

Color and Perception

SSEP 2022 Afternoon Day 5

Dr. Ab Mosca (they/them)

Slides based on slides courtesy of Jordan Crouser: <https://jcrouser.github.io/MassMutual-IntroR/>, <https://jcrouser.github.io/MassMutual-DataVis/>, <https://beanumber.github.io/sds192/>



Perception

Recall

Principle 2: Effectiveness

Most effective channels should be used for most important data

Effectiveness = Based on a compilation of research, how well a channel supports:

- Perceptual accuracy
- Discriminability
- Separability
- Visual popout
- Grouping

Recall

Principle 2: Effectiveness

Most effective channels should be used for most important data

Effectiveness = Based on a compilation of research, how well a channel supports:

- Accuracy
- Discriminability
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- Visual popout
- Grouping

Perception

Perception

Definition: the (sometimes imperfect) process by which we detect and interpret visual signals

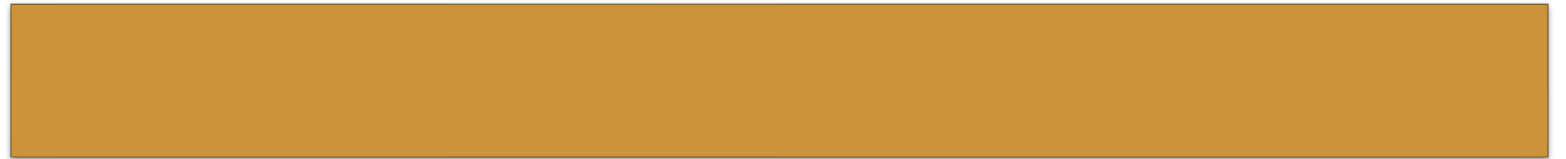
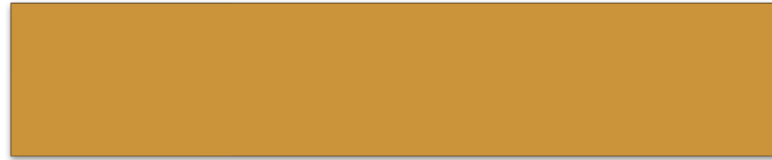
- Understanding human perception helps us anticipate how people are likely to understand our visualizations
- We can leverage perception to make better visualization tools

Accuracy

Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus

Accuracy

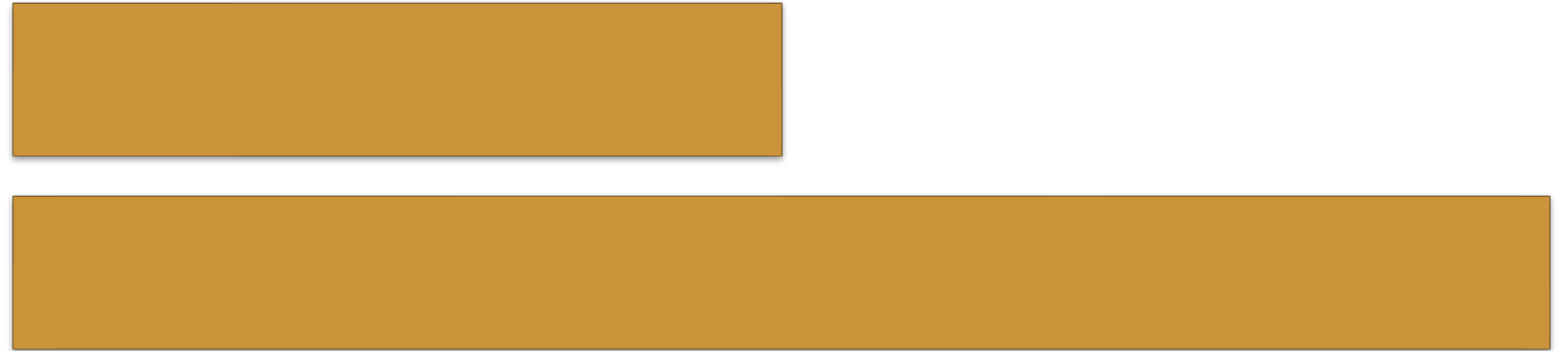
Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



How much longer is the second bar?

Accuracy

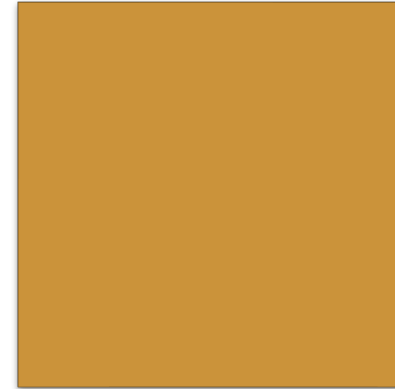
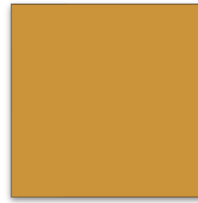
Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



How much longer is the second bar?
2X

Accuracy

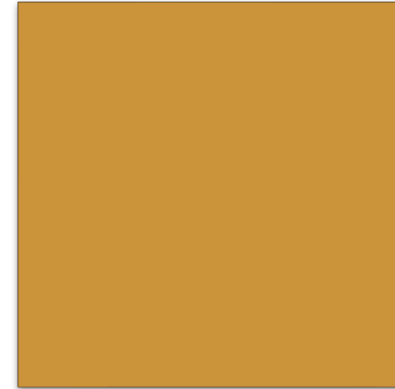
Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



How much bigger is the second square?

Accuracy

Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



How much bigger is the second square?

4X

Accuracy

Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



How much bigger is the second box?

