983]
Closure	Enns [1986]; Treisman & Souther [1985]
Colour (hue)	Nagy & Sanchez [1990, 1992]; D'Zmura [1991]; Kawai et al. [1995]; Bauer et al. [1996]
Intensity	Beck et al. [1983]; Treisman & Gormican [1988]
Flicker	Julesz [1971]
Direction of motion	Nakayama & Silverman [1986]; Driver & McLeod [1992]
Binocular lustre	Wolfe & Franzel [1988]
Stereoscopic depth	Nakayama & Silverman [1986]
3-D depth cues	Enns [1990]
Lighting direction	Enns [1990]

http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/index.html

Pre-Attentive Conjunctions

Spatial conjunctions are often pre-attentive

Motion and 3D disparity

Motion and color

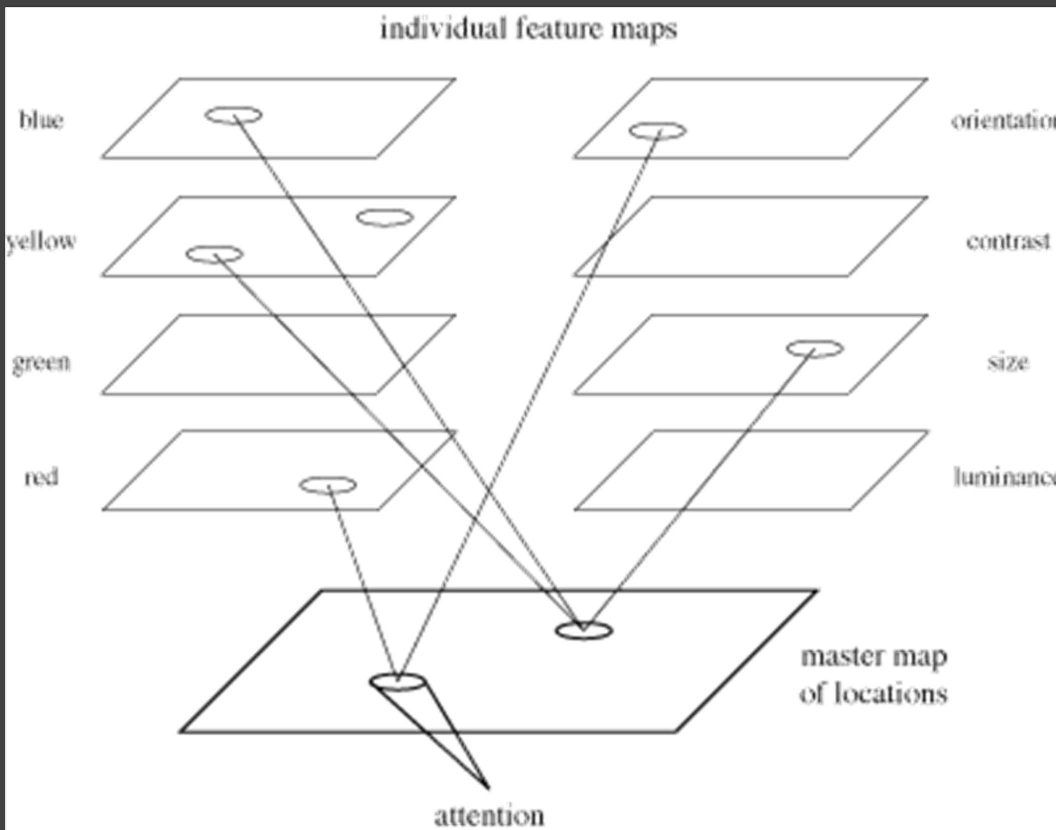
Motion and shape

3D disparity and color

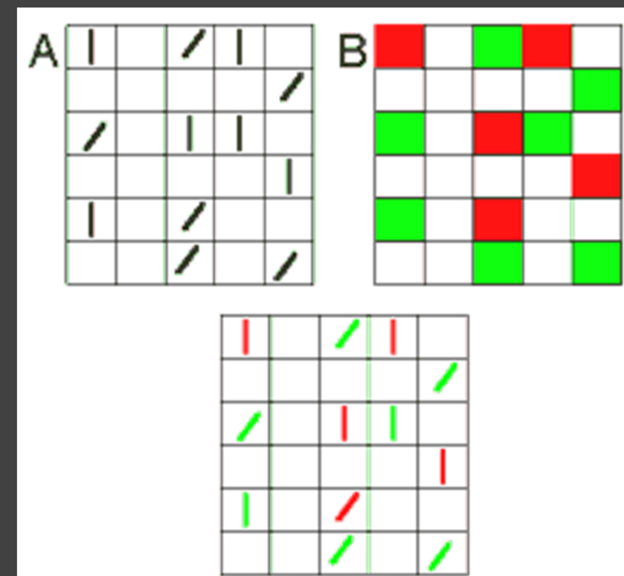
3D disparity and shape

But most conjunctions are NOT pre-attentive

Feature Integration Theory



Treisman's feature integration model [Healey 04]



Feature maps for
orientation & color [Green]

