

Perception

What We See vs What We Perceive



MOTIVATION



**How many letter B's
are on the next slide?**



E L V I O H A N B D I D H T C H A E
P B T M A B Q A C N J Y G R A O Q D
A I D E V A D U G A C Y A V A X Z G
R A Z A P W T A C A F O J G Q A
A Z A P W T A C A F O J G Q A



**How many letter B's
are on the next slide?**



E L V I O H A N C H A E
P T M A Q F D H T J Y C P A S D
B B Q A C N K G R A O Q Z A G
A I D E V A D U A U A P V A X S Z
R F S C T G A C Y A O J G Q A
A Z A P W X A A F A B F Z



E L V I O H A N C H A E
P T M A Q F D H T J Y C P A S
B A Q A C N K G R A Q D
A I D E V A D U A U A P A X Z G
R F S C T A C Y A O J G Q A
A Z A P W X A A F A B F Z



Motivation

- How much can we remember?
- How quickly can we process information?
- How effectively can we process information?
- What do we automatically infer?



MEMORY



Memory

- **Long-Term Memory**

- Lasts for years or a life-time
- Quick to retrieve, difficult to store

- **Short-Term Memory**

- Lasts between a few seconds and a minute*
- Limited storage capacity (5 to 7 elements)
- Conscious, focused, attentive processing

* Rehearsed, short-term memory can last for hours.



Memory

- **Sensory Memory**

- Impressions of sensor signals
(*e.g. vision, hearing, smell, taste, and touch*)
- Lasts between 250 and 500 milliseconds

- **Iconic Memory**

- Visual sensory memory
- Pre-attentive processing
(*e.g. precedes focused attention*)



Pre-Attentive Processing

- Independent of conscious control
 - *You will notice whether you want to or not*
- Information processed without need for focus
 - *Viewed from corner of your eye*
- Similar to a filter being applied to iconic memory
 - *Only draw attention to what is important*



E L V I O H A N C H A E
P T M A Q F D H T J Y C P A S
B Q A C N K G R A Q D
A U A P V B X Z A G
A I D E V A D U G C E Y A V A
R F S C T A C A O J G Q
A Z A P W X A A F A B F Z



PRE-ATTENTIVE ATTRIBUTES



Pre-Attentive Attributes

- **Color**
 - Hue, intensity, etc.
- **Position**
 - Location, depth
- **Form**
 - Length, shape, etc.
- **Movement**
 - Blink, jitter, etc.

<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>



Pre-Attentive Attributes

- Carefully map data to pre-attentive attributes
 - *Use strongest attribute wisely*
- Do not DISTRACT from data
 - *Do not abuse these attributes!*
- Keep in mind short-term memory
 - *Too many mappings will become confusing*



Color

- Unique colors should represent unique data
- Similar colors should represent similar data
- Never use more colors than can be stored in short-term memory (5 to 7)
- Be mindful of color blindness



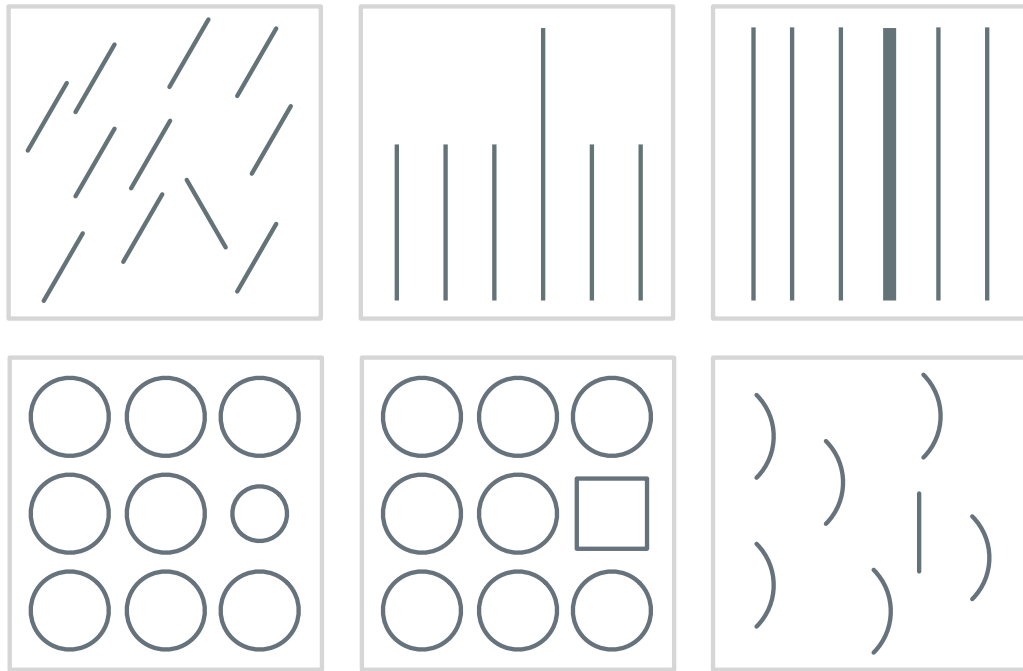
Color Resources

- "A Field Guide to Digital Color" by Maureen C. Stone, 2003.
- Choosing Colors for Data Visualization
<http://www.b-eye-network.com/newsletters/ben/2235>
- Color Advice for Cartography 
<http://colorbrewer2.org/>
- Colorblind Vision Simulator
<http://www.vischeck.com/>