Accuracy

Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus

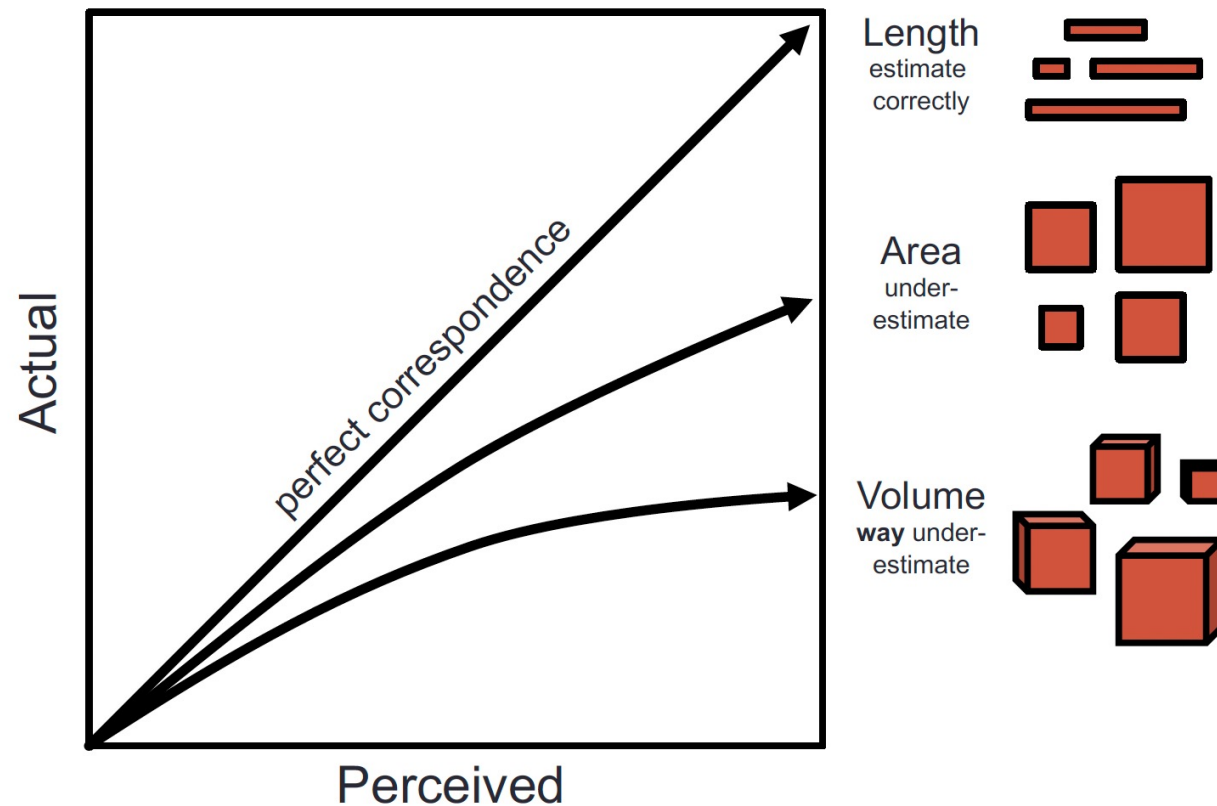


How much bigger is the second box?

27X

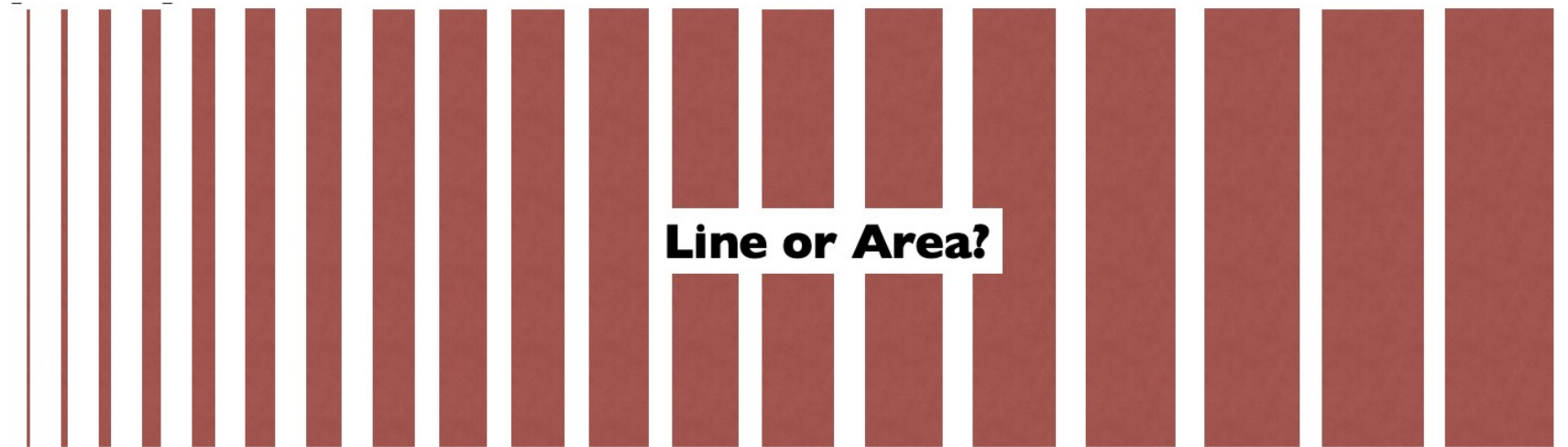
Accuracy

Definition: how close human perceptual judgement is to an objective measurement of the stimulus



Discriminability

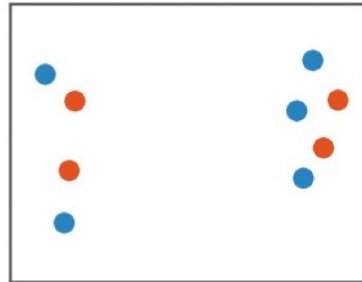
Definition: how differentiable different objects are



Separability

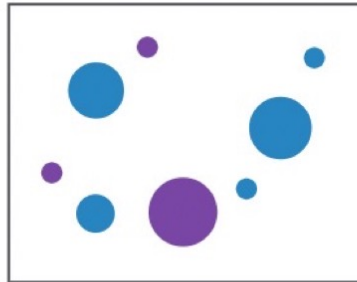
Definition: whether channels exist independently or integrally with others

Position
+ Hue (Color)



Fully separable

Size
+ Hue (Color)