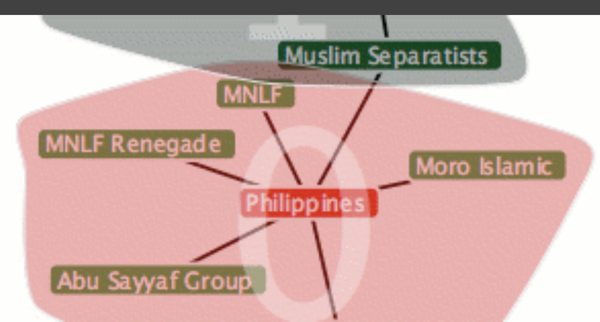
Administrivia

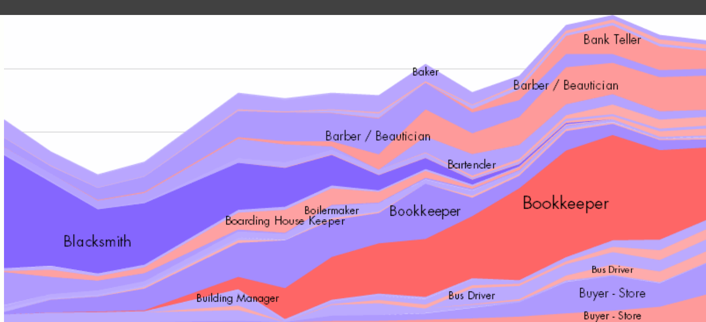
A3: Interactive Prototype

Create an interactive visualization. Ch ... a
driving question for a dataset an ... eve
appropriate visualization + ... ac ... n te ... ni ... es,
then deploy your ... ati ... veb

Due by *11:59p* ... n **M ... ay ... ay 10**.
W ... c ... ms ... -4 people.

DONE





Final Project

Create a visualization system, technique, or study.
Many options…
New system for a chosen domain + data set
Novel visualization / interaction technique

Design study or experiment
Deliverables
Share milestone progress
Project results (software, study results, etc.)
Poster presentation (max. 2 min)

Final Project Schedule

Proposal	Wed, May 18
Milestone	Fri, May 27
Poster	Wed, June 1
Deliverables	Tue, June 7

Logistics

Final project description posted online

Groups of up to 4 people

Select topics and form groups now!

Potential project ideas shared on edstem!

Break Time!

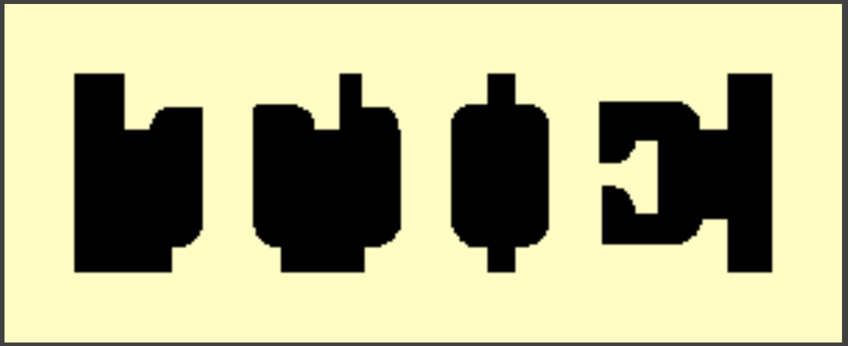
Gestalt Grouping

Gestalt Principles

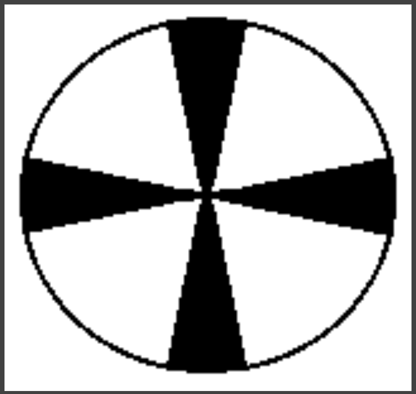
Figure/Ground
Proximity
Similarity
Symmetry
Connectedness
Continuity
Closure
Common Fate

