

CSE 564
VISUALIZATION & VISUAL ANALYTICS

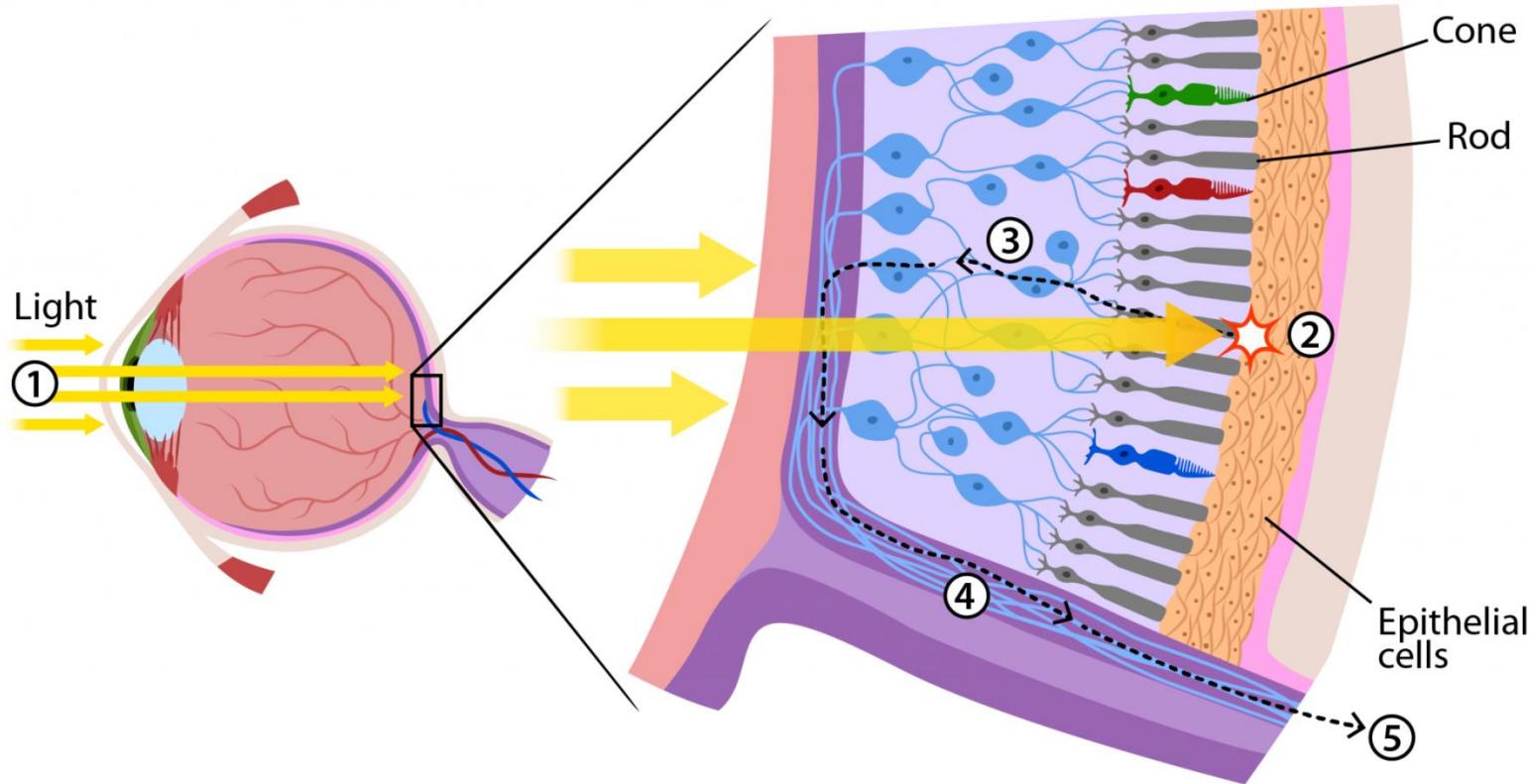
VISUAL PERCEPTION AND COGNITION

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Lecture	Topic	Projects
1	Intro, schedule, and logistics	
2	Applications of visual analytics, basic tasks, data types	
3	Introduction to D3, basic vis techniques for non-spatial data	Project #1 out
4	Data assimilation and preparation	
5	Bias in visualization	
6	Data reduction and dimension reduction	
7	Visual perception and cognition	Project #1 due
8	Visual design and aesthetics	Project #2 out
9	Data mining techniques: clusters, text, patterns, classifiers	
10	Data mining techniques: clusters, text, patterns, classifiers	
11	Computer graphics and volume rendering	
12	Techniques to visualize spatial (3D) data	Project #2 due
13	Scientific and medical visualization	Project #3 out
14	Scientific and medical visualization	
15	Midterm #1	
16	High-dimensional data, dimensionality reduction	Project #3 due
17	Big data: data reduction, summarization	
18	Correlation and causal modeling	
19	Principles of interaction	
20	Visual analytics and the visual sense making process	Final project proposal due
21	Evaluation and user studies	
22	Visualization of time-varying and time-series data	
23	Visualization of streaming data	
24	Visualization of graph data	Final Project preliminary report due
25	Visualization of text data	
26	Midterm #2	
27	Data journalism	
	Final project presentations	Final Project slides and final report due

THE HUMAN EYE

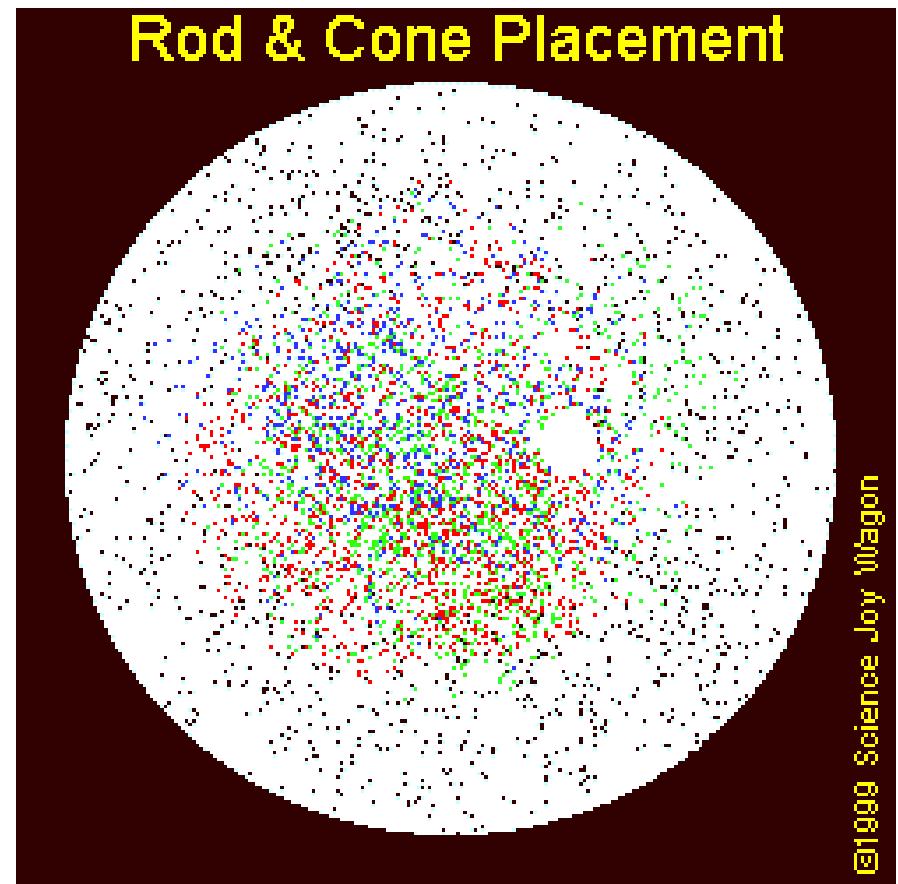


The discs of rods hold rhodopsin and the discs of cones hold photopsin. Both of these photoreceptor proteins are special molecules that change shape when activated by light. This shape change allows the proteins to activate a second special protein molecule that then starts causing other changes involved in sending a visual signal. For the signal to be sent through the cell, charged molecules called ions are let in and out of the cell in an action potential.

RETINAL DISTRIBUTION OF RODS AND CONES

What can you observe here?

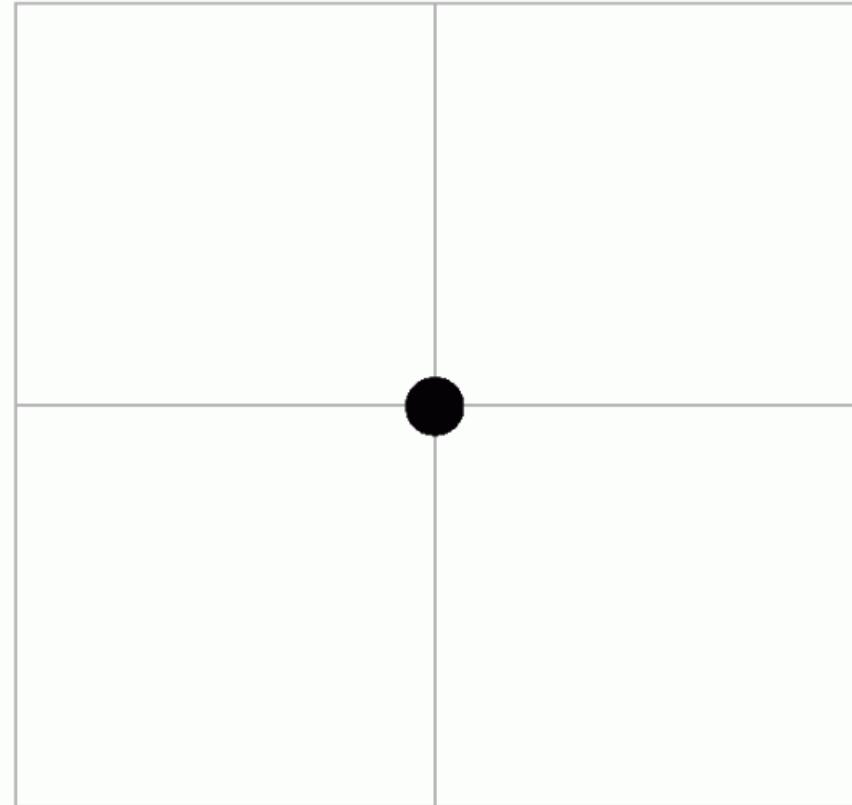
- color (cones) in the center
- grey (rods) outside, too
- more grey
- more green
- blind spot



SUCCESSIVE CONTRAST

Focus on the black circle for a few seconds, then switch to one of the white fields.

What do you see?