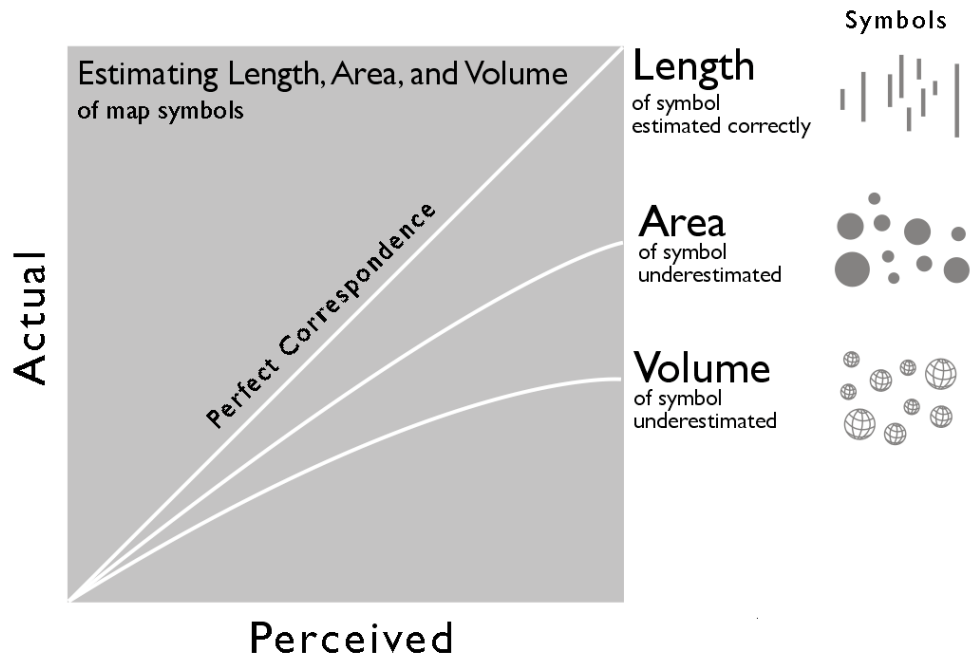


Form

- Orientation
- Length
- Width
- Size
- Shape
- Curvature

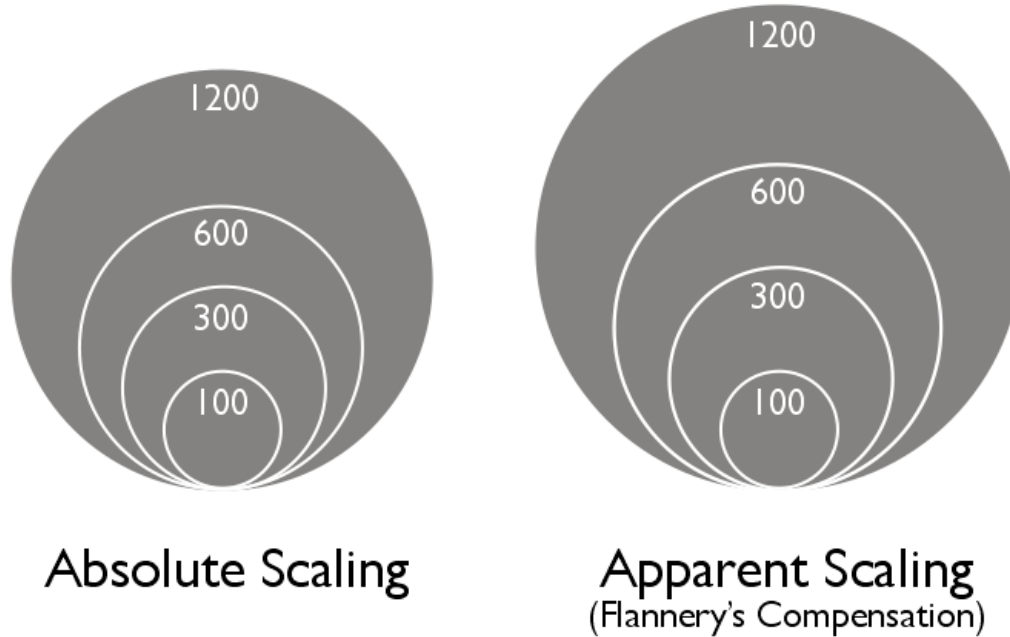


Form: Shape and Size



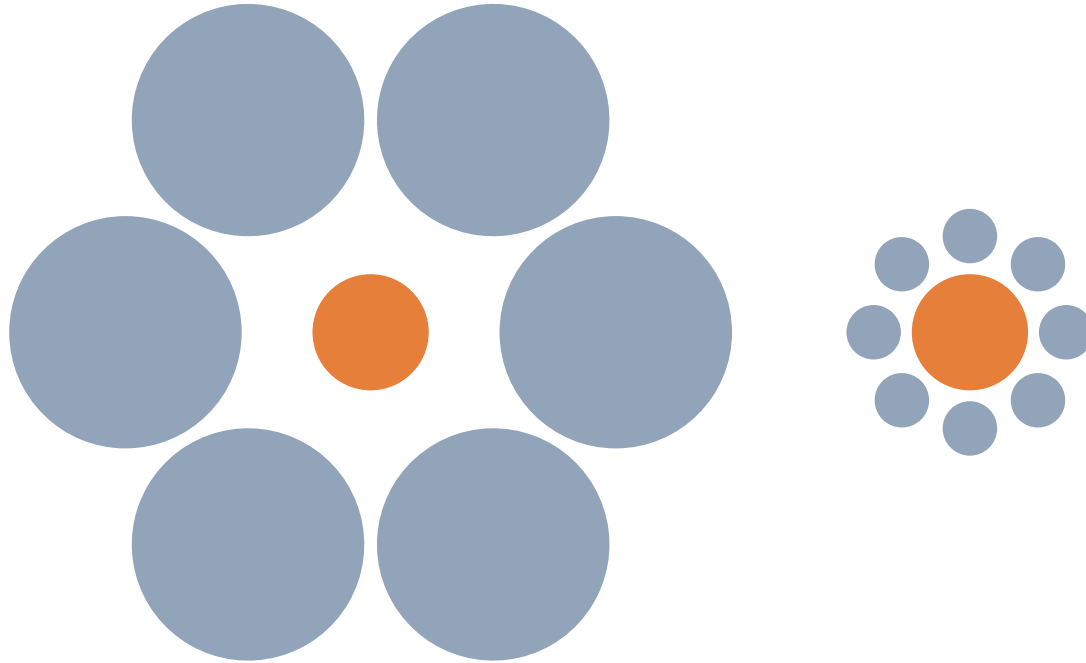
<http://makingmaps.net/2007/08/28/perceptual-scaling-of-map-symbols/>