Figure/Ground

Ambiguous



Principle of surroundedness

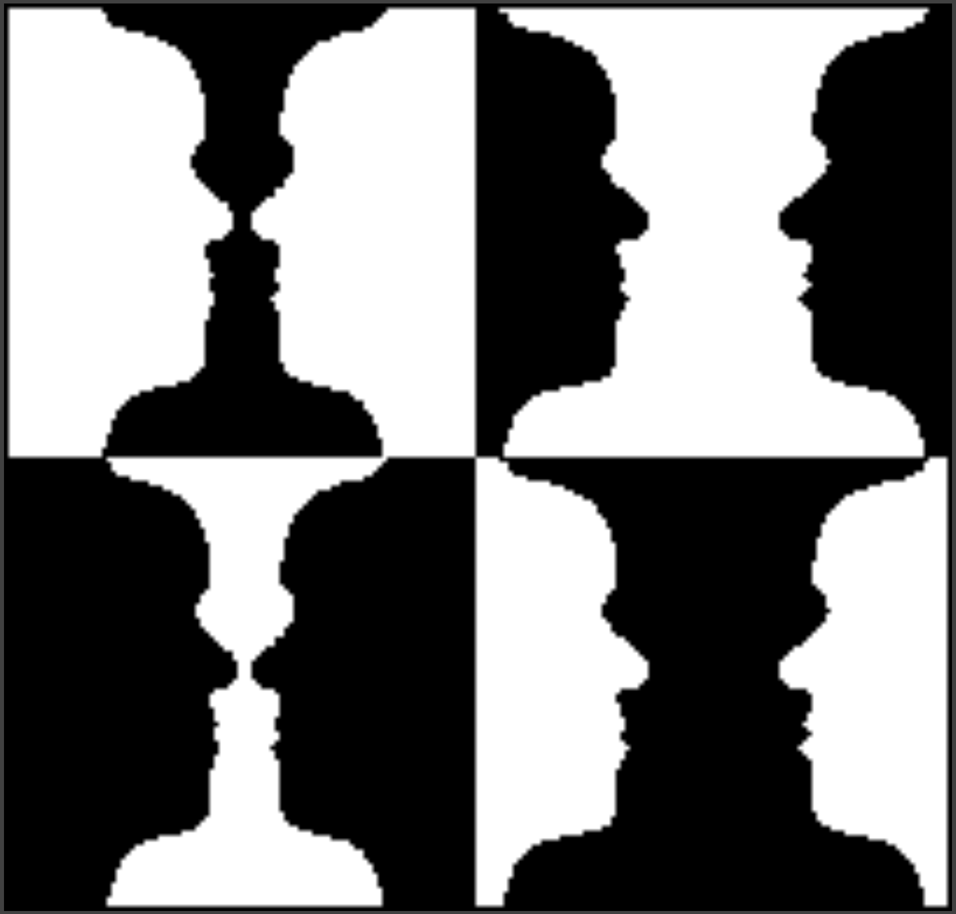


Principle of relative size

http://www.aber.ac.uk/media/Modules/MC10220/visper07.html

Figure/Ground

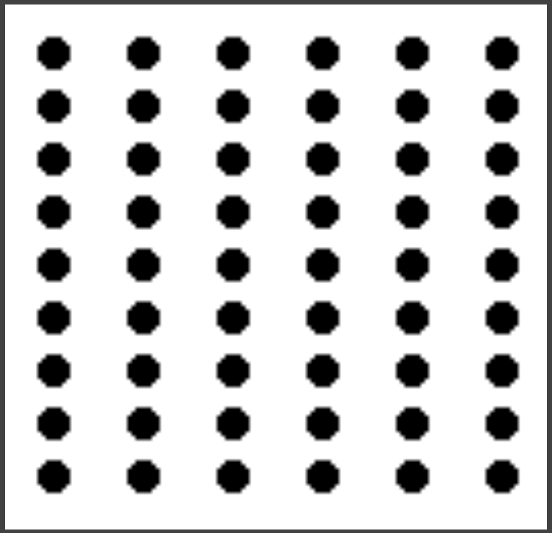
Ambiguous

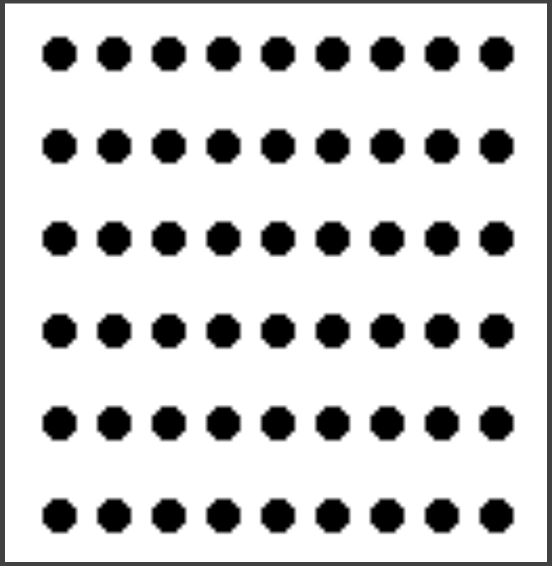


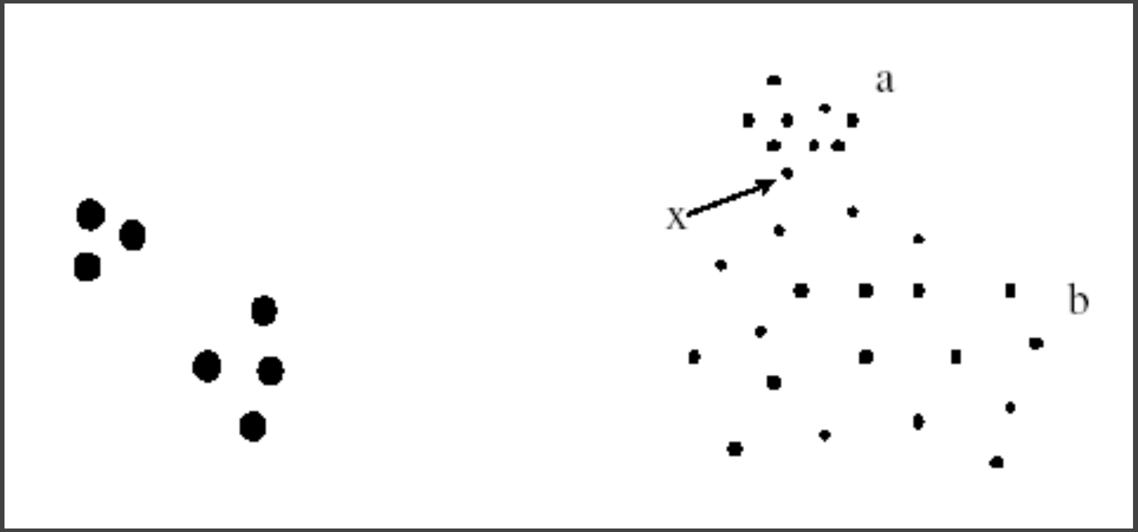
Unambiguous (?)