RECALL THIS OPTICAL ILLUSION

Follow the instructions:

- 1) Relax and concentrate on the 4 small dots in the middle of the picture for about. 30-40 secs.
- 2) Then, take a look at a wall near you (any smooth, single coloured surface)
- 3) You will see a circle of light developing
- 4) Start blinking your eyes a couple of times and you will see a figure emerging...
- 5) What do you see? Moreover, who do you see?



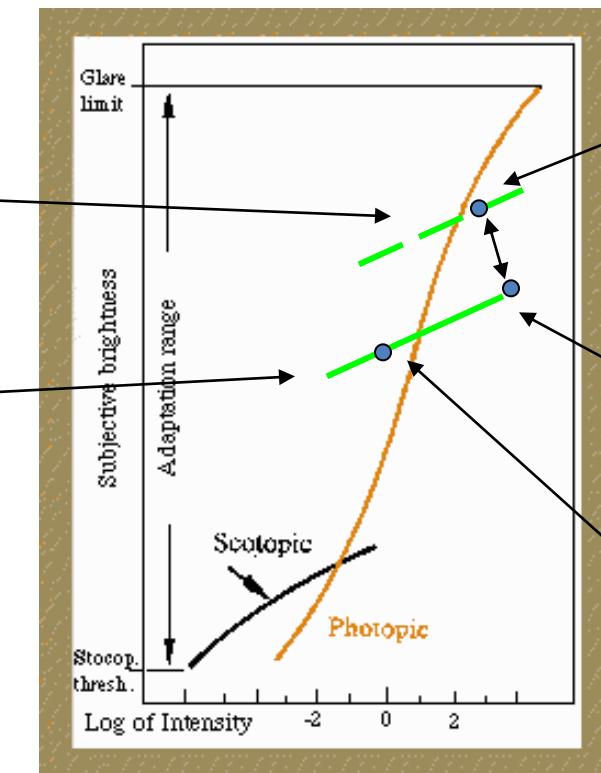
EXPLANATION

While the retina can perceive a high range of intensities, it cannot handle all simultaneously

- at any given time, each region adapts to a small intensity range determined by the local intensity
- that is why you have to wait a while when you step from a bright into a dark room (say, a dark movie theater from a brightly lit lobby)

after moving the eye:
eventually adapted
range

currently adapted
range

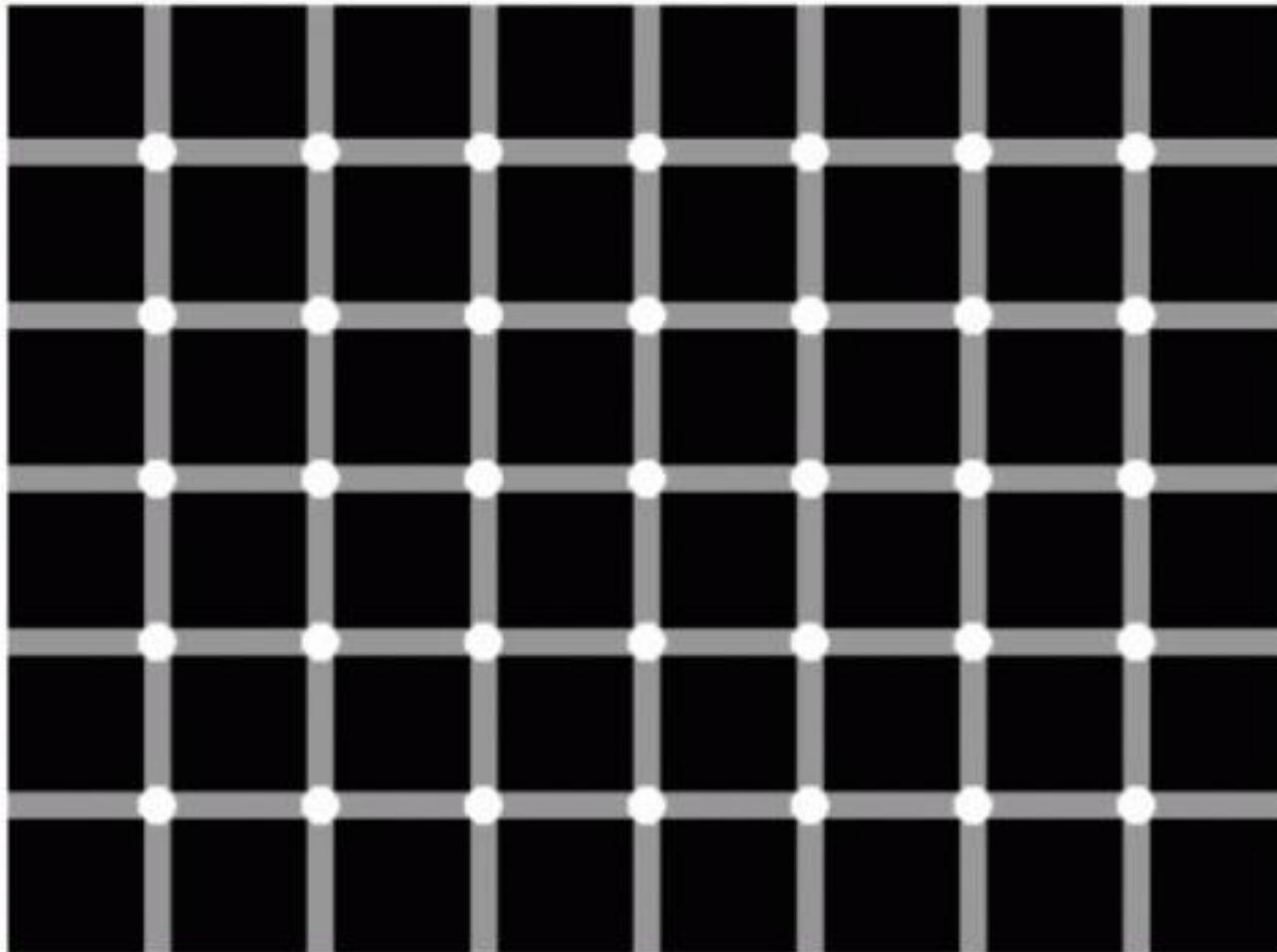


eventually the bright area
intensity is unsaturated,
matches neighborhood
(which was already adapted
here before)

after moving the eye:
new bright area saturates
intensity perception

current dark area
in picture falls here

HERMAN GRID ILLUSION



EXPLANATION

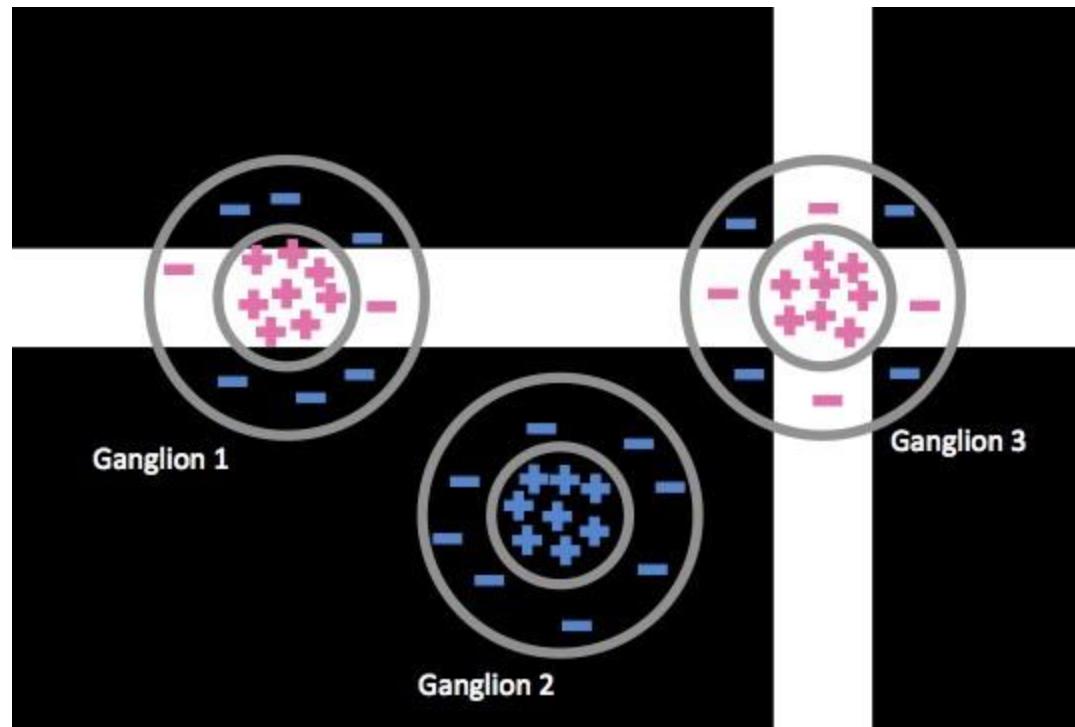
The reason lies in the center/surround organization of the Ganglion cells in the receptive field

Ganglion 1

10/16 inputs
exposed to light
8 are excitatory
2 inhibitory
-> 6 stimulated

Ganglion 2

no exposure
-> no stimulation



Ganglion 3

12/16 inputs
exposed to light
8 are excitatory
4 inhibitory
-> 4 stimulated

Ganglion 1 senses brighter than ganglion 3
-> that's why the line intersections appear grey

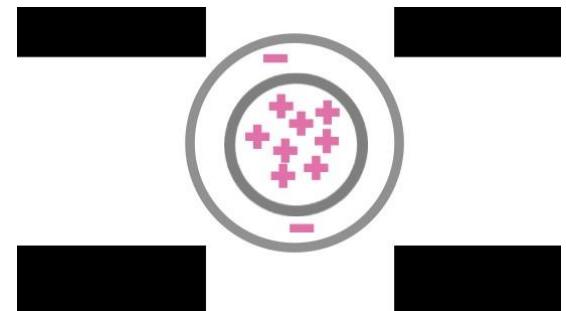
BUT....

Why do the dark spots disappear as soon as you look directly at them?