Form: Shape and Size



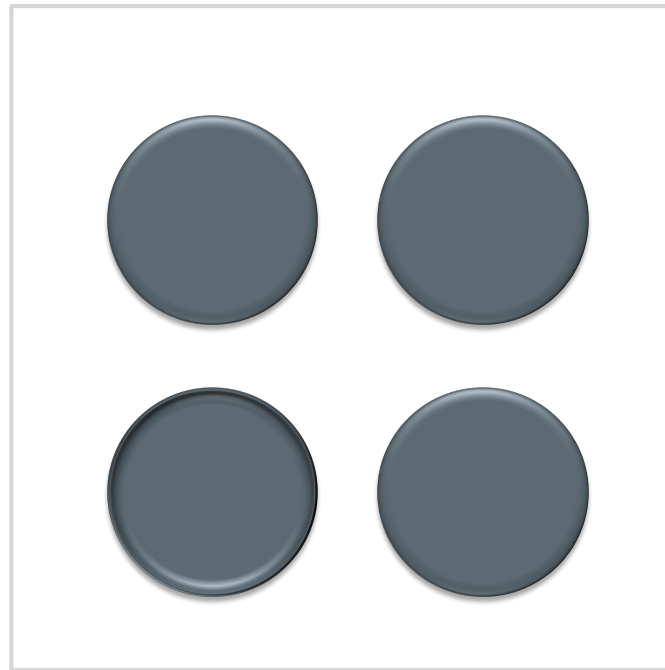
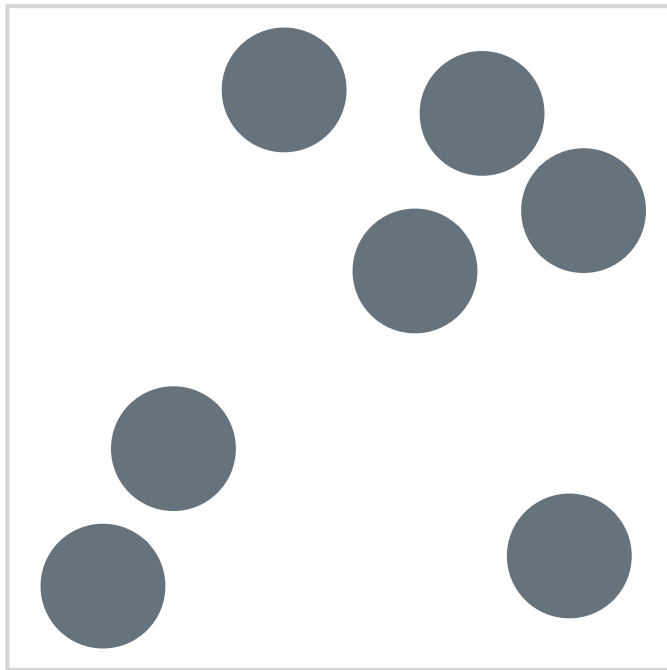
<http://makingmaps.net/2007/08/28/perceptual-scaling-of-map-symbols/>

Form: Shape and Size



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ebbinghaus_illusion

Position: 2D Position and Depth



Movement

- Two Attributes
 - Flicker (disappear and reappear)
 - Motion (moving in position)
- One of most effective ways of getting attention
- Most often abused in marketing



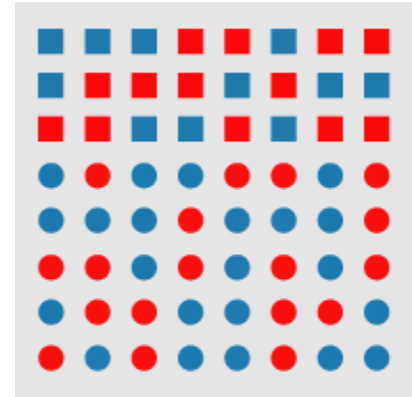
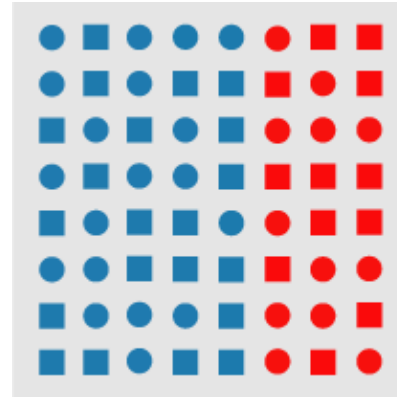
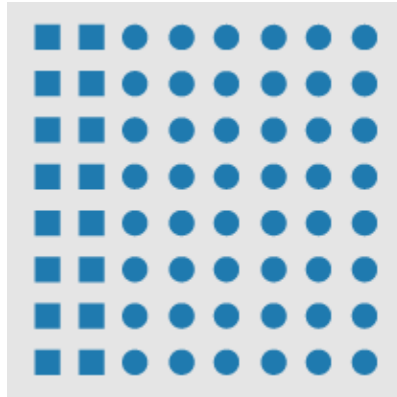
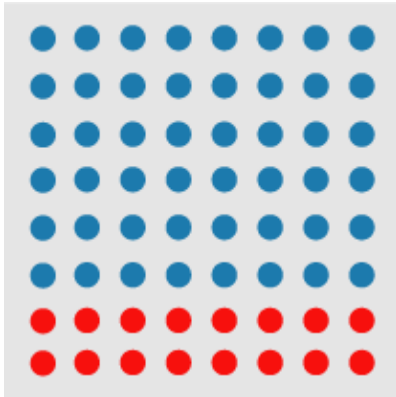
E L V I B D H T J Y C H P A E
O H A N
P B T A Q F C N G R A S D
M A B Q A C K P A O Q Z A G
A I D V A U A P V B X S Z A
R F S C T G A C Y A J G Q A
A Z A P W X A A F A B F Z