http://www.aber.ac.uk/media/Modules/MC10220/visper07.html

Proximity

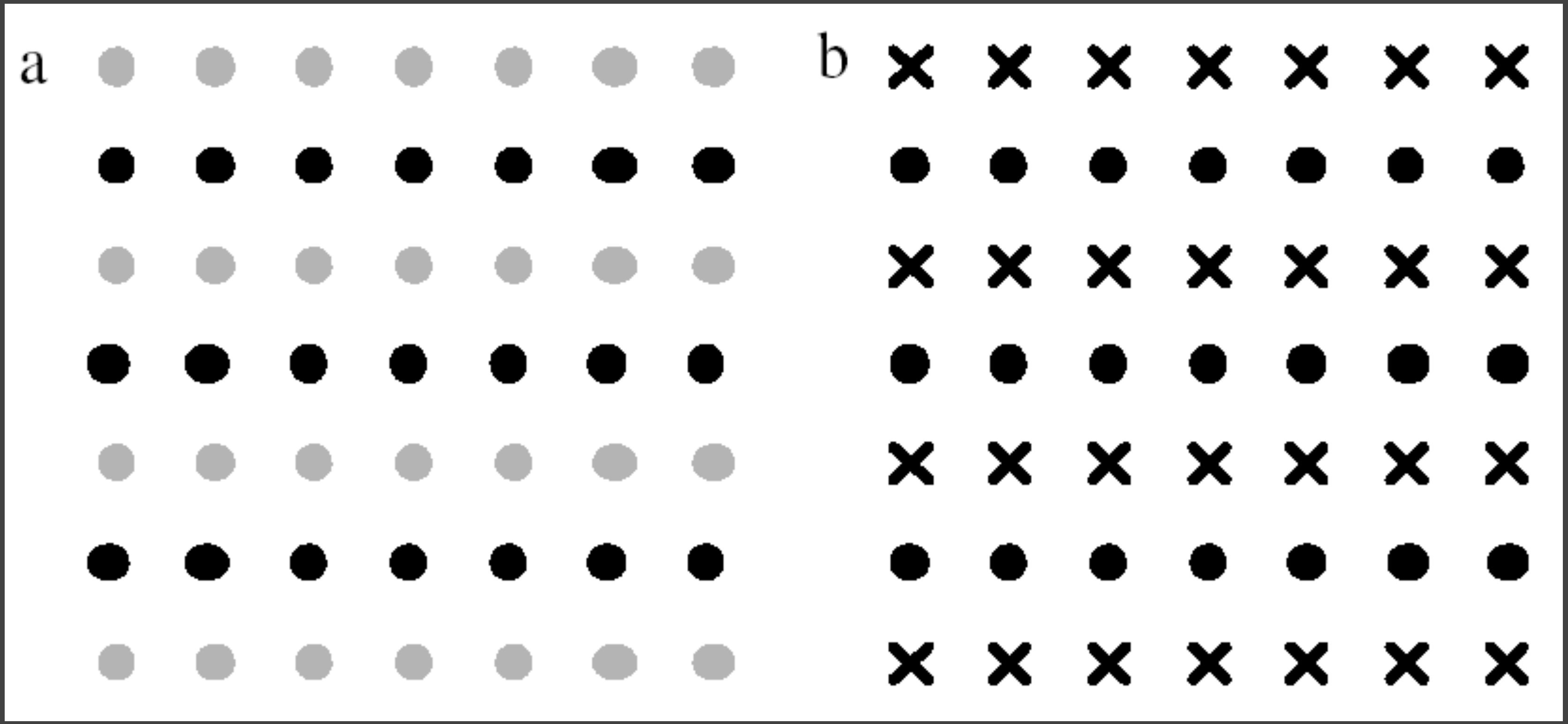






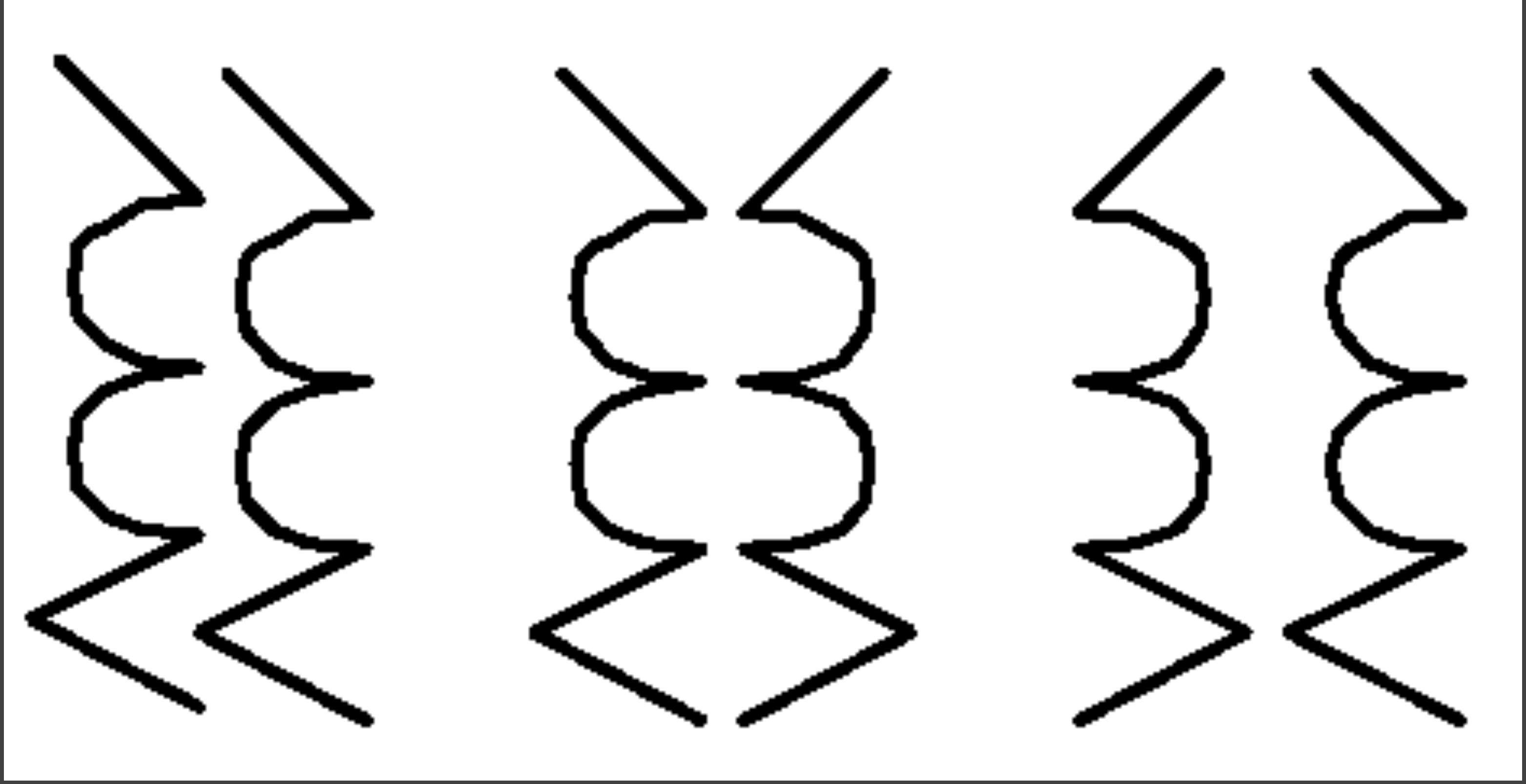
[Ware '00]