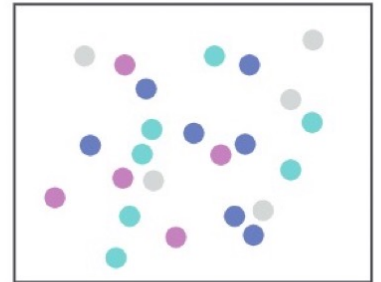
Some interference

Width
+ Height



Some/significant
interference

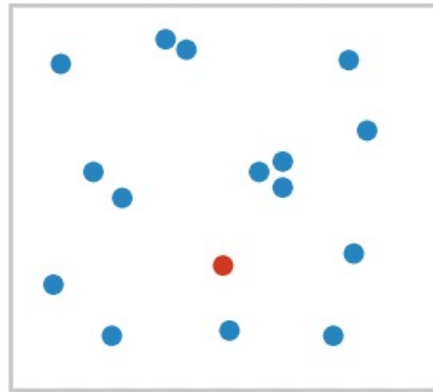
Red
+ Green



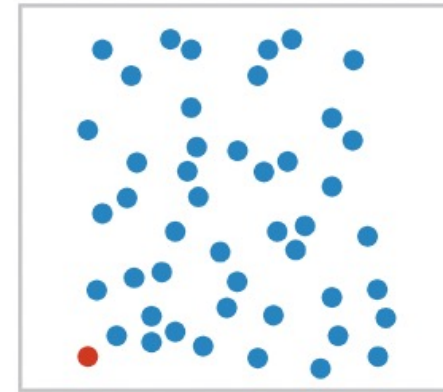
Major interference

Visual Popout

Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



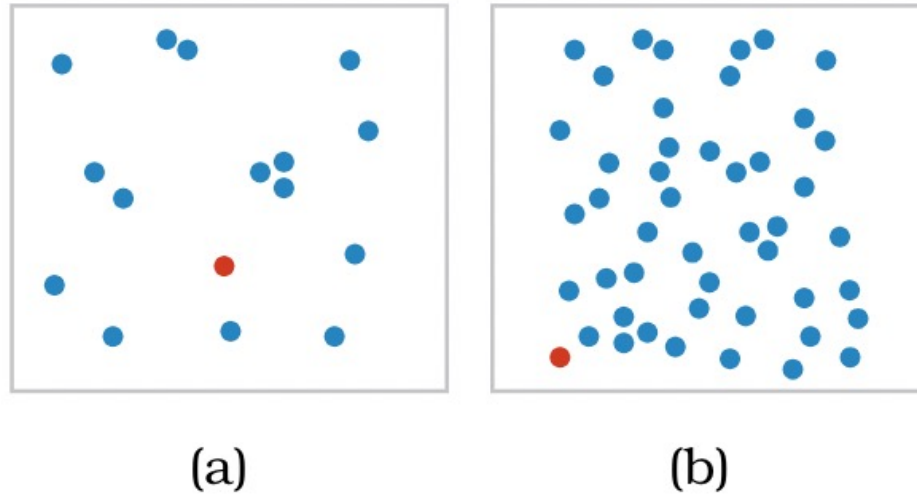
(a)



(b)

Visual Popout

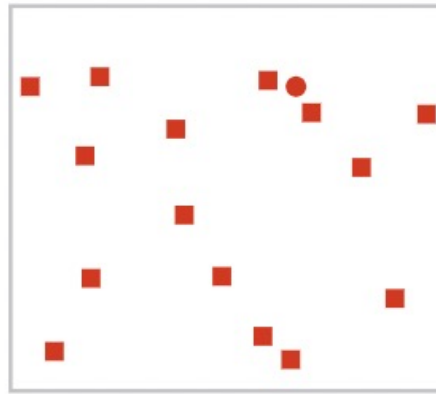
Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



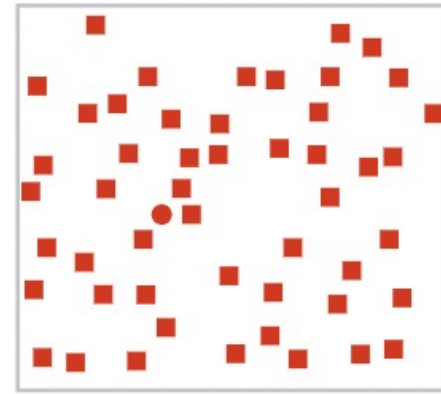
Color is a good channel for this

Visual Popout

Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



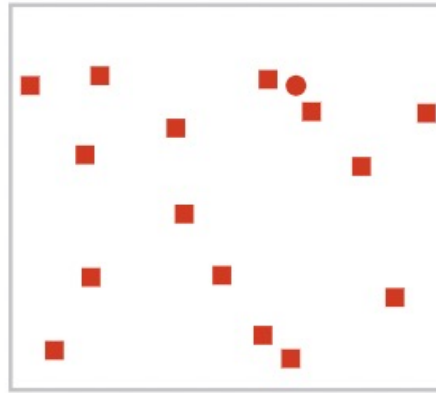
(c)



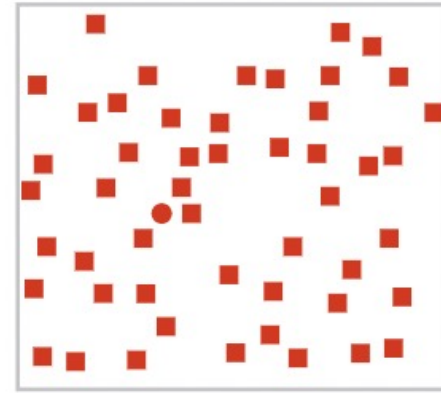
(d)

Visual Popout

Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



(c)

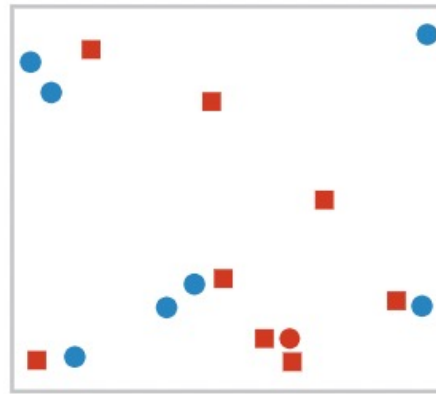


(d)

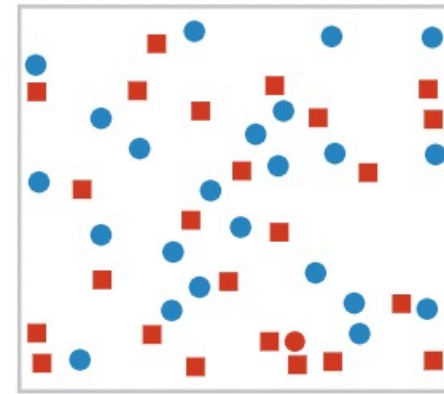
Shape is not as helpful

Visual Popout

Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



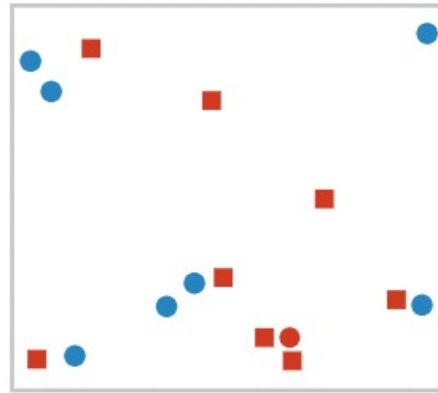
(e)



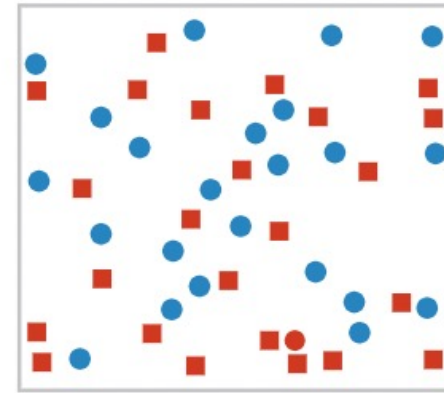
(f)

Visual Popout

Definition: how well a distinct item stands out from others



(e)

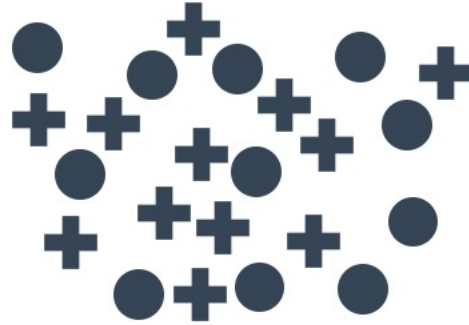


(f)

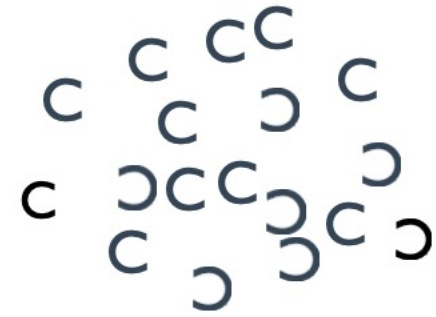
Combining color and shape causes
“competition” – color is processed first

Grouping

Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups














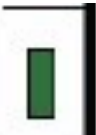






Circles and +'s



C's and D's

Grouping












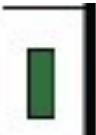






Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups

POSITION			
SIZE			
VALUE			
COLOR			
ORIENTATION			
SHAPE			

Which of these channels are best for grouping?