E L V I O H A N B D I D H T C H A E
P B T A Q F A C N J Y G R A S Q D
M A B Q A U A K P A V B X Z A G
A I D E V A D U G A C Y A O J G A
R F S C T A C A F A B F Z
A Z A P W X A A



Boundaries

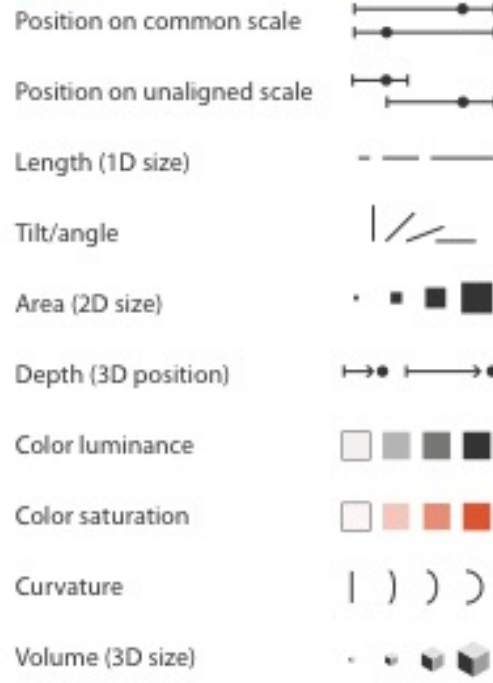


<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>



Channels: Expressiveness Types and Effectiveness Ranks

➤ **Magnitude Channels: Ordered Attributes**



➤ **Identity Channels: Categorical Attributes**

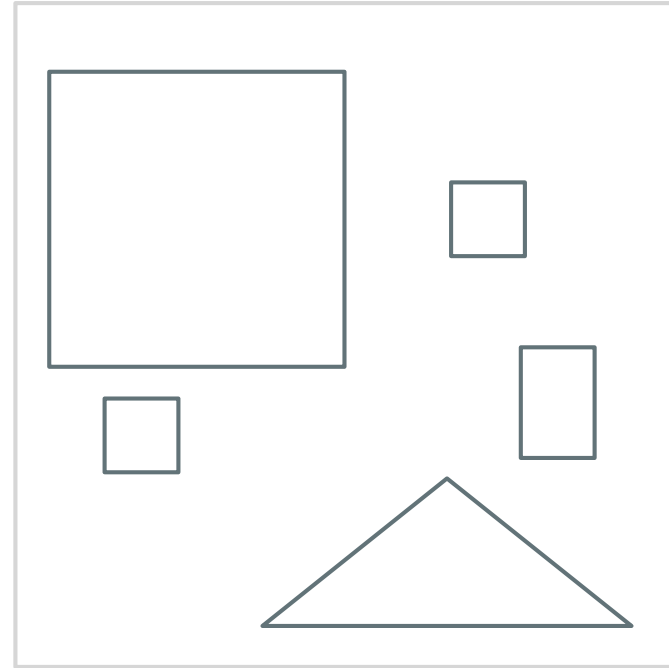
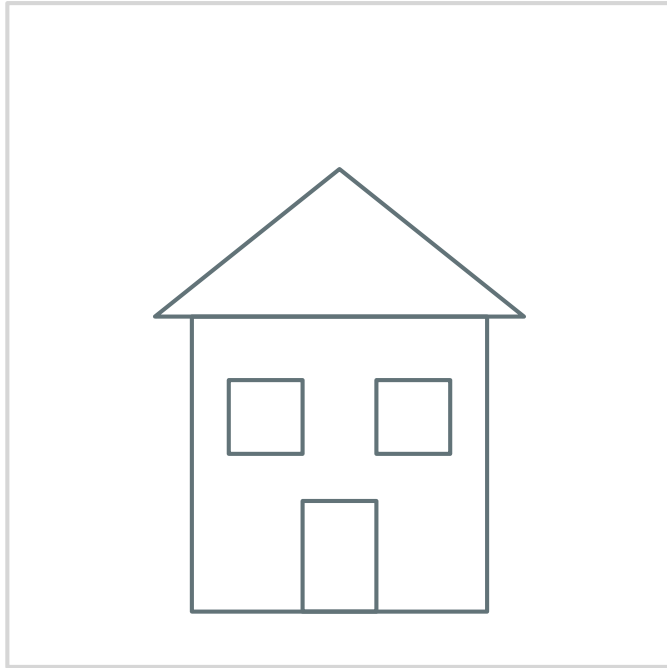


Figure 5.6, Visualization Analysis and Design. Tamara Munzner, with illustrations by Eamonn Maguire. A K Peters Visualization Series, CRC Press, 2014.