It's because:

- our central vision is sharp and clear, allowing us to resolve details with great accuracy
- ganglion cells close to the fovea have a very small receptive field, with fewer inhibitory inputs
- therefore, at the fovea, there is less inhibition of the center by the surround, and the dark spots disappear

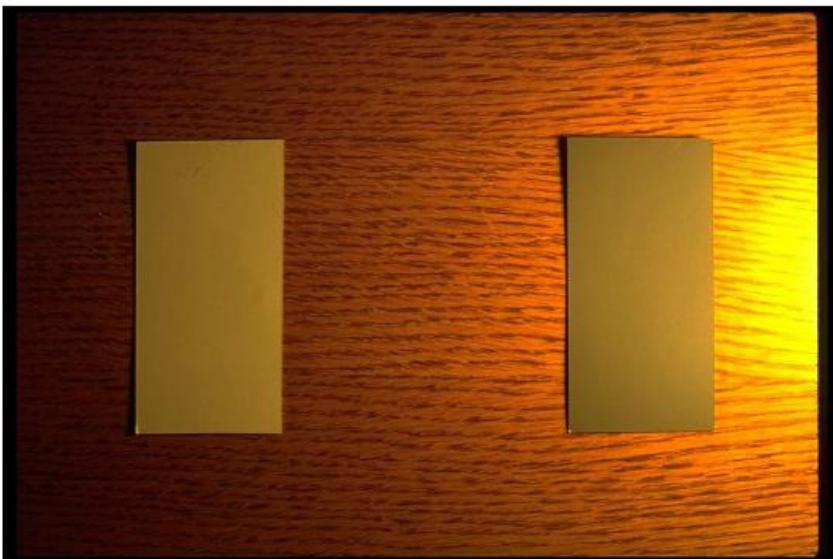
Read more [here](#)



DYNAMIC RANGE CONTRAST

Local adaption level varies, which changes the relative contrast of the objects in the local scene

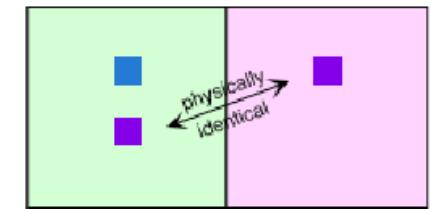
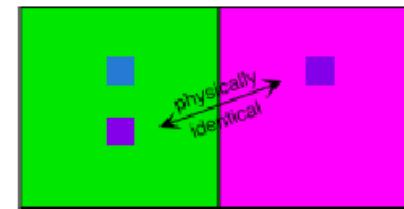
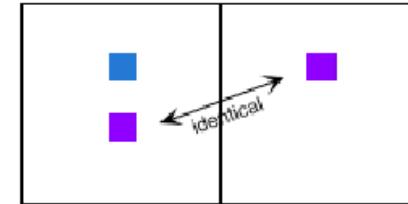
Are these two strips the same or different?



SURROUND MATTERS ESPECIALLY FOR COLORS

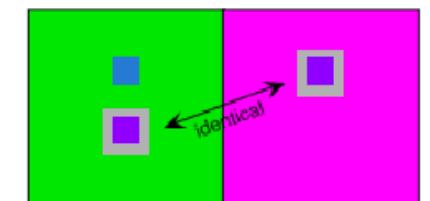
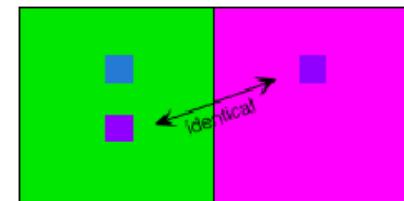
Compare these three panels

- white background
- saturated background
- non-saturated background



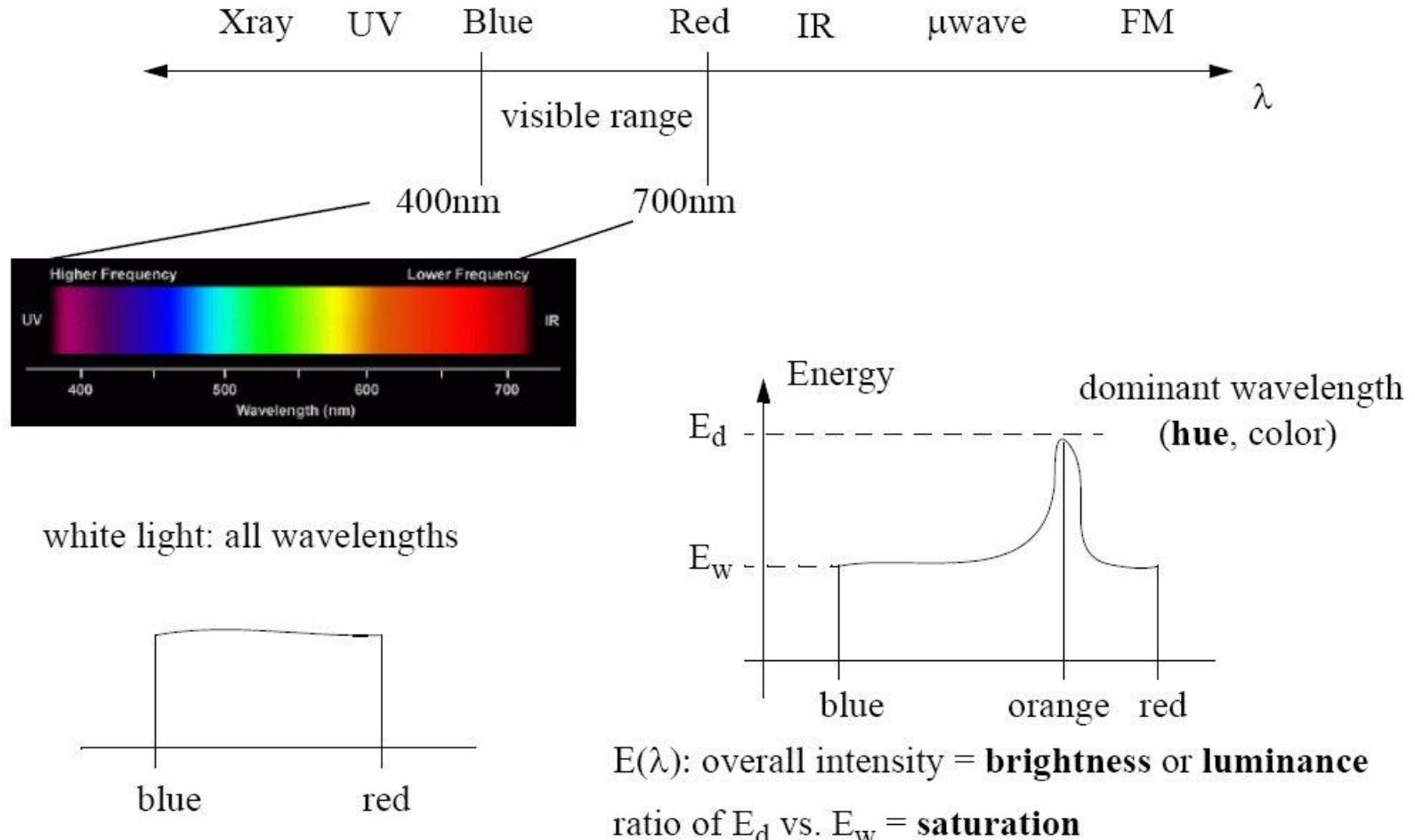
Guidelines:

- use saturated colors sparingly
- they may cause undesired effects
- neutral borders can help



Spectrum of Wavelengths

Spectrum:

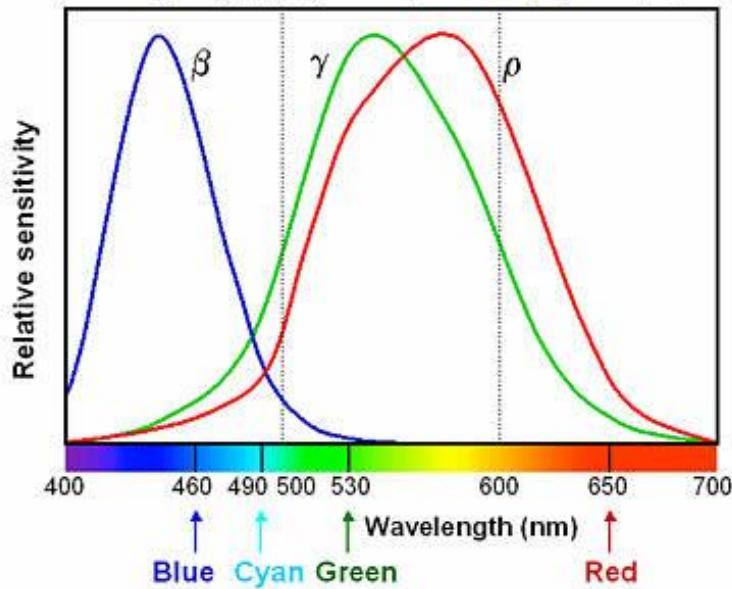


The human eye differentiates about 300 hues and 100-150 luminance variations

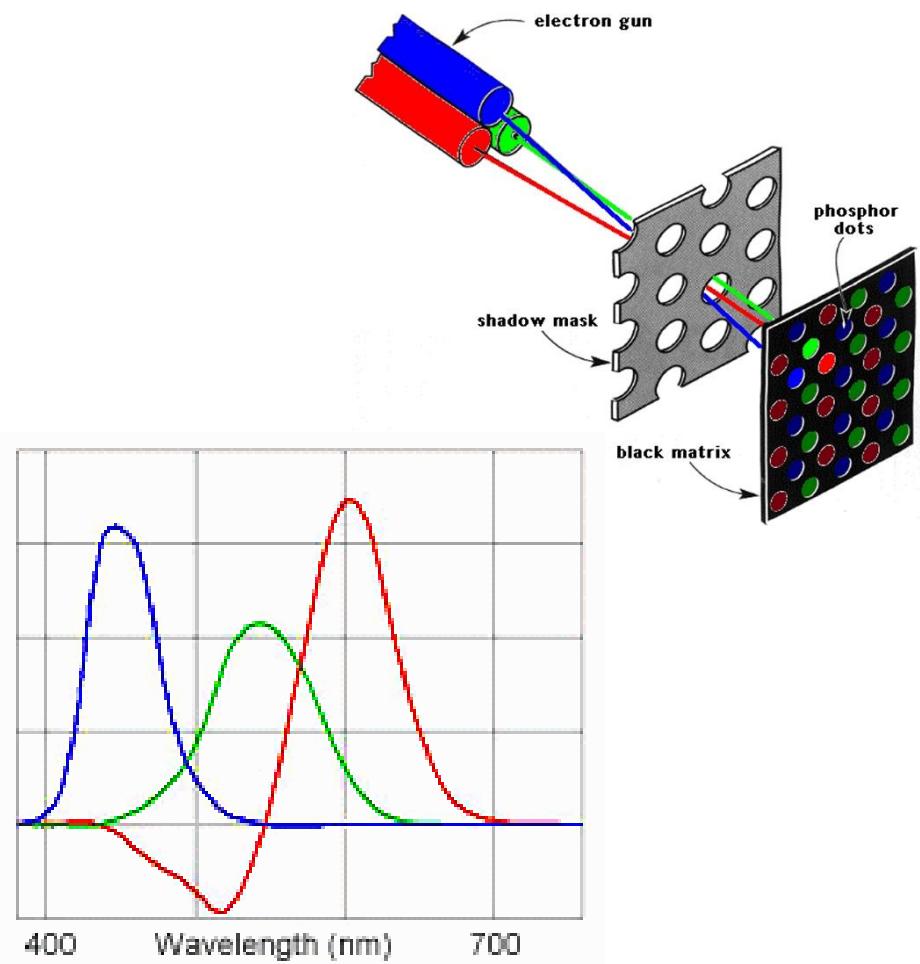
Perception Curves

Human spectral sensitivity to color

Three cone types (ρ , γ , β) correspond roughly to R, G, B.