Similarity



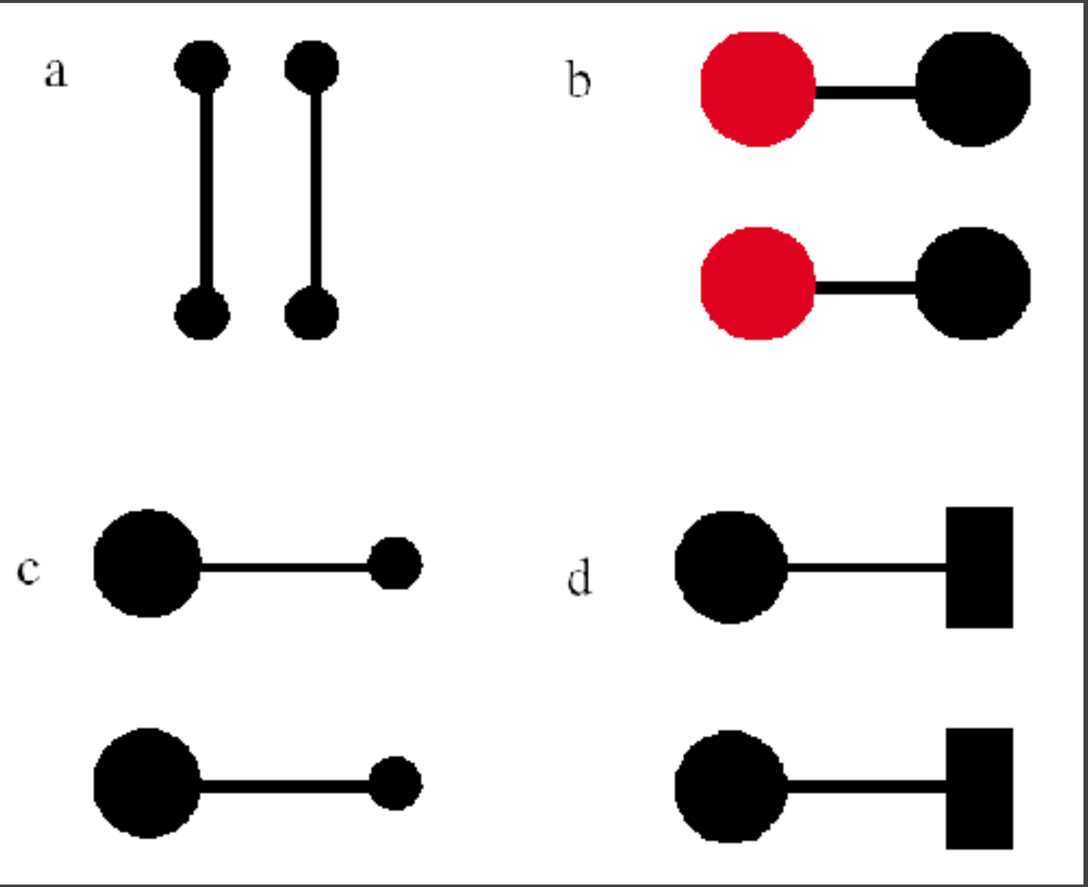
Rows dominate due to similarity [from Ware '04]

Symmetry



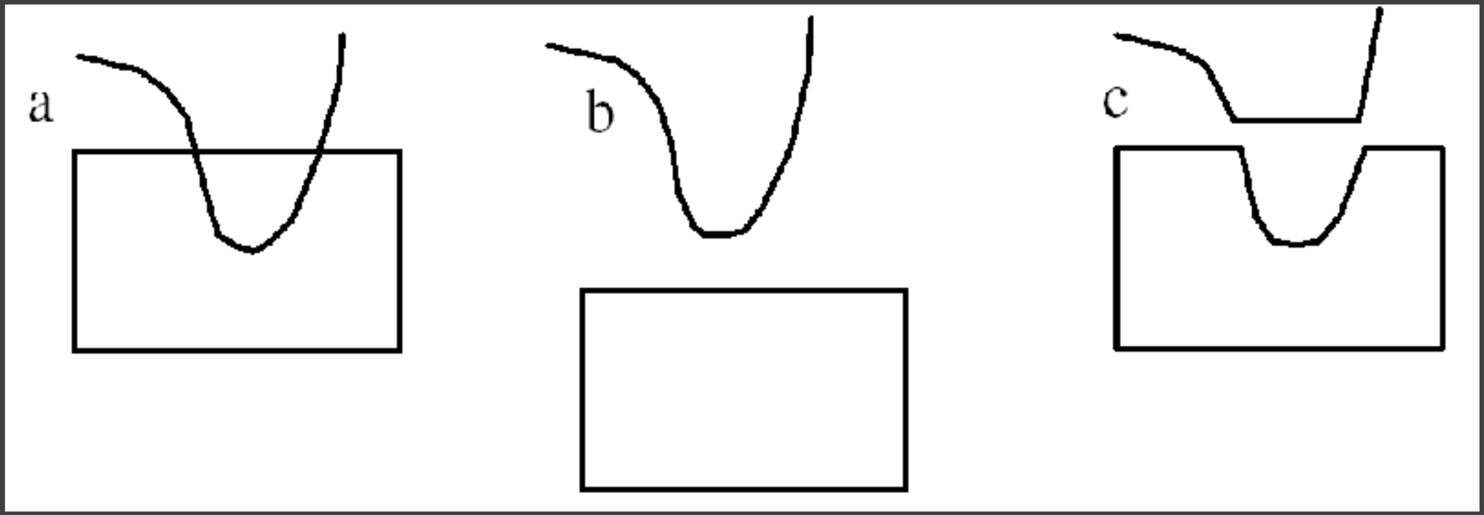
Bilateral symmetry gives strong sense of figure [from Ware '04]