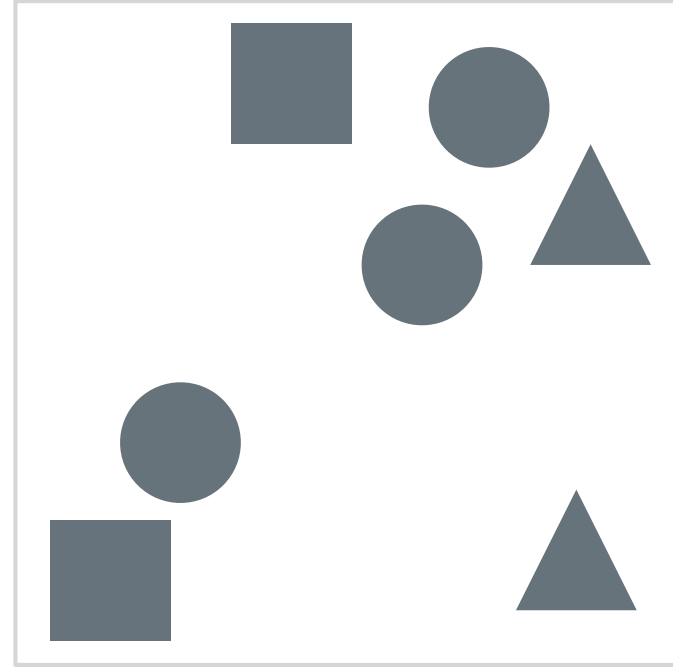
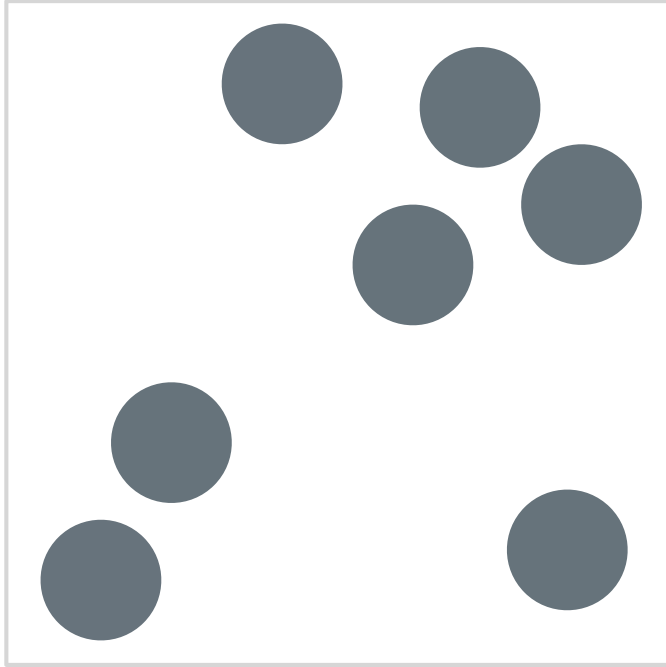
GESTALT PRINCIPLES



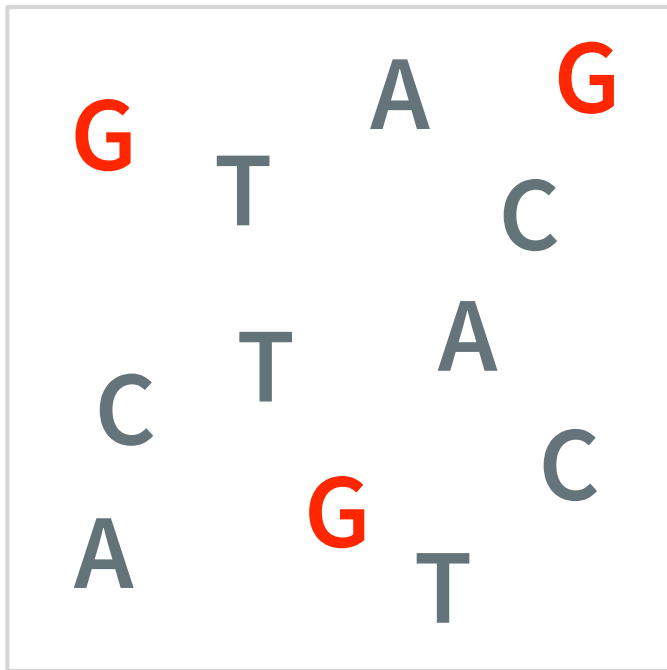
Gestalt Principles



Proximity



Similarity



Closure

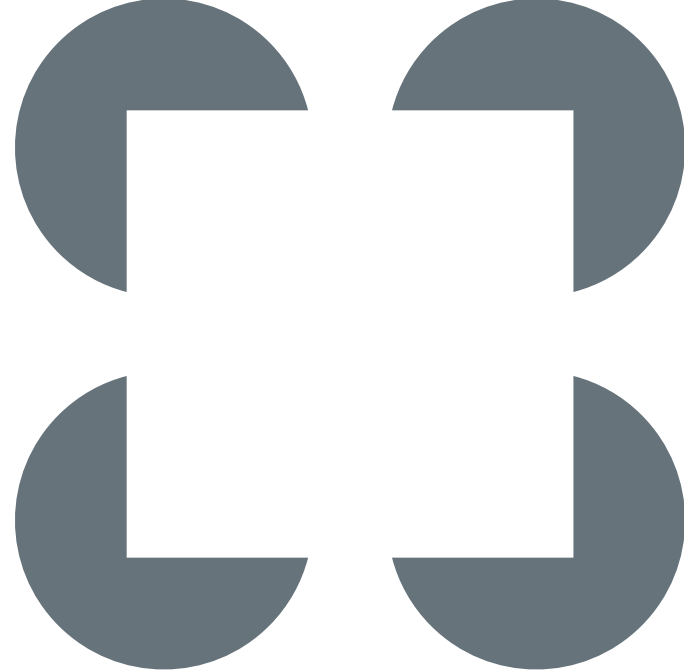


Figure and Ground



SHORT-TERM MEMORY



Short-Term Memory

- Attention/focus transfers information from sensory memory to short-term memory
- Lasts from a few seconds to a minute
- Limited storage capacity
 - Minimum: 5 elements
 - Average: 7 elements
 - Maximum: 9 elements



Practical Indications

- Can reliably use 5 distinct attributes
- Should use no more than 7 to be accessible
 - *No more than 7 distinct colors or shapes*
- Attributes are cumulative
 - *3 shapes, 4 colors = 7 attributes*
- Once lose focus, forget information
 - *Distraction is costly*