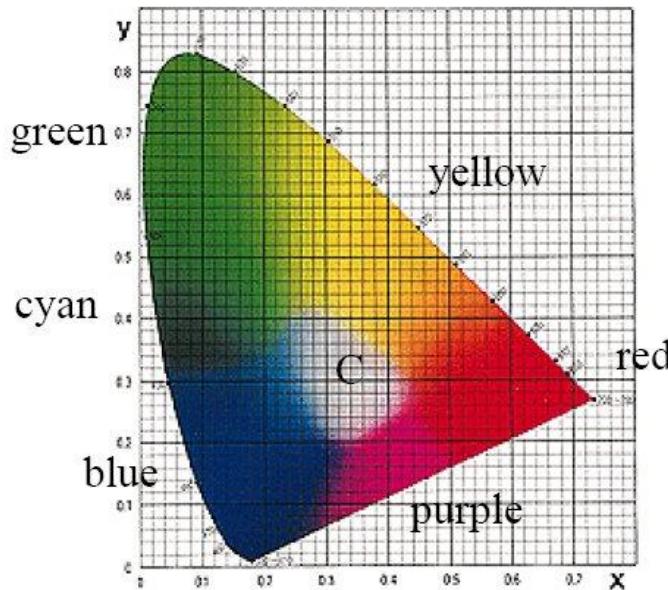
human color sensitivity curves



color generation by mixing RGB primaries

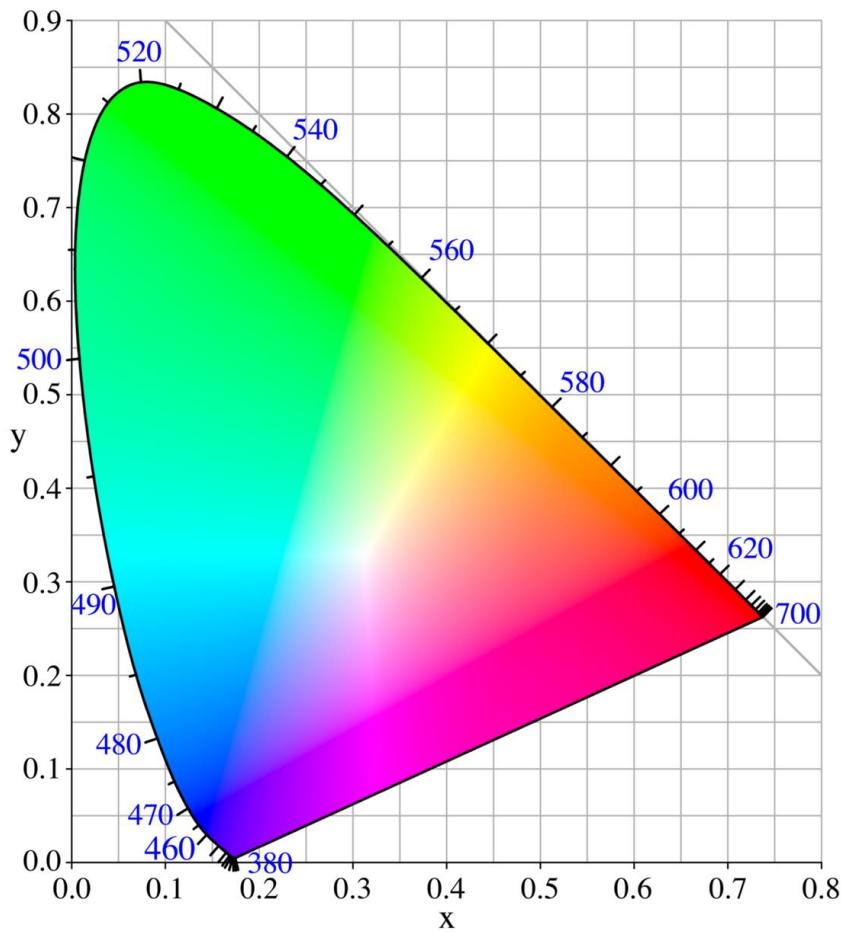
Perceptual Color Spaces

- Instead of R, G, B primaries it uses X, Y, Z primaries
- Normalizing for luminance and perceptive distance yields the CIE chromaticity diagram (1931)

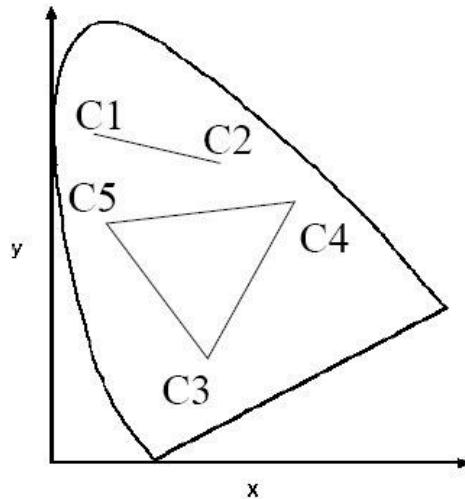


- Points on the boundary are the pure spectrum colors (from red to blue)
- Note: the purple line (joining blue and red) is not part of the visible spectrum of pure colors
- Interior points represent all visible colors (equidistant colors cause equal perceptive difference)
- Point 'C' is the white-light position

So, CAN YOU GENERATE ALL VISIBLE COLORS WITH THREE PRIMARIES?



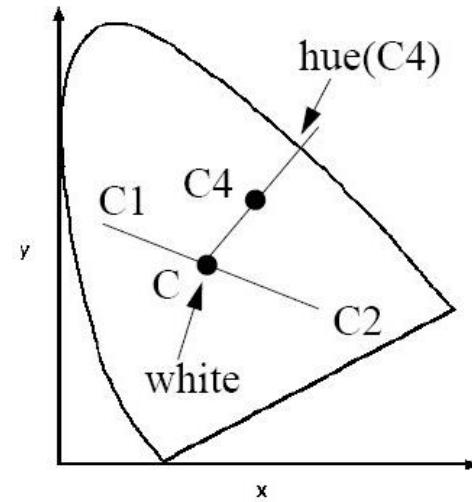
The CIE Chromaticity Diagram



Color gamuts:

- all colors on the line C1-C2 can be generated by mixing proper amounts of C1 and C2
- all colors within the triangle C3-C4-C5 can be generated by mixing amounts of C3, C4, C5
- the triangle defined by the primaries C3, C4, C5 defines the gamut of the monitor

Notice: no triangle can encompass all visible colors in the CIE → modern monitors are unable to display all visible colors



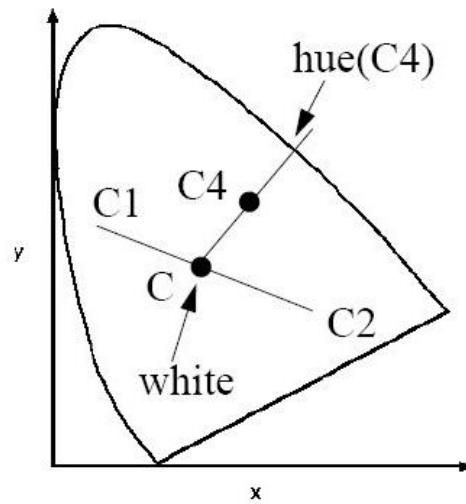
Complementary colors:

- C1, C2 are complementary when the gamut line C1-C2 goes through the white point C
- we can create white light by mixing appropriate amounts of C1 and C2
- also, we can create C1 by subtracting some amount of C2 from white light

Pure color (hue) of a color:

- Extending line C4-C to the border yields the hue of C4

The CIE Chromaticity Diagram



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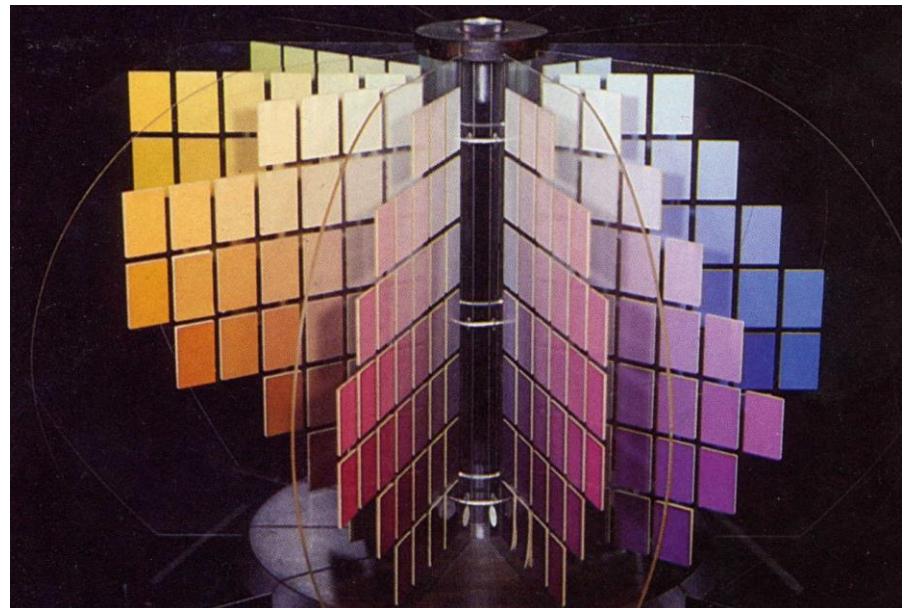
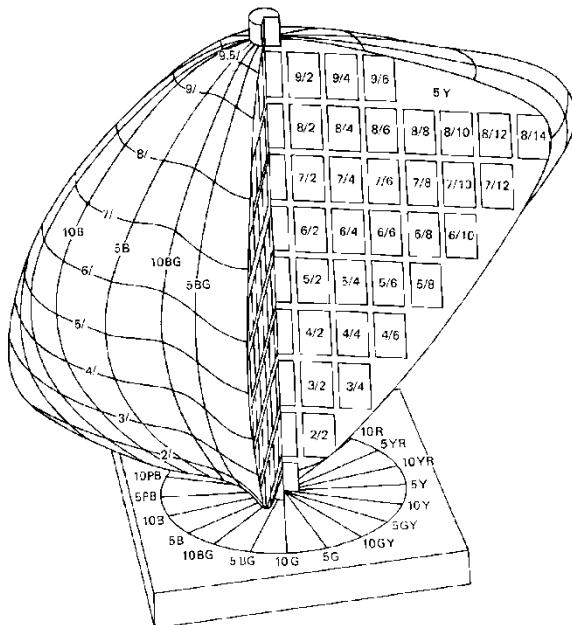
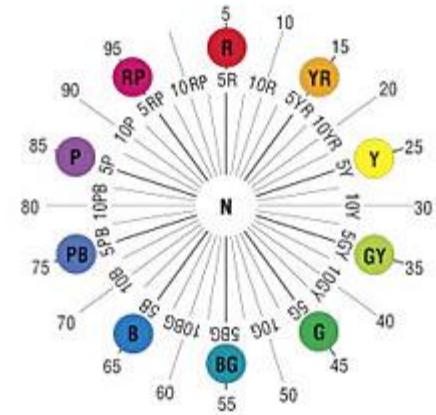
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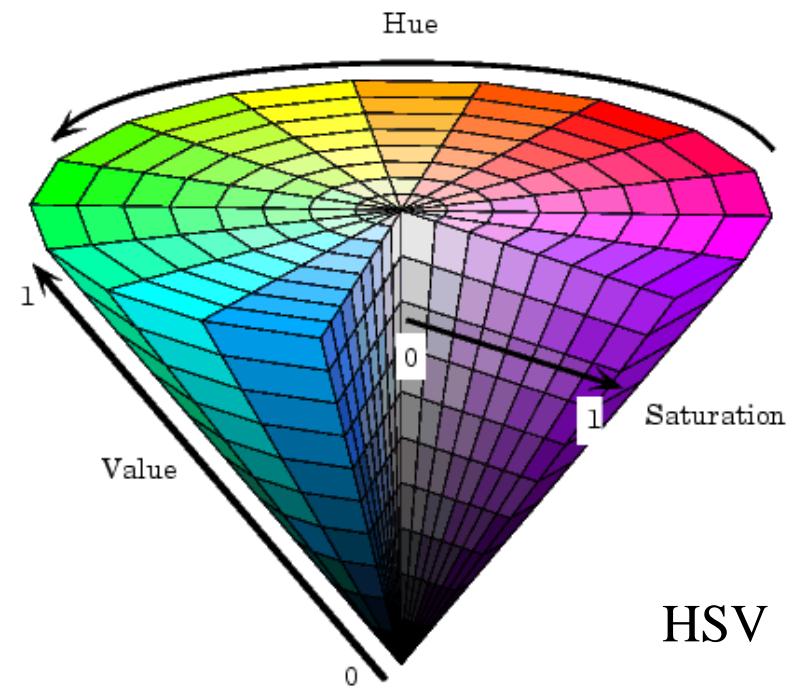
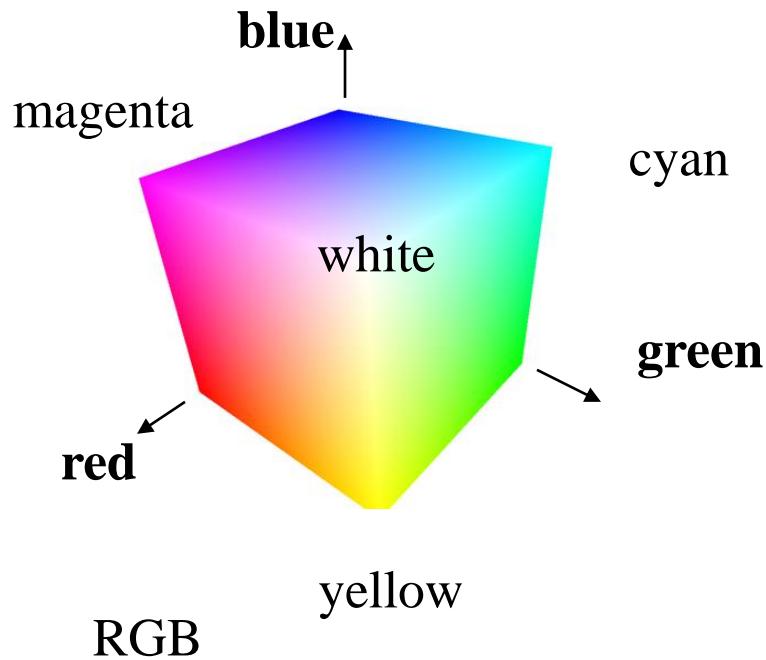
THE MUNSELL PERCEPTUAL COLOR SPACE

The (irregularly shaped) Munsell tree has 3 axes:

- chroma (saturation): distance from the core (values 0-30, with fluorescent colors having the maximum 30)
- value (brightness): vertical axis (0– 10 (white))
- hue: 10 principal hues (R, YR, Y, GY, G, BG, B, PB, P, RP)



NON-PERCEPTUAL COLOR SPACES



How to convert from RGB to HSV?

CONTRAST REVISITED

Difference of brightness in adjacent regions of the image

- grey-level (luminance) contrast
- color contrast



The Mars Letter Contrast Sensitivity Test, Form 1.
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CONTRAST NEEDS BRIGHTNESS DIFF.

Munsell tree – unwrapped

- ignore the red circles
- look at what heights the longest rows are



color



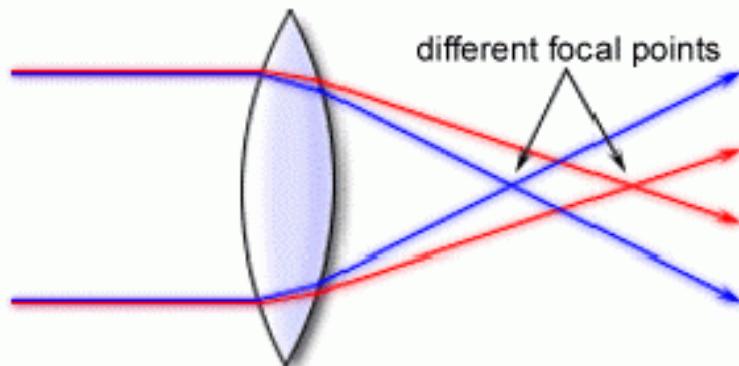
same image in grey-scale (brightness only)



CHROMATIC ABERRATION

Different wavelengths of light are focused at different distances within the eye

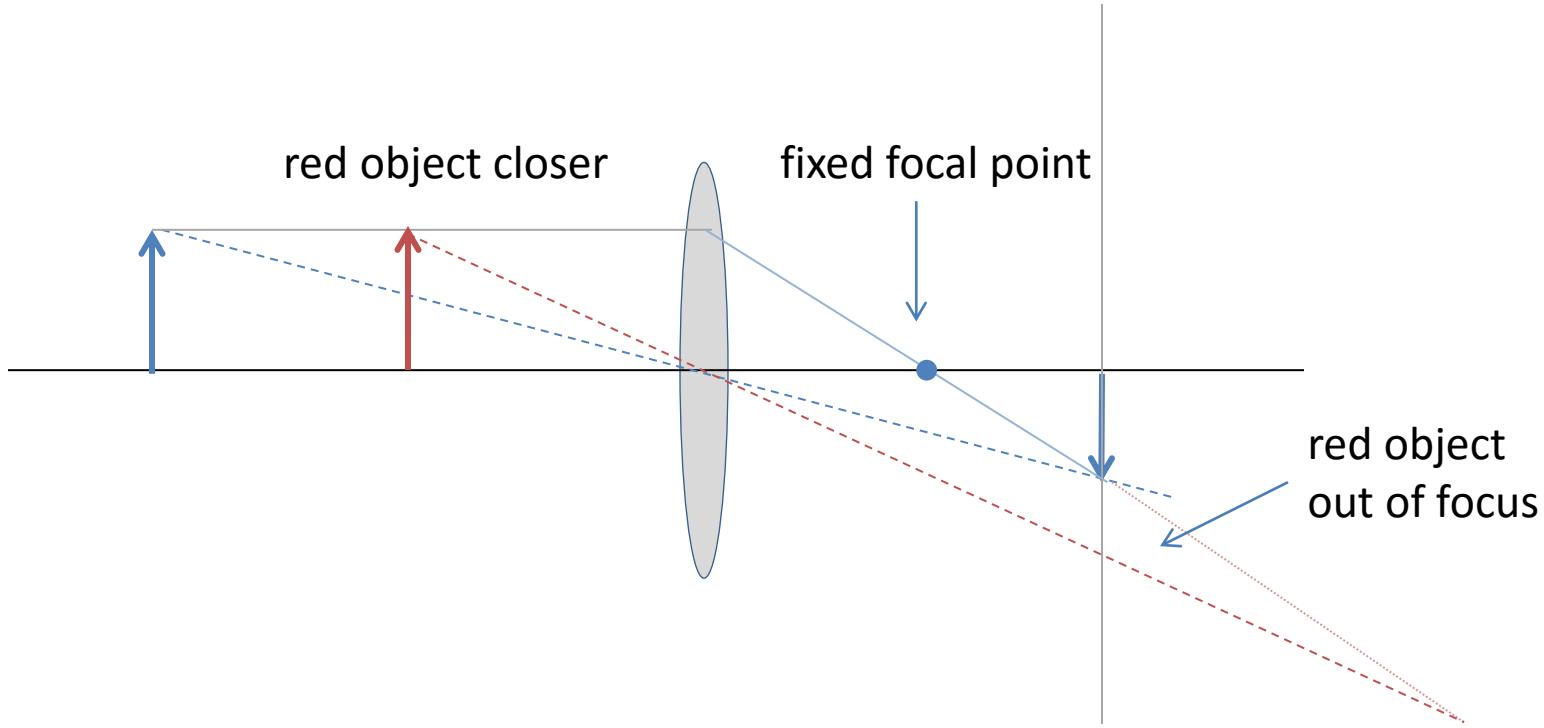
- short-wavelength blue light is refracted more than long-wavelength red light
- focusing on a red patch, an adjacent blue patch will be significantly out of focus
- the human eye has no correction for chromatic aberration