Grouping

































Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups

POSITION			
SIZE			
VALUE			
COLOR			
ORIENTATION			
SHAPE			

Which of these channels are best for ordering?

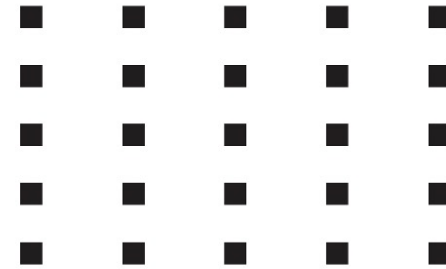
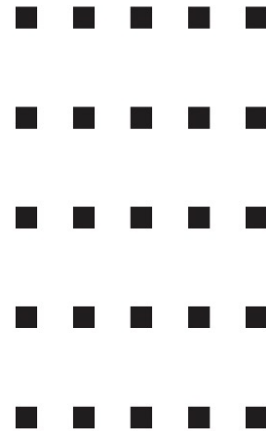
Grouping

Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups

				<div> <div> Categorical  </div> <div> Ordinal  </div> <div> Quantitative  </div> </div>	
POSITION				  	grouped ordered
SIZE				 	ordered
VALUE				 	ordered
COLOR					grouped
ORIENTATION				 	ordered
SHAPE					grouped

Grouping

Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups

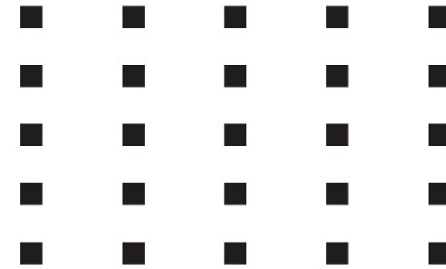
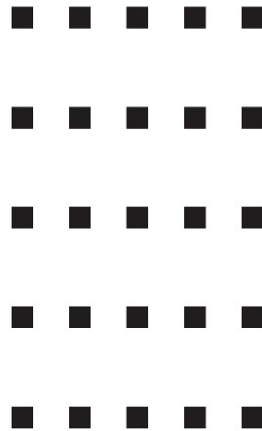


[Bang Wong, "Gestalt principles \(Part 1\)" \(Nature Methods\)](#)

Based on Slide by M. Meyer

Grouping

Definition: how likely people are to infer differences as representing distinct groups



[Bang Wong, "Gestalt principles \(Part 1\)" \(Nature Methods\)](#)

Based on Slide by M. Meyer

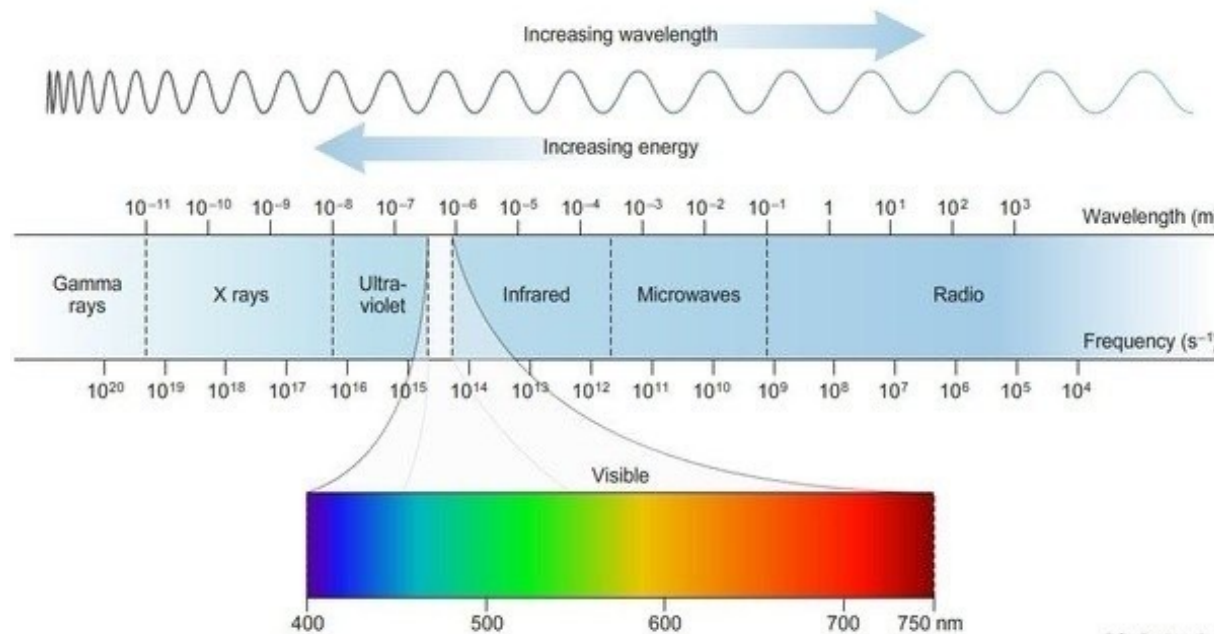




Color (and perception)