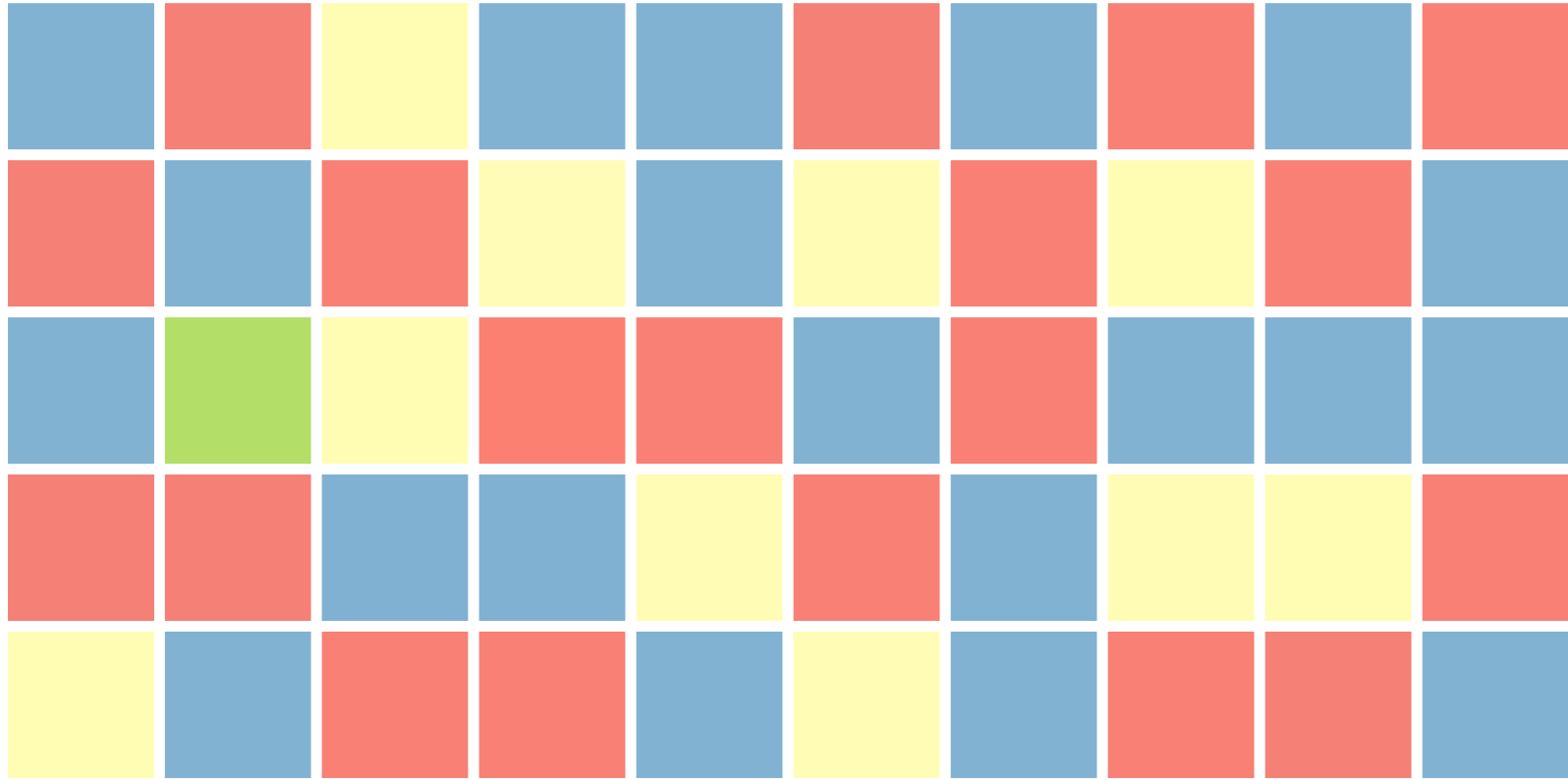
Grouping

- Grouping/chunking can increase capacity
 - 4154224174 versus (415) 422-4174
- Group sizes must be kept small
- Grouping can also improve speed of processing