Most people see red

Closer than blue

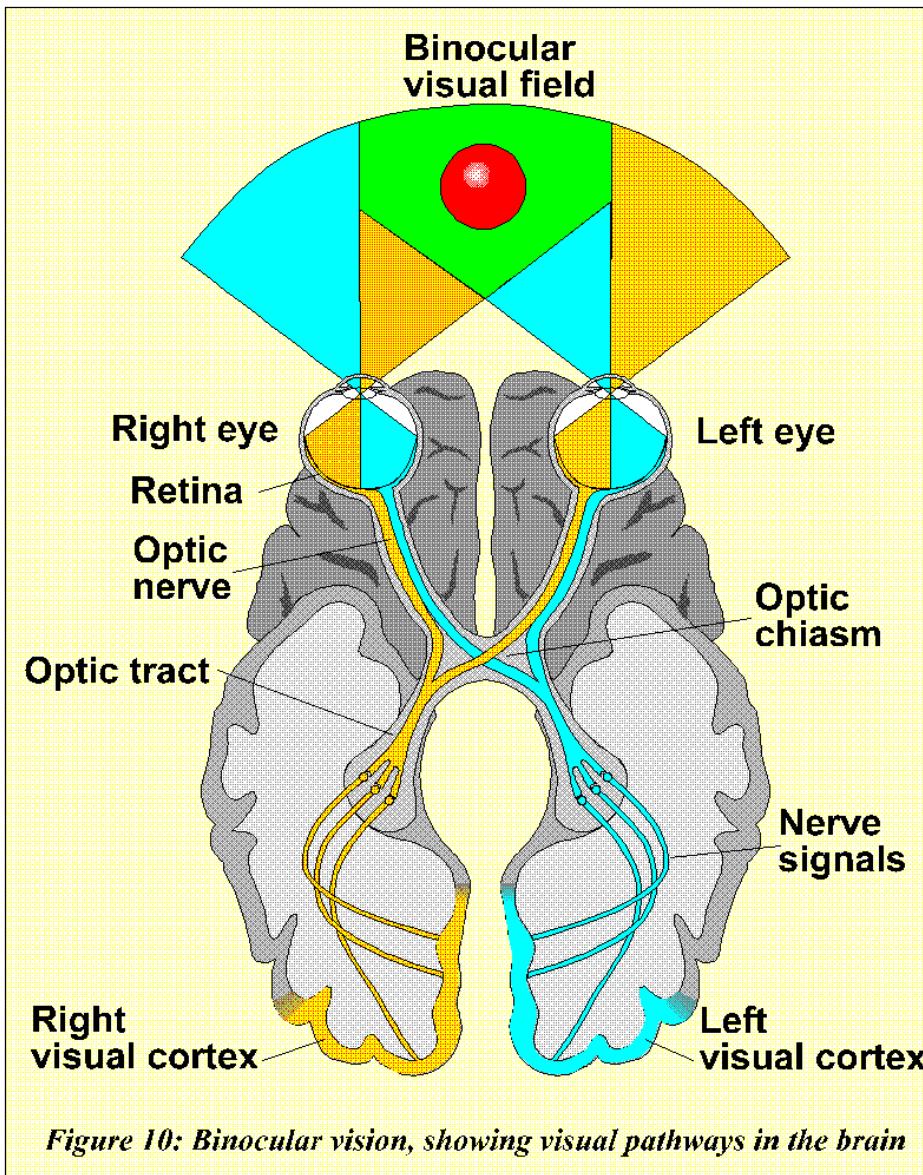
COMPARE: FAR VS. NEAR OBJECTS



would have to shift focal point to the left to bring red object into focus
in the case before, all objects were in the same plane but the focal point changed
the blurring effect is equivalent → need to change focal point to gain focus for either color
this is tiring to the eye and causes the problems

This is better

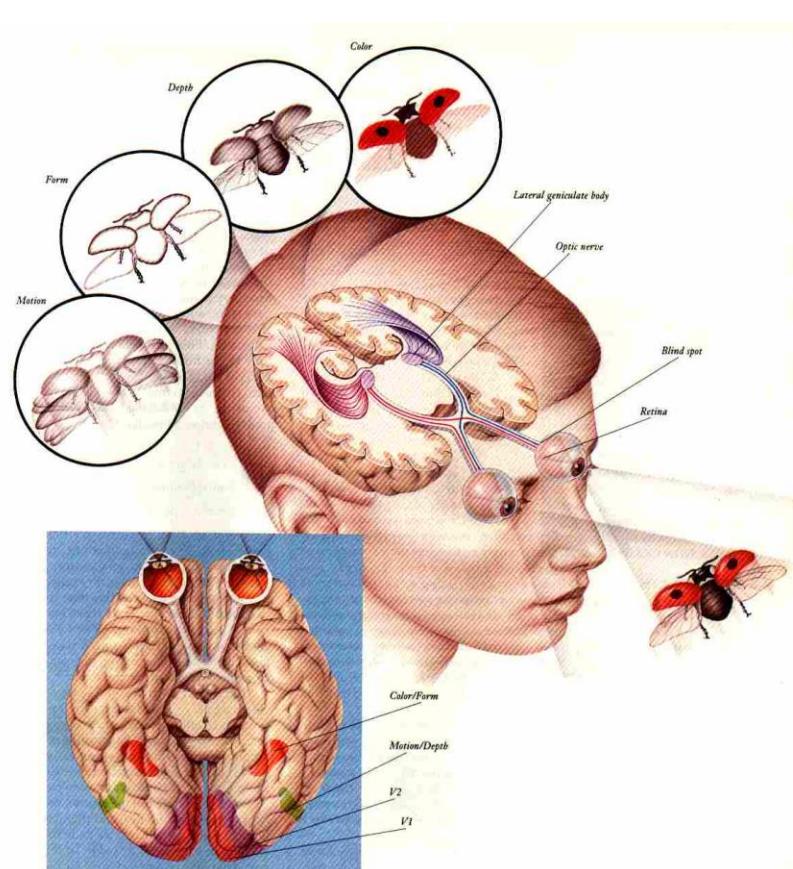
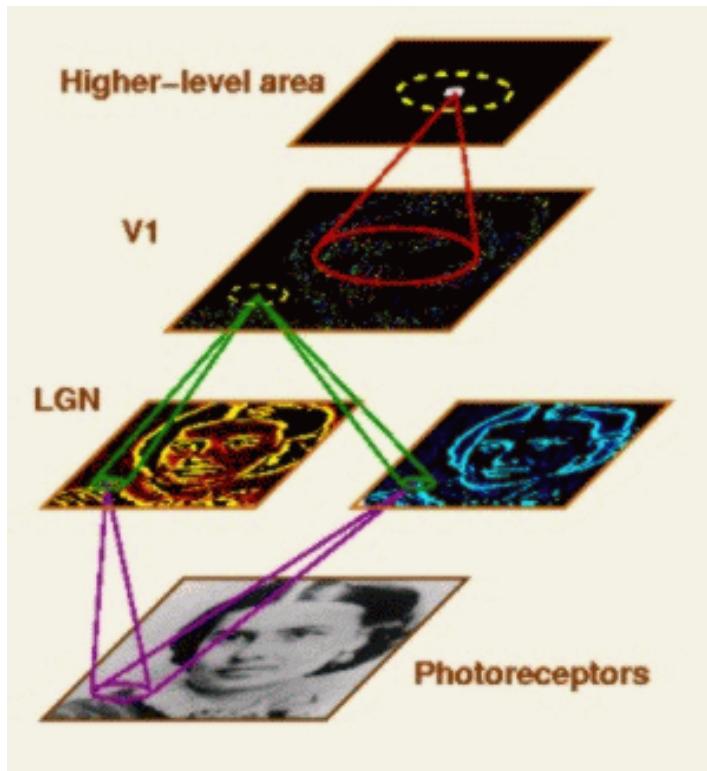
WIRING: THE VISUAL PATHWAYS



PROCESSING UNIT: THE VISUAL CORTEX

Visual cortex breaks input up into different aspects:

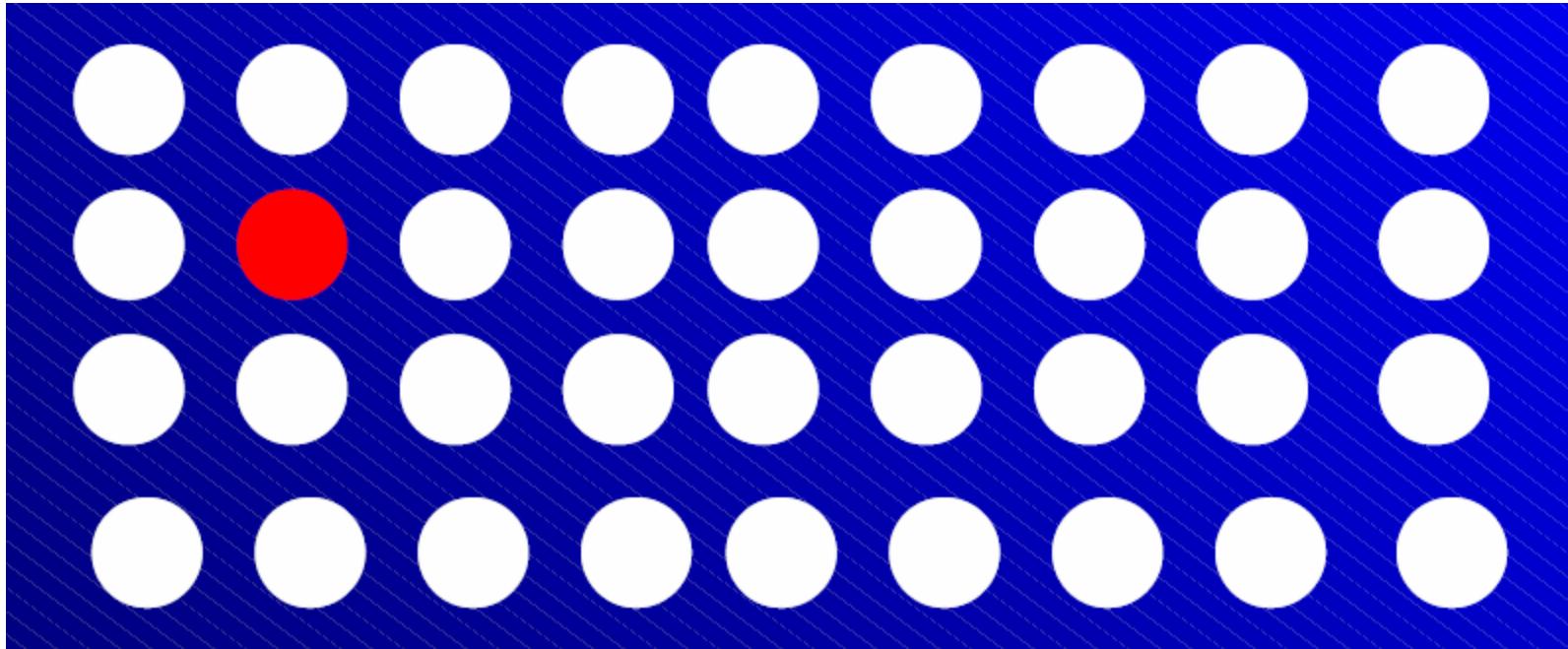
- color, shape, motion, depth



Pre-Attentive Processing

If you want it or not: some features are always detected

And fast – within 200 ms or less



Pre-Attentive Processing

Why is it so fast?