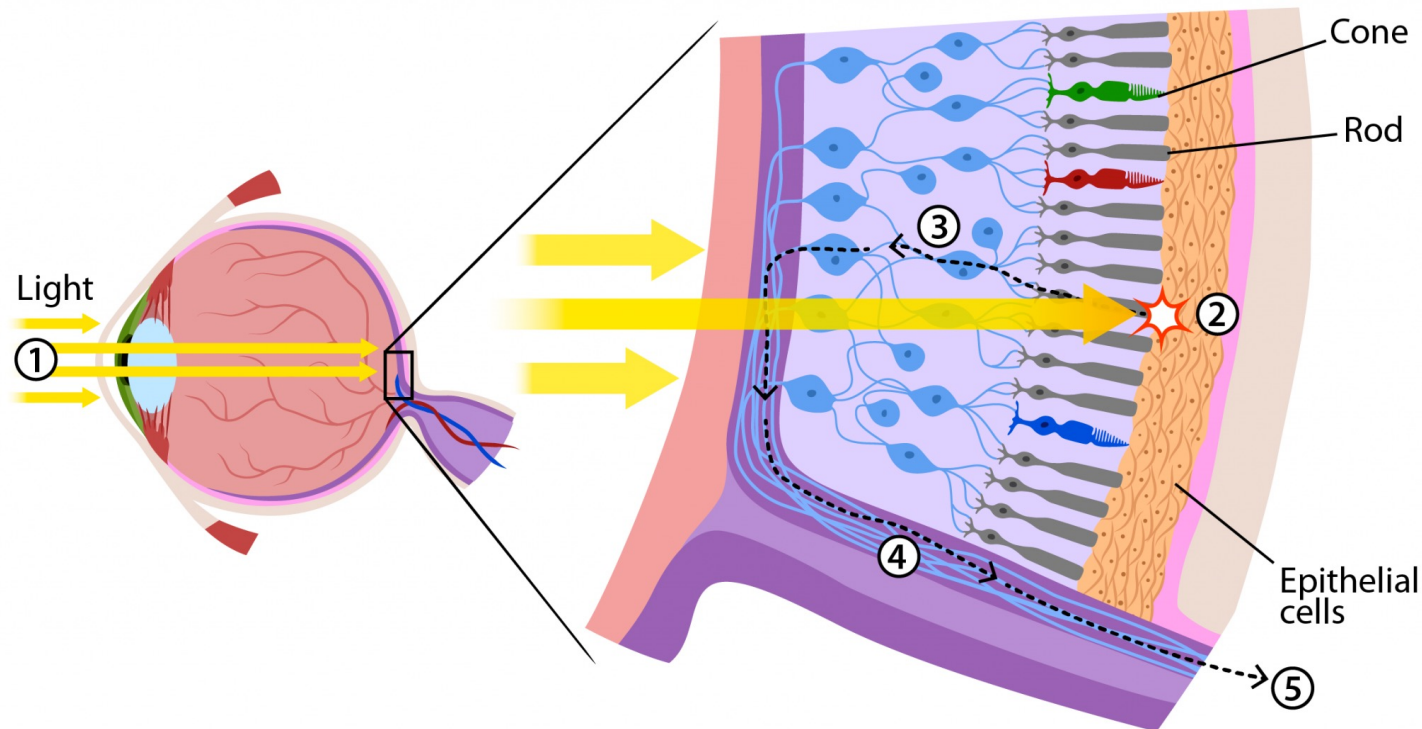
Color Perception

Color results from different wavelengths of light.



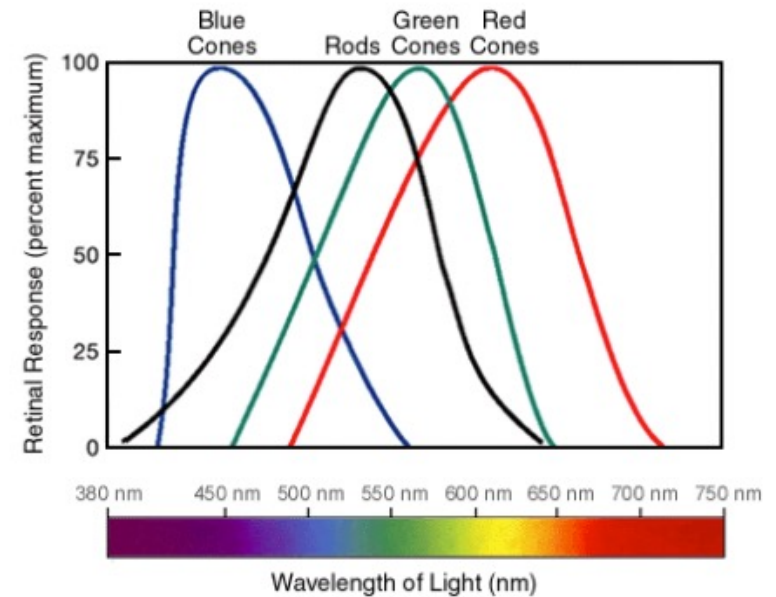
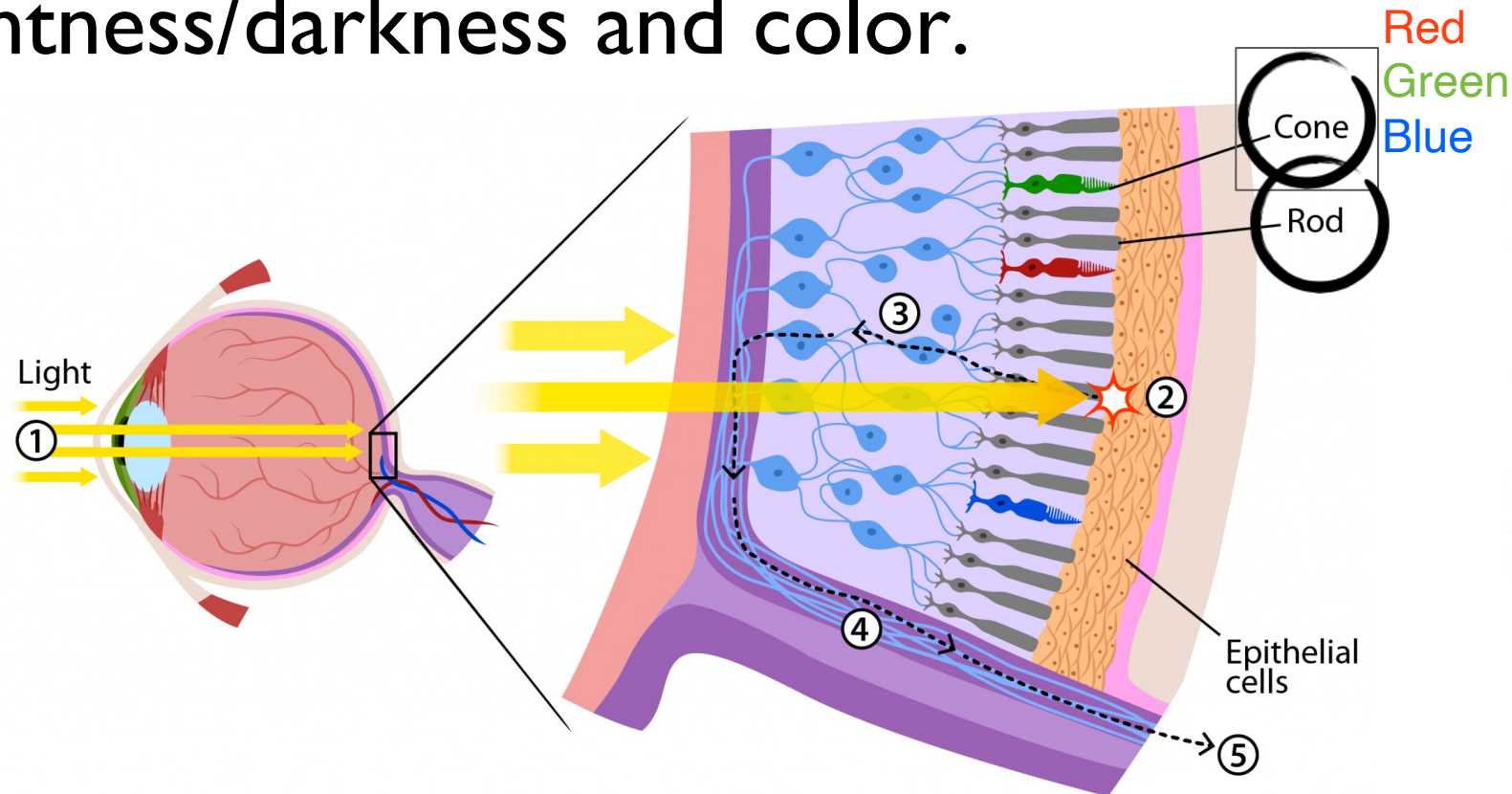
Color Perception

Your eye takes in light waves and translates them to lightness/darkness and color.