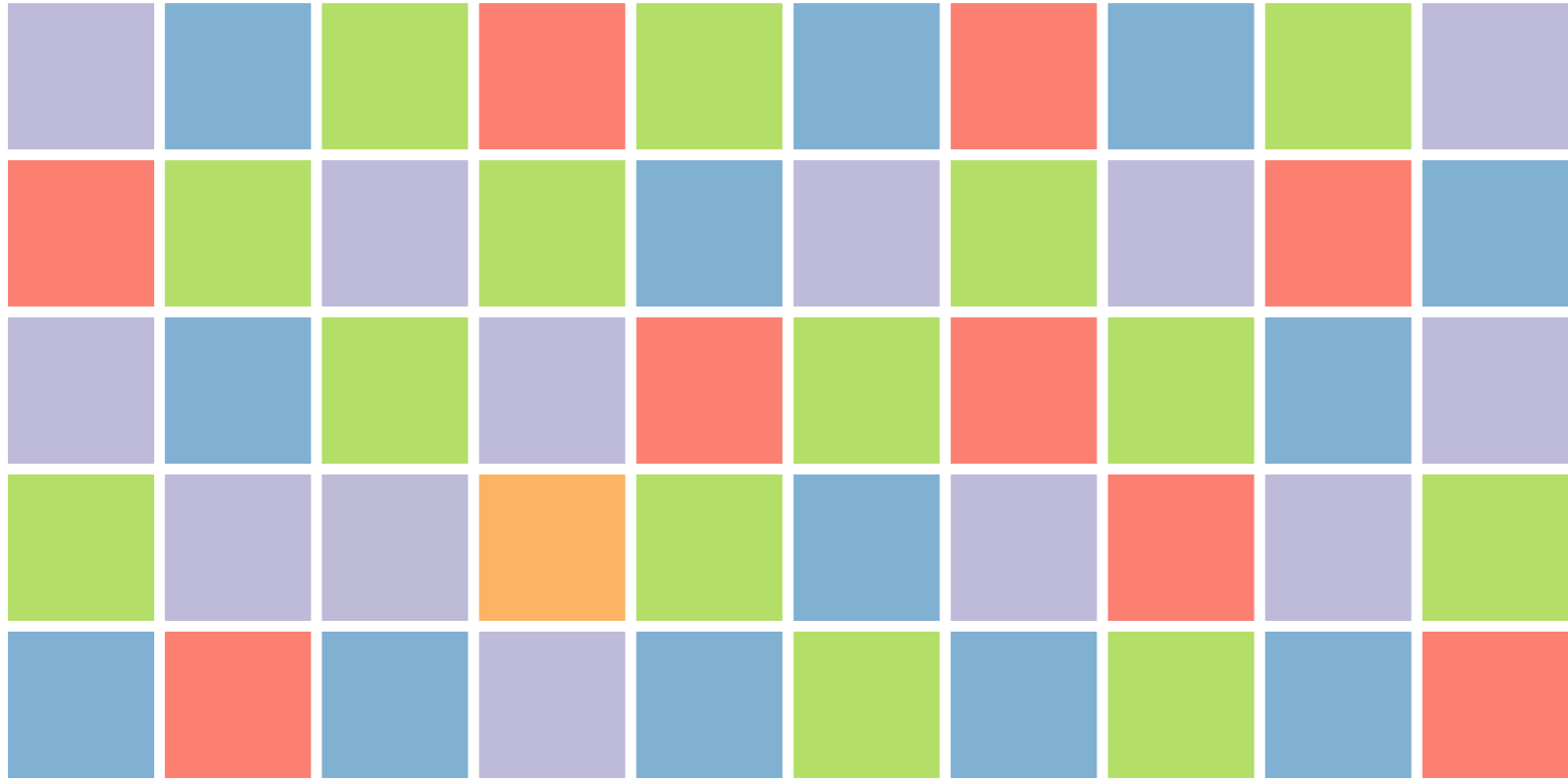
Find the unique color.





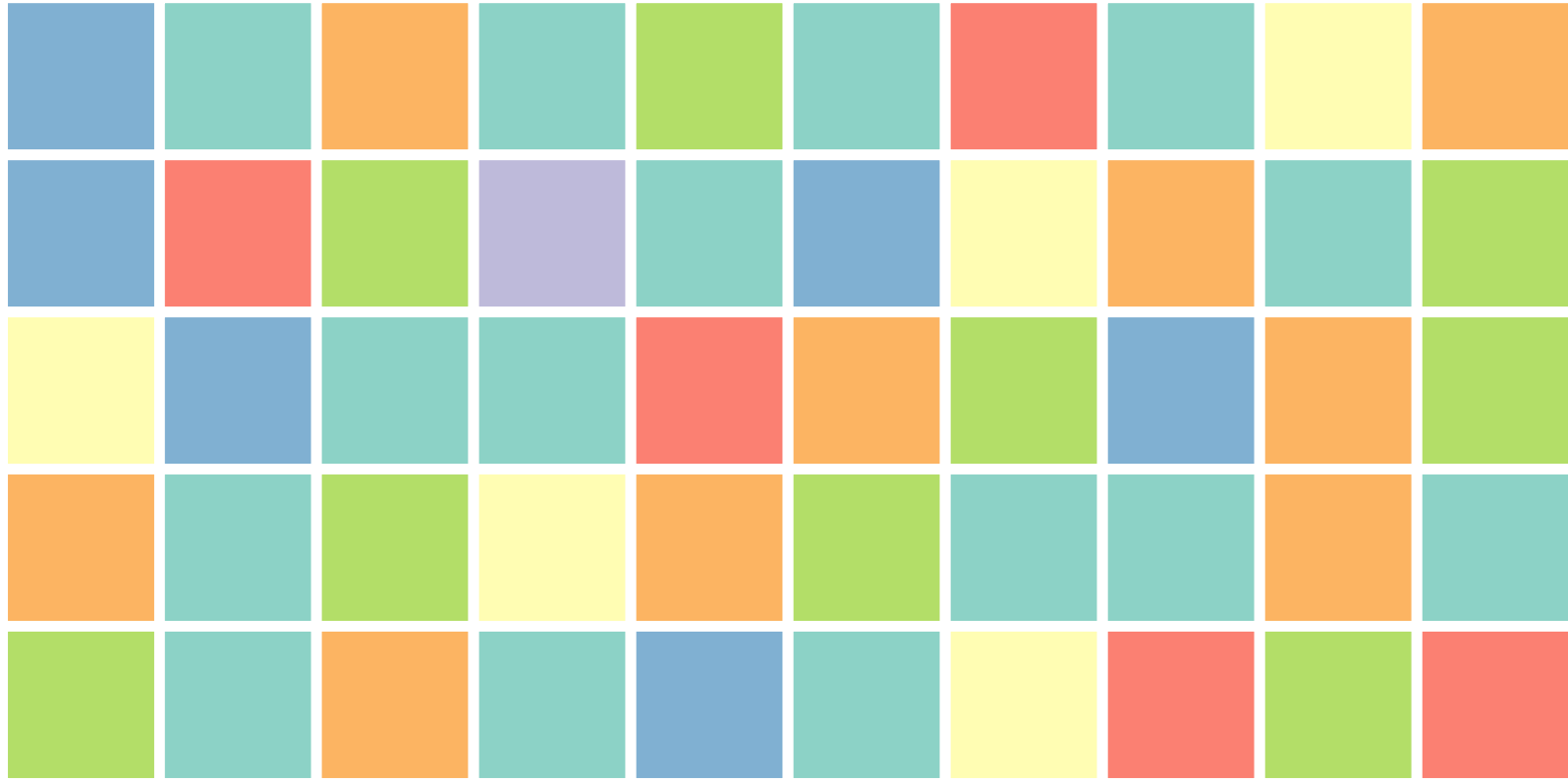
<http://steveharoz.com/research/attention/>