Well, because 50% of the brain is dedicated to vision

Vision is a MASSIVELY parallel processor dedicated to

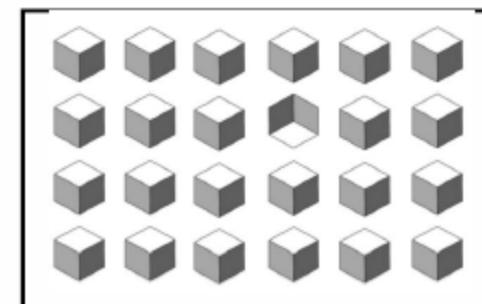
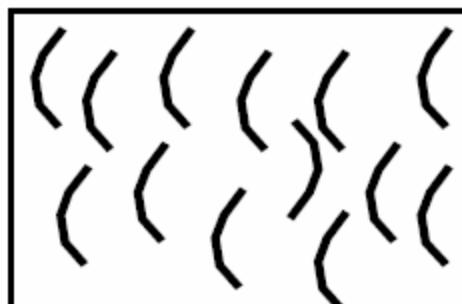
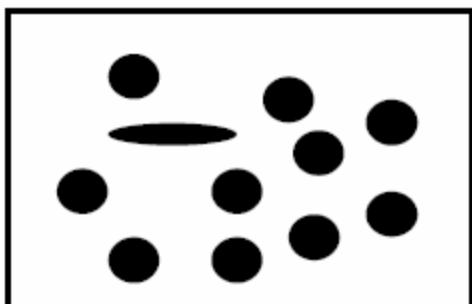
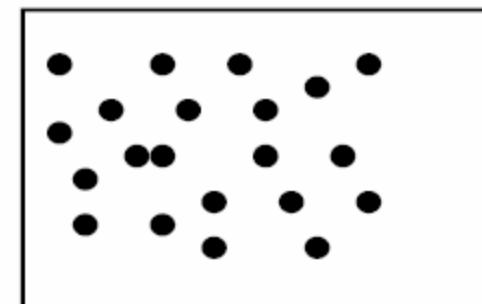
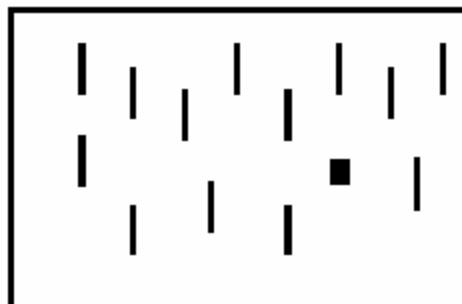
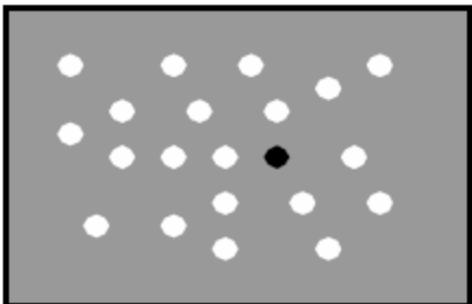
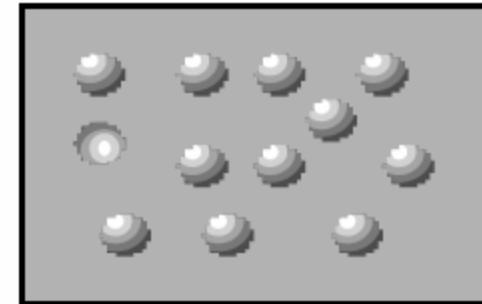
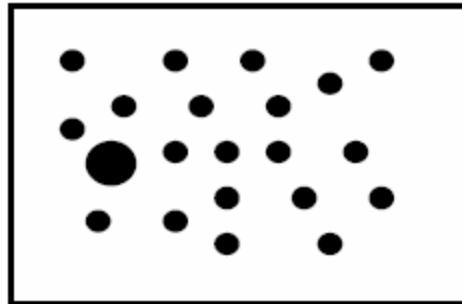
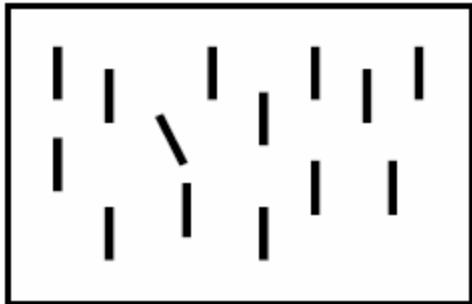
- detect
- analyze
- recognize
- reason with

visual input

Pre-Attentive Processing

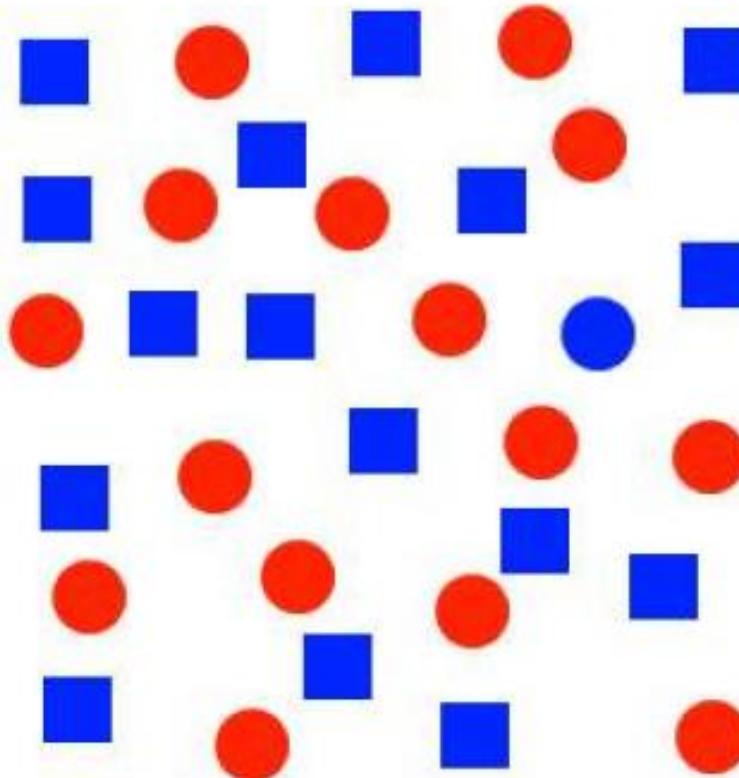
Sensitivity to differences in:

- color, orientation, size, shape, motion, shading, 3D depth, ...



Pre-Attentive Processing

But there are limits: conjunctions don't work well



quick: find the blue circle

Pre-Attentive Processing

Some features/cues are stronger than others:

Look at the chart and say the **COLOUR** not the word

YELLOW	BLUE	ORANGE
BLACK	RED	GREEN
PURPLE	YELLOW	RED
ORANGE	GREEN	BLACK
BLUE	RED	PURPLE
GREEN	BLUE	ORANGE

Left - Right Conflict

Your right brain tries to say the colour but
your left brain insists on reading the word.

Pre-Attentive Processing

Now try this (the left brain takes a break)



Pre-Attentive Processing

Words are patterns, which form strong pre-attentive feature

- this would have been different if this had been done in Arabic

There are limits, however

- let's see the next experiment

Pre-Attentive Processing

Reading 1

Aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at an Elingsh
uinervtisy, it deosn't mttaer in waht oredr the
Itteers in a wrod are, the olny iprmoetnt tihng
is taht frist and lsat Itteer is at the rghit pclae.

The rset can be a toatl mses and you can
sitll raed it wouthit porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae
we do not raed ervey lteter by it slef but the
wrod as a wlohe

Pre-Attentive Processing

Now, is this true? Read on....

Pre-Attentive Processing

Reading 2

Anidroccg to crad cniyrrag lcitsiugnis
planoissefors at an uemannd, utisreviny
in Bsitirh Cibmuloa, and crartnoy to the
duoibus cmials of the ueticnd rcraeseh,
a slpmie, macinahcel ioisrevnn of
ianretnl cretcarahs araepps sneiciffut to
csufnoe the eadyrevy oekoolnr

Pre-Attentive Processing

Reading 2

According to card carrying linguistics professionals at an unnamed, university in British Columbia, and contrary to the dubious claims of the uncited research, a slpmie, macinahcel ioisrevnn of ianretnl cretcarahs araepps sneiciffut to csufnoe the eadyrevy oekoolnr

Pre-Attentive Processing

Reading 2

According to card carrying linguistics professionals at an unnamed, university in British Columbia, and contrary to the dubious claims of the uncited research, a simple, mechanical inversion of internal characters appears sufficient to confuse the everyday onlooker

What To Learn From This

The human visual system (HSV) tolerates (visual) noise very well

- it can read the randomly garbled text very well
- machines (equipped with computer vision) are poor at this

Humans have only limited computational capacity

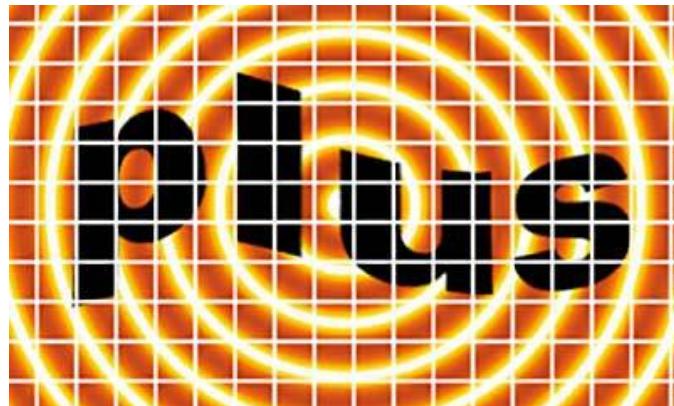
- hard to execute a fixed rule to decipher text
- especially once the text gets longer (7 ± 2 rule of working memory)
- this is where computers excel

The fact that computers deal poorly with noisy patterns is exploited in CAPTCHA

- **CAPTCHA:** Completely Automated Public Turing Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart
- used to ensure that an actual human is interacting with a system
- some examples:
 - creating a new gmail or yahoo account (prevent spammer accounts)
 - submitting files, data, email

CAPTCHA

CAPTCHA: noisy and vastly distorted patterns that are difficult to recognize by machines