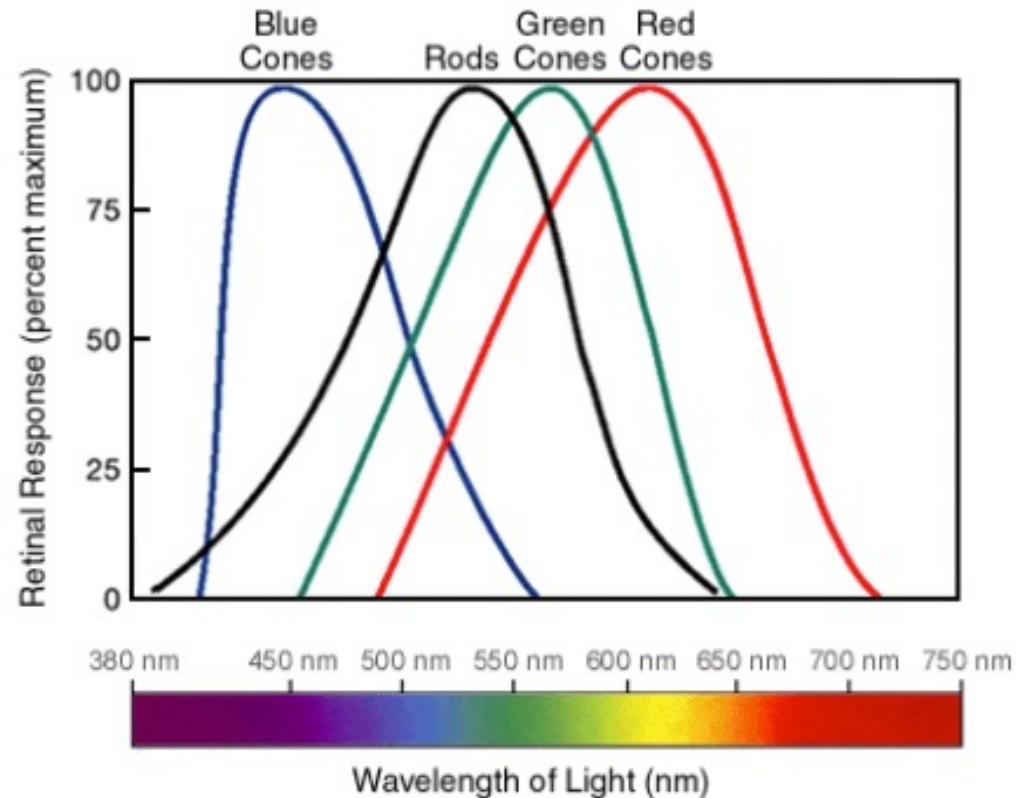


Color Perception

Your eye takes in light waves and translates them to lightness/darkness and color.



Color Perception



This is why lightness/darkness is an effective encoding channel!

Rods: 120 million

Cones: 5-6 million

Cones:

This is why we are so sensitive to red!

64% red-sensitive

32% green-sensitive

2% blue-sensitive.

Colors - Beware

- For categorical attribute-color mapping, aim to maximize discriminability



vs.



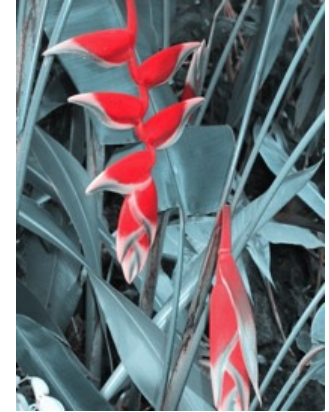
Colors - Beware

- When possible, use semantically meaningful colors
(ex. red=hot, blue=cold)
- Be aware of cultural differences
(ex. red in Chinese Culture vs Red in US culture)



Colors - Beware

- Use colorblind safe palettes.