Connectedness

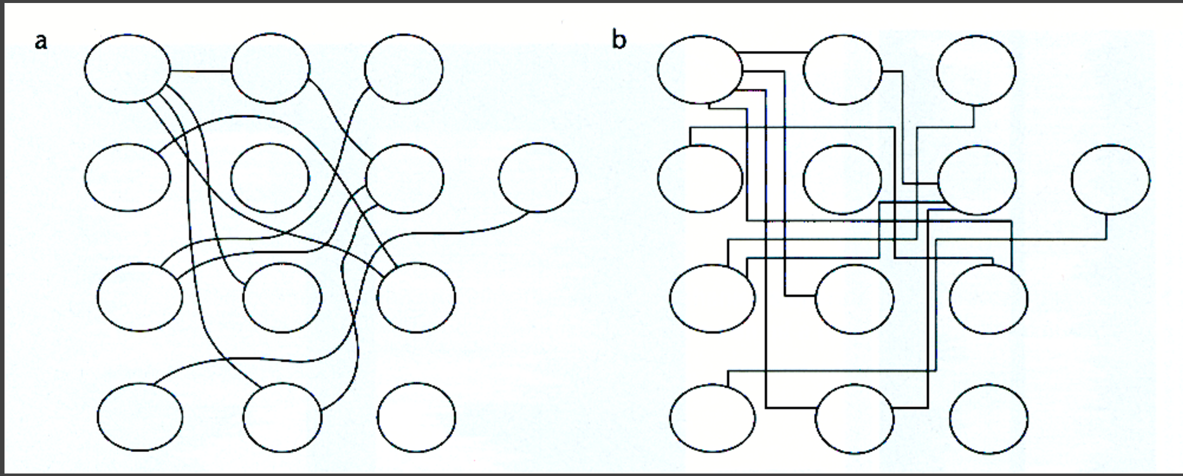


Connectedness overrules proximity, size, color shape [from Ware '04]

Continuity

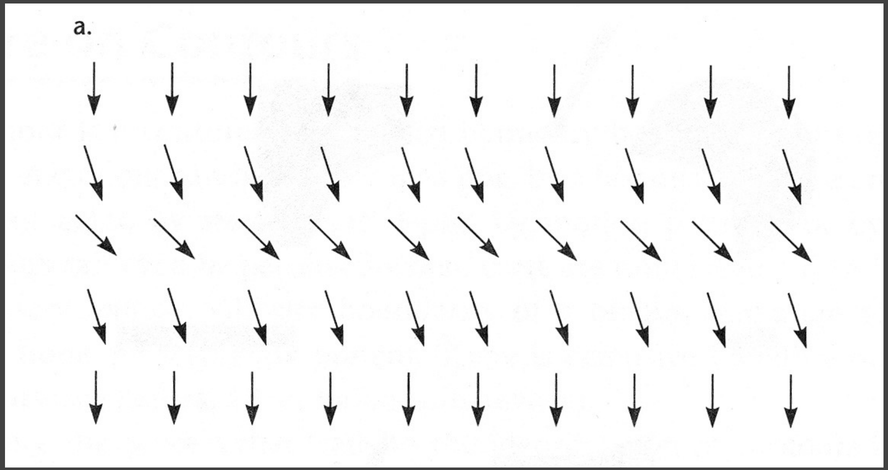


We prefer smooth not abrupt changes [from Ware '04]

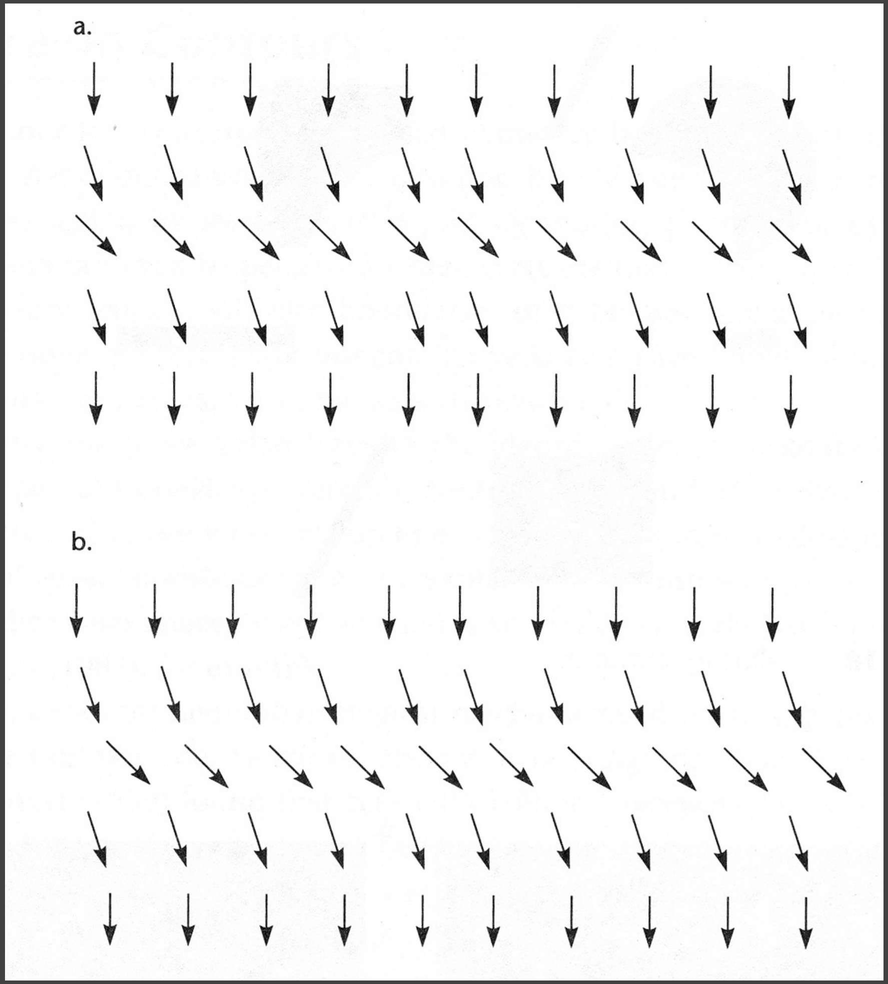


Connections are clearer with smooth contours [from Ware '04]