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Grouping

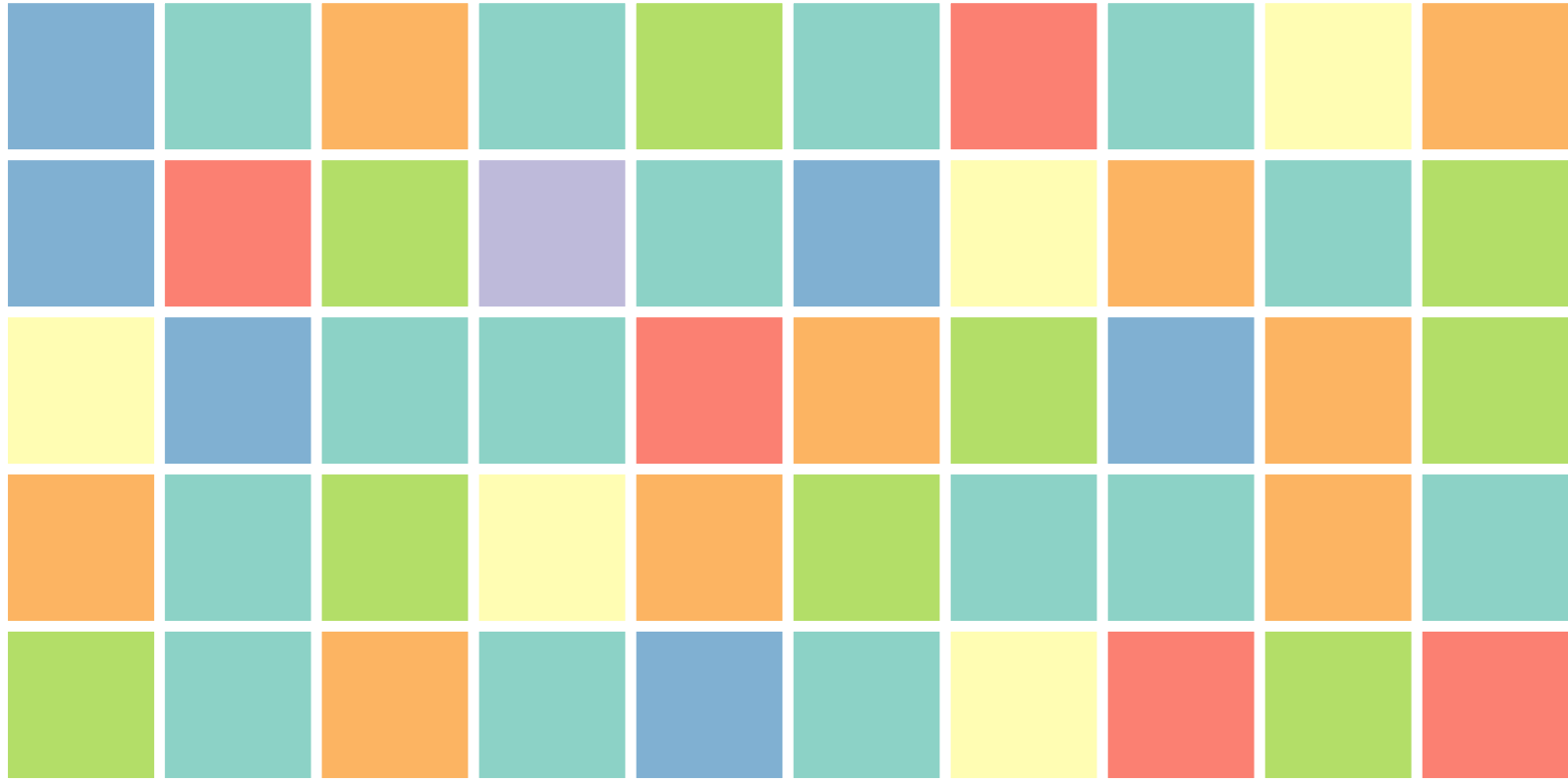
- Improves ability to detect outliers
- Especially important as short-term capacity is strained (*approaching 7 colors*)
- Works for other pre-attentive attributes (*e.g. motion video*)
- Does not seem to help with search tasks

<http://steveharoz.com/research/attention/>



Find all of the red squares.





<http://steveharoz.com/research/attention/>





<http://steveharoz.com/research/attention/>



Change Blindness

- To notice change, must pay attention to or focus on area of change
- Can break focus with flicker, making it difficult to detect change
- For visualization, must be careful to direct the eye where it is important





<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>



Change Blindness



<http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>



<http://www.cogsci.uci.edu/~ddhoff/cbvenice.html>



Change Blindness



<http://www.cogsci.uci.edu/~ddhoff/cbvenice.html>



REFERENCES



References

Attention and Visual Memory in Visualization and Computer Graphics

Christopher Healey and James. T. Enns, in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (IEEE TVCG)*, Volume 18, Issue 7, Pages 1170 – 1188, July 2012.

DOI: [10.1109/TVCG.2011.127](https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2011.127) URL: <http://steveharoz.com/research/attention/>

How Capacity Limits of Attention Influence Information Visualization Effectiveness

Steve Haroz and David Whitney, in *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (IEEE TVCG)*, Volume 18, Issue 12, Pages 2402 – 2410, December 2012.

DOI: [10.1109/TVCG.2012.233](https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2012.233) URL: <http://www.csc.ncsu.edu/faculty/healey/PP/>





CHANGE THE WORLD FROM HERE