Colors - Beware

- Saturation can cause illusions

**HIGH
SATURATION**
→ Participants
reported more
red than green

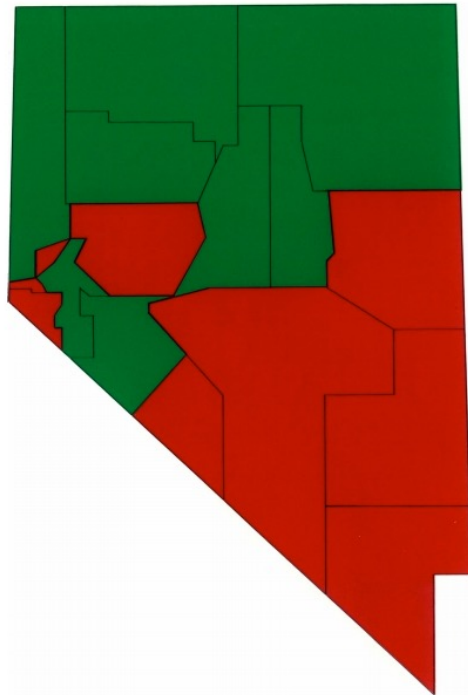


Figure 1. Stimulus From the High-Saturation Group

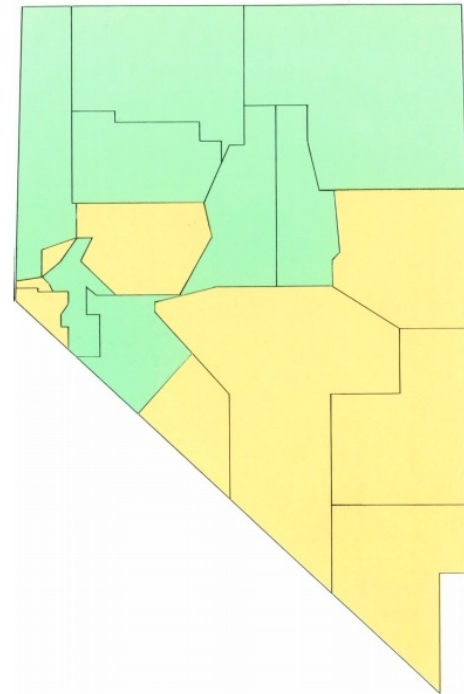


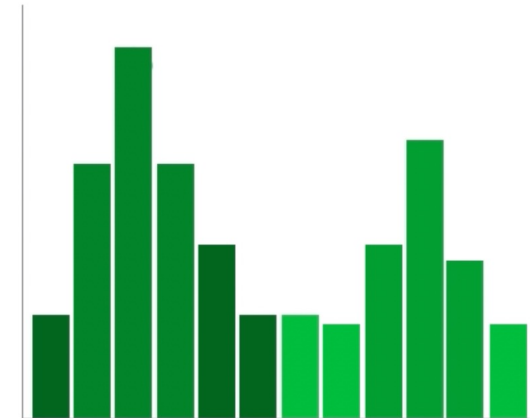
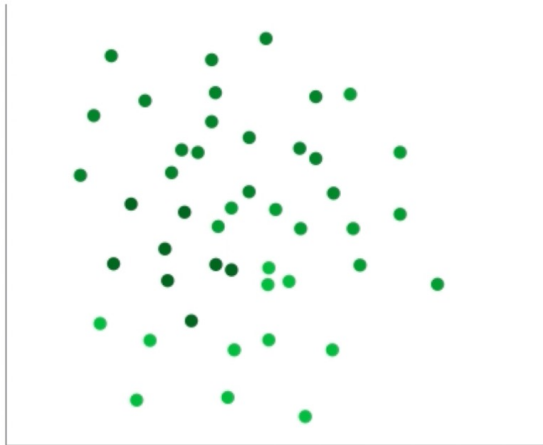
Figure 2. Stimulus From the Low-Saturation Group

**LOW
SATURATION**
→ Participants
reported equal
proportions
(which is correct)

Colors - Beware

- Mark type and size effects how we perceive color

HOW MANY CATEGORIES?



Colors - Beware



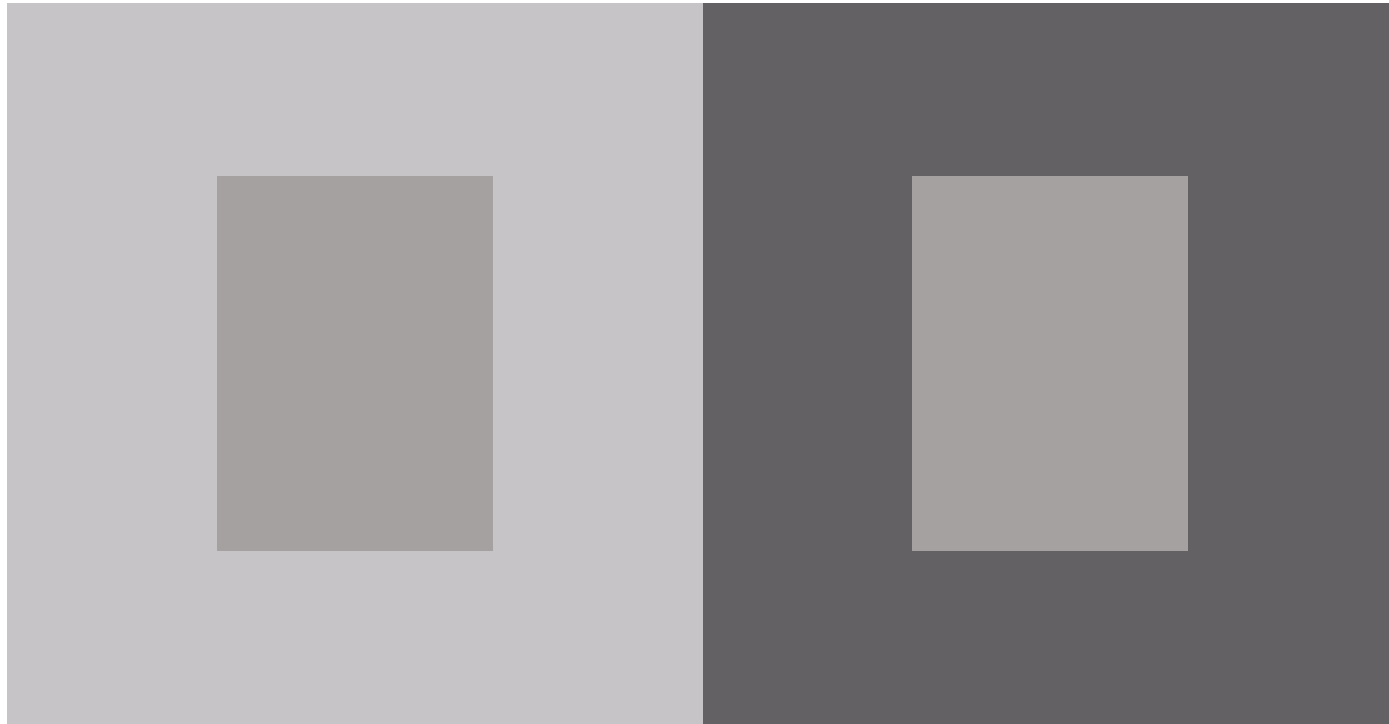
Is the smaller rectangle a solid color or gradient?

Colors - Beware

- **SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST** – using a gradient as a background can distort how we see the foreground
 - Avoid using gradients as backgrounds



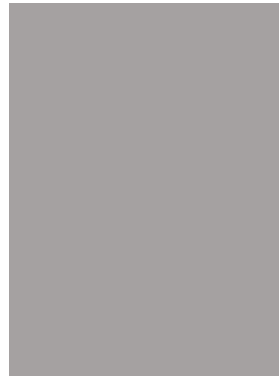
Colors - Beware



Are the smaller rectangles the same color or different colors?

Colors - Beware

- **SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST** – solid backgrounds can distort how we see foreground shapes