Continuity: Vector Fields

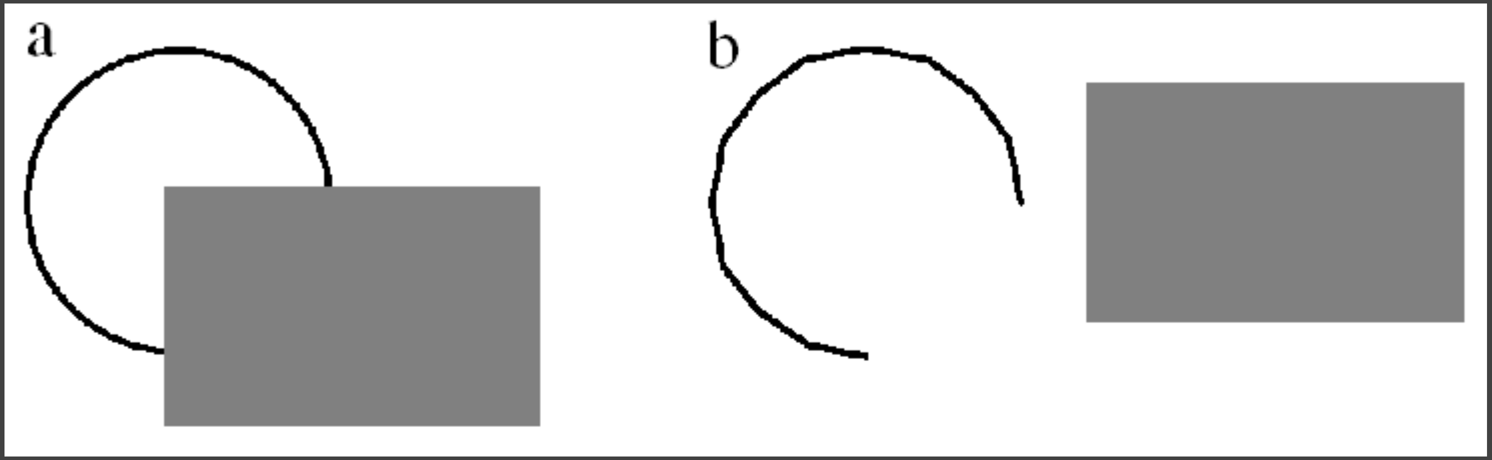


Continuity: Vector Fields

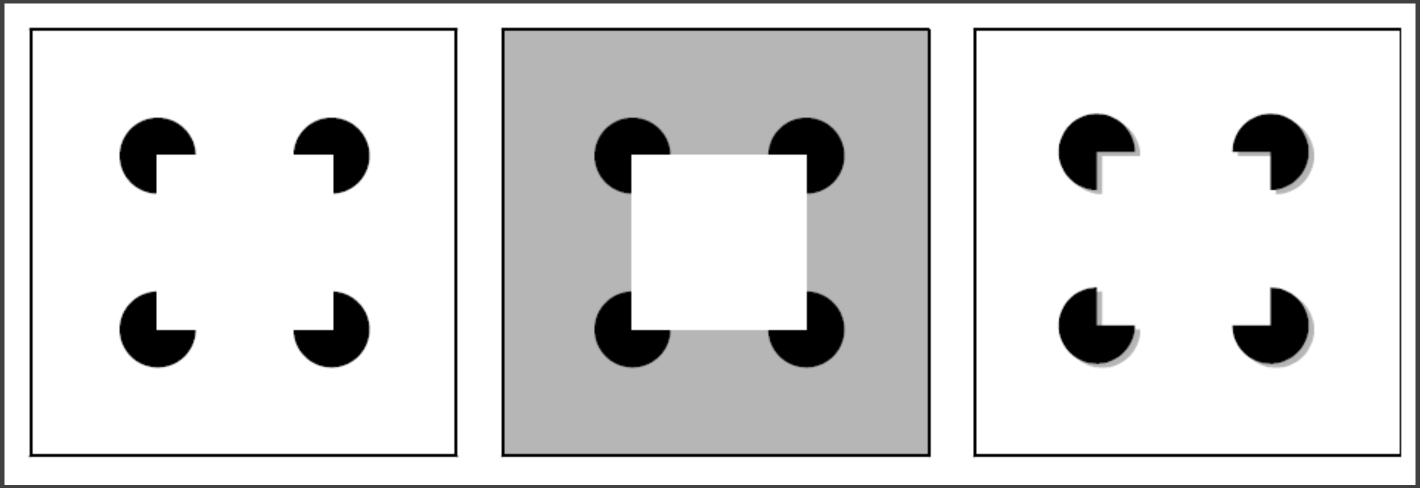


Prefer field that shows smooth continuous contours [from Ware '04]