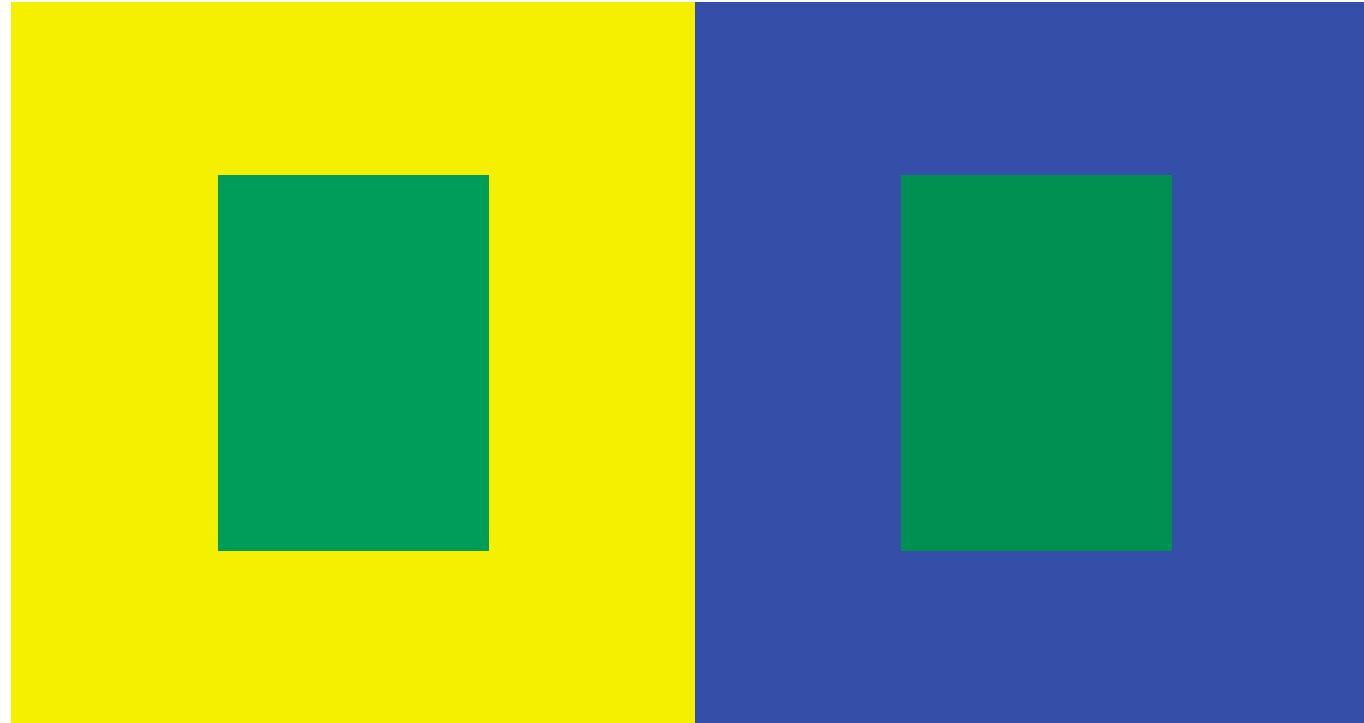


Colors - Beware

- **SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST** – solid backgrounds can distort how we see foreground shapes



Colors - Beware



Are the smaller rectangles the same color or different colors?

Colors - Beware



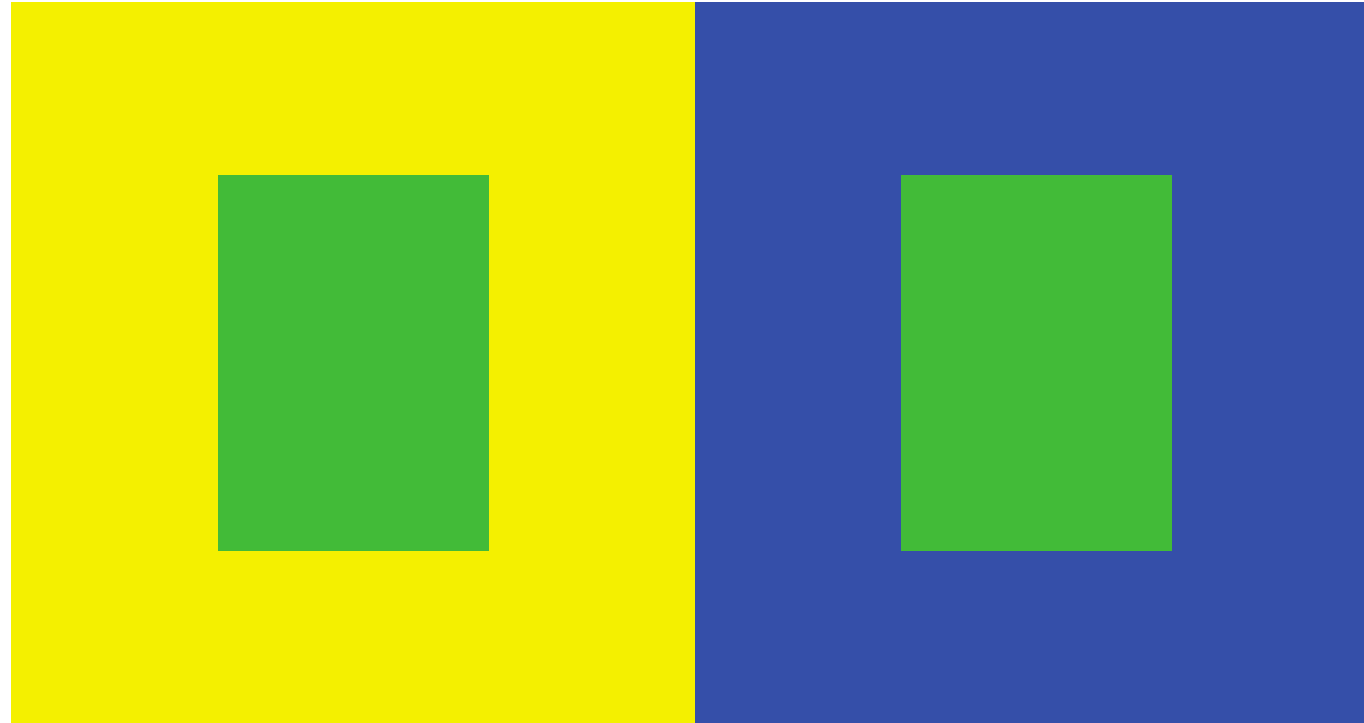
#009C59



#009051

Different!

Colors - Beware



Are the smaller rectangles the same color or different colors?

Colors - Beware

- **SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST** – solid backgrounds can distort how we see foreground shapes



Colors - Beware

- **SIMULTANEOUS CONTRAST** – solid backgrounds can distort how we see foreground shapes



Colors - Beware

- **VON BEZOLD SPREADING EFFECT** – borders can change the appearance of shape's colors



Colormaps

Help us choose the correct colors to represent different data types

Categorical



Sequential



Divergent



Categorical



- Different color = different category
- Protip #1: choose colors that are perceptually distant
- Protip #2: choose colors that are roughly the same saturation and value

- Work with the person next to you to find an example of a visualization with a categorical color scheme
- You can look anywhere you want, but here are some potential sources: [FiveThirtyEight](#), [New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [Tableau Viz of the Day](#)
- Add your example to the appropriate page of the Jamboard here: [Colormap Examples](#)

Sequential



- Saturation indicates difference in the amount of the phenomenon
 - Protip #1: no more than 5-6 levels
 - Protip #2: people interpret darker as meaning more
- Work with the person next to you to find an example of a visualization with a sequential color scheme
 - You can look anywhere you want, but here are some potential sources: [FiveThirtyEight](#), [New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [Tableau Viz of the Day](#)
 - Add your example to the appropriate page of the Jamboard here: [Colormap Examples](#)

Divergent



- Two colors used to indicate extremes of a range
- Protip #1: neutral color in the middle
- Protip #2: differentiate between “average” or midpoint and “no data”

- Work with the person next to you to find an example of a visualization with a divergent color scheme
- You can look anywhere you want, but here are some potential sources: [FiveThirtyEight](#), [New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [Tableau Viz of the Day](#)
- Add your example to the appropriate page of the Jamboard here: [Colormap Examples](#)