Closure

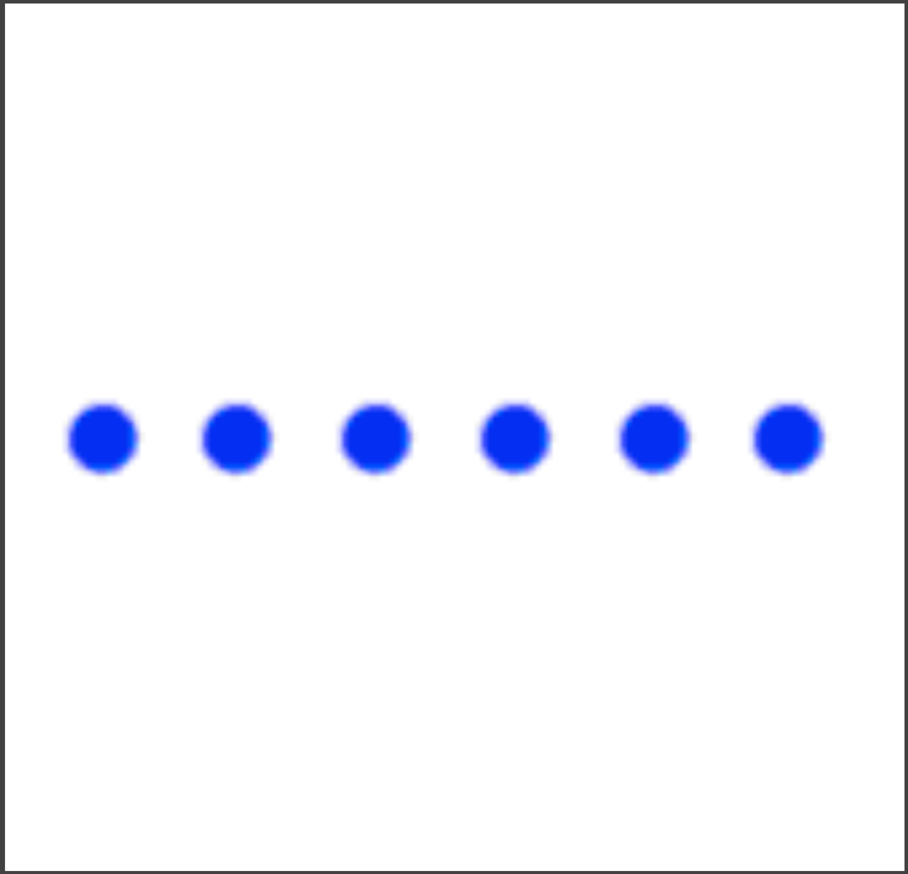


We see a circle behind a rectangle, not a broken circle [from Ware ’04]



Illusory contours [from Durand ’02]

Common Fate



Dots moving together are grouped

Transparency

Requires continuity and proper color correspondence [from Ware '04]

Change Blindness

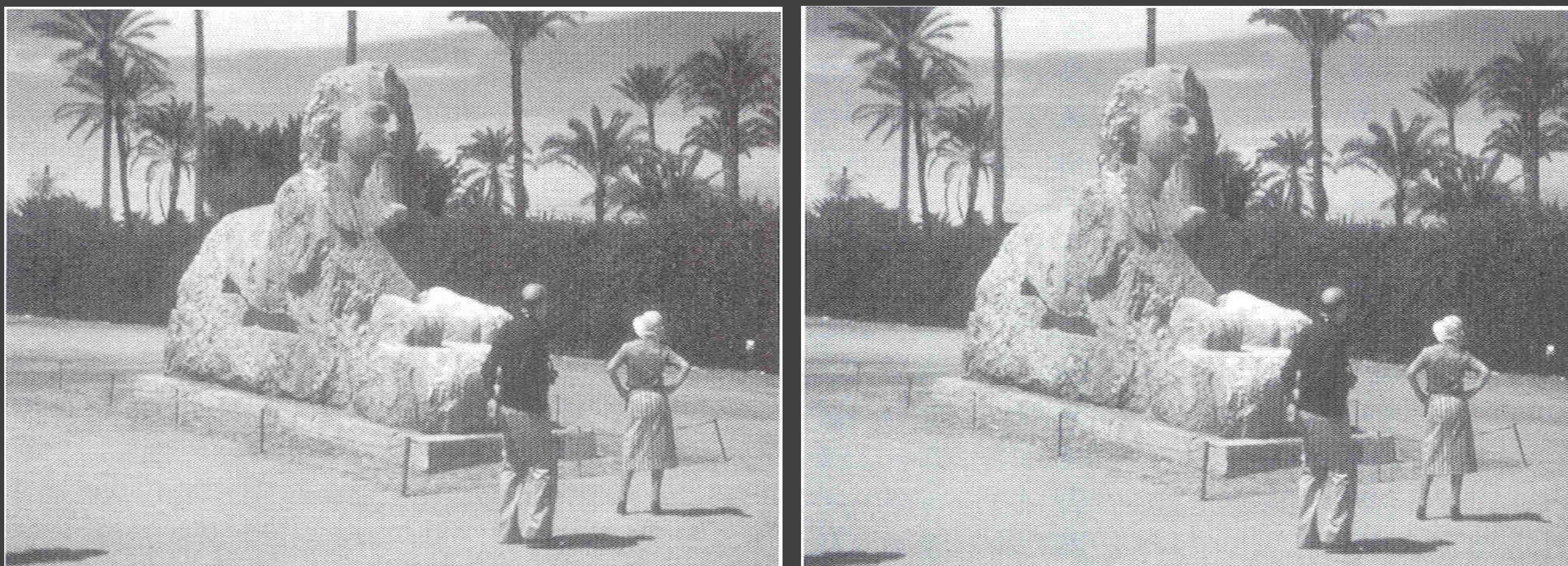
Change Blindness

Change Blindness

Change Blindness

Change Blindness

Change Blindness



[Example from Palmer 99, originally due to Rock]

Demonstrations

http://www.psych.ubc.ca/~rensink/flicker/download/

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ahg6qcgoay4

Summary

Choosing effective visual encodings requires knowledge of visual perception.

Visual features/attributes
Individual attributes often pre-attentive

Multiple attributes may be separable or integral

Gestalt principles provide high-level guidelines

We don't always see everything that is there!