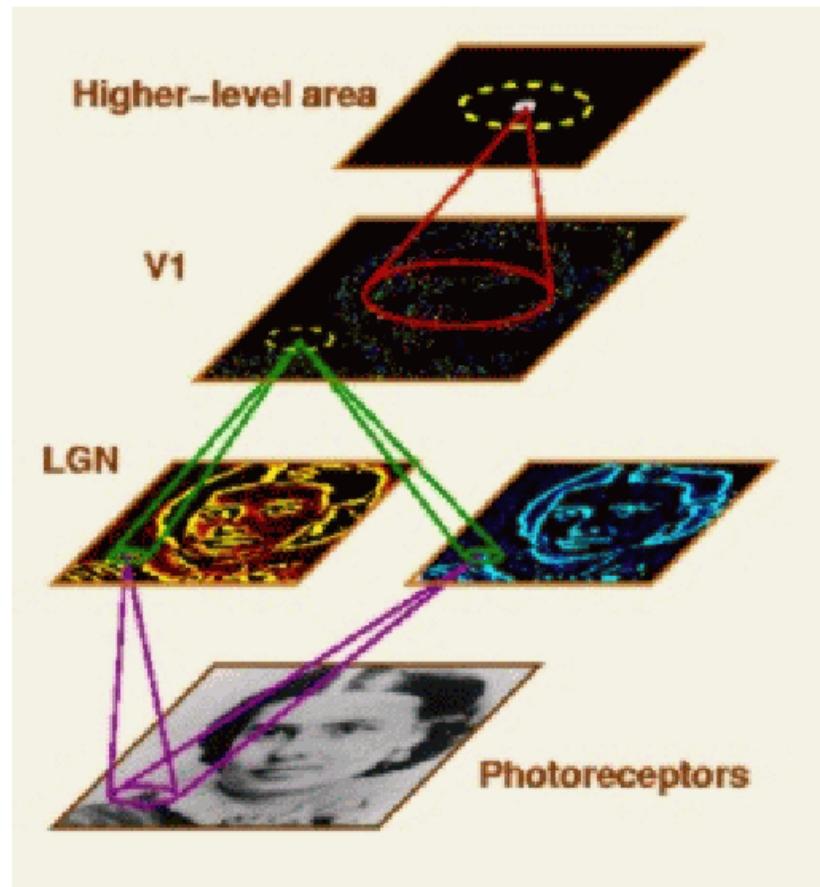
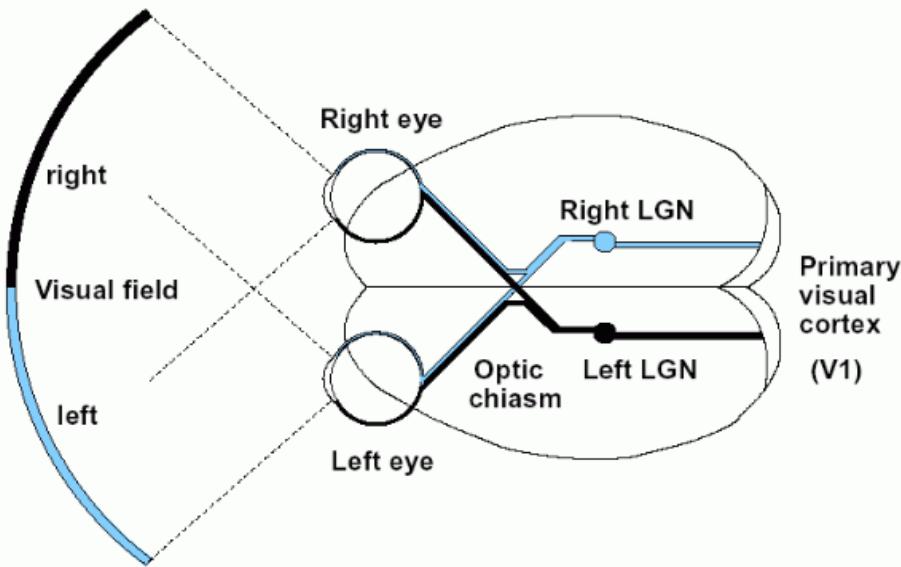
CAPTCHA

But computer vision algorithms have become more sophisticated at CAPTCHA *character* recognition

- the latest approach is *object* recognition



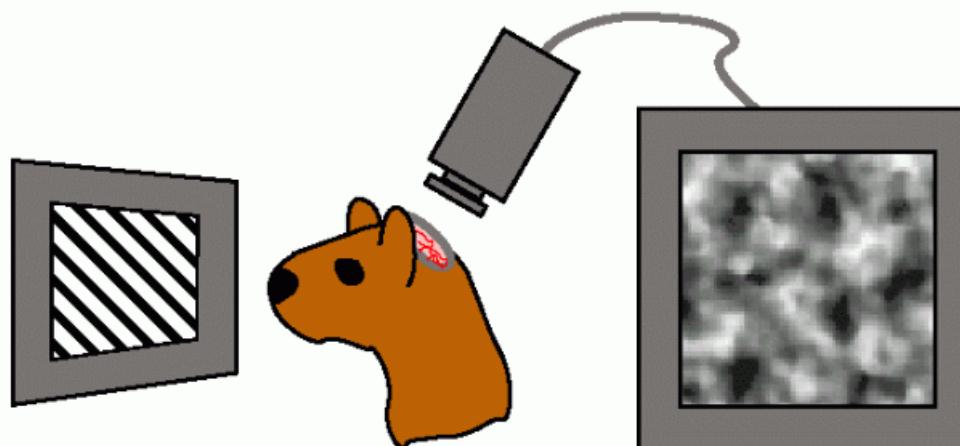
Organization of the Human Brain



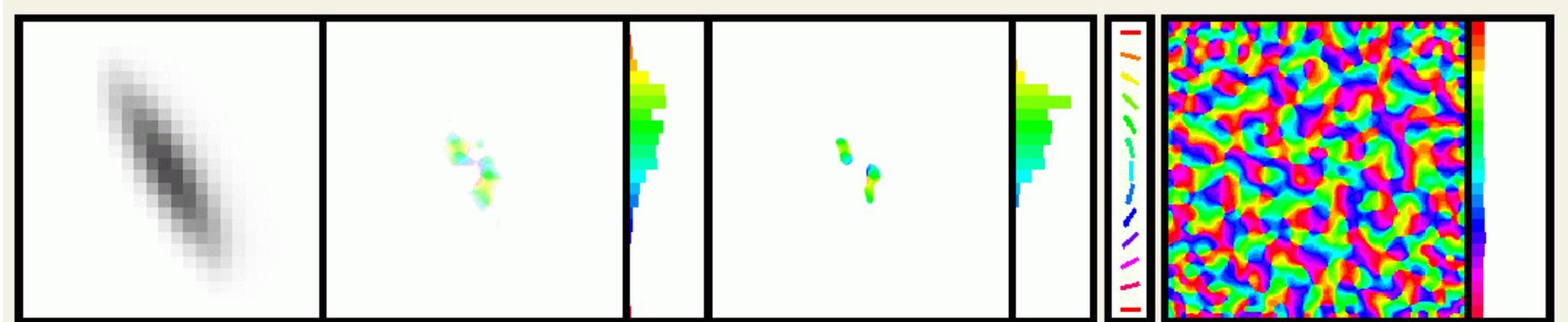
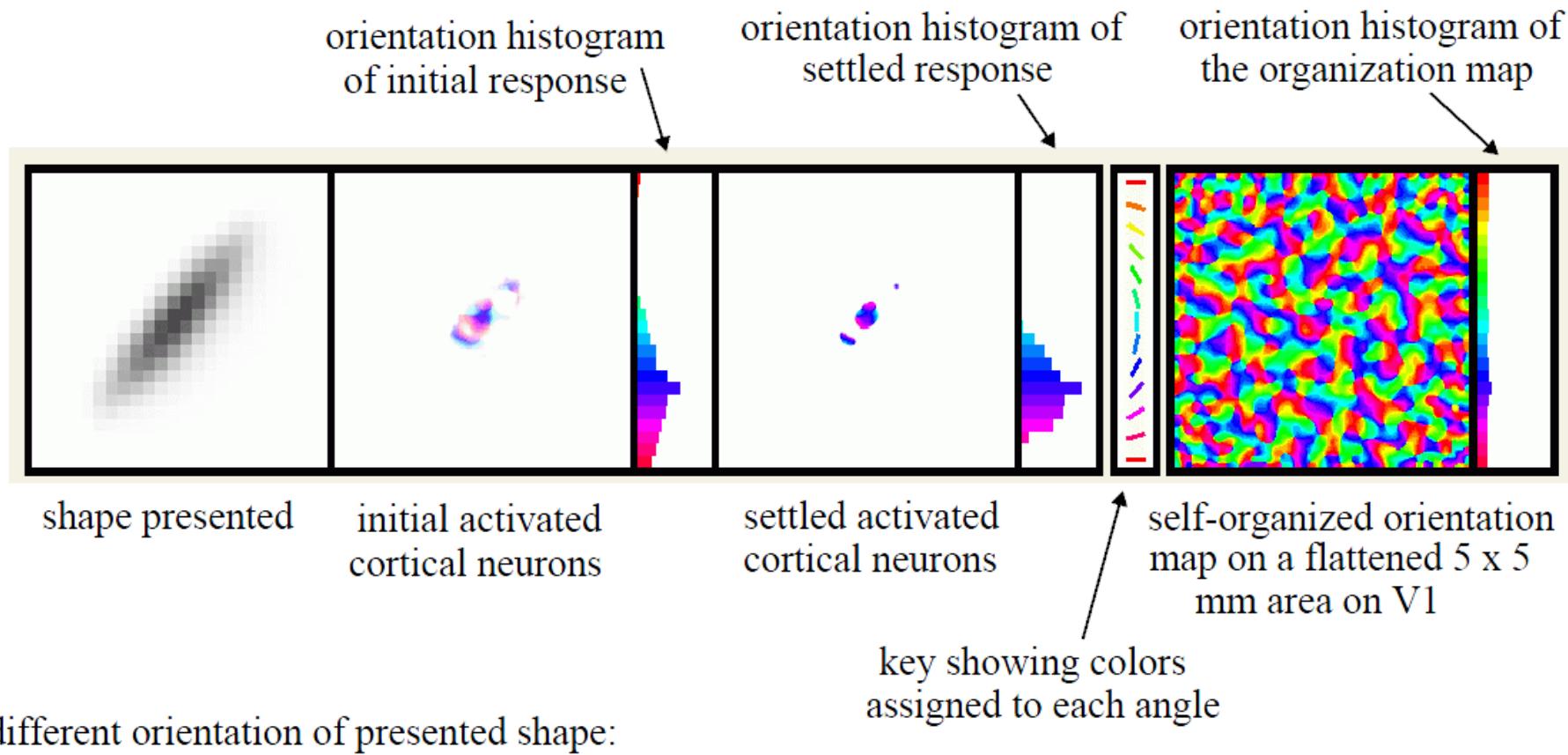
- LGN: left lateral geniculate nucleus of the thalamus
- V1: primary visual cortex
 - a quarter-sized area in the back of the head (the first cortical stage for most visual processing)
- Higher-level areas dedicated to spatial reasoning, associative object recognition, etc.

Measuring Orientation Maps

- Use optical imaging techniques to measure orientation preferences for a large number of neurons
 - remove part of the skull of a laboratory animal, exposing the surface of the visual cortex
 - present visual patterns to the eyes
 - a video camera records either light absorbed by the cortex or light given off by fluorescent chemicals applied to it
 - compare measurements between different stimulus conditions (orientations, temporal, etc)
- See *Topographica* software by Miikkulainen, Bednar, et. al. at University of Texas, Austin
 - java demos available at: <http://www.cs.utexas.edu/users/jbednar/demos.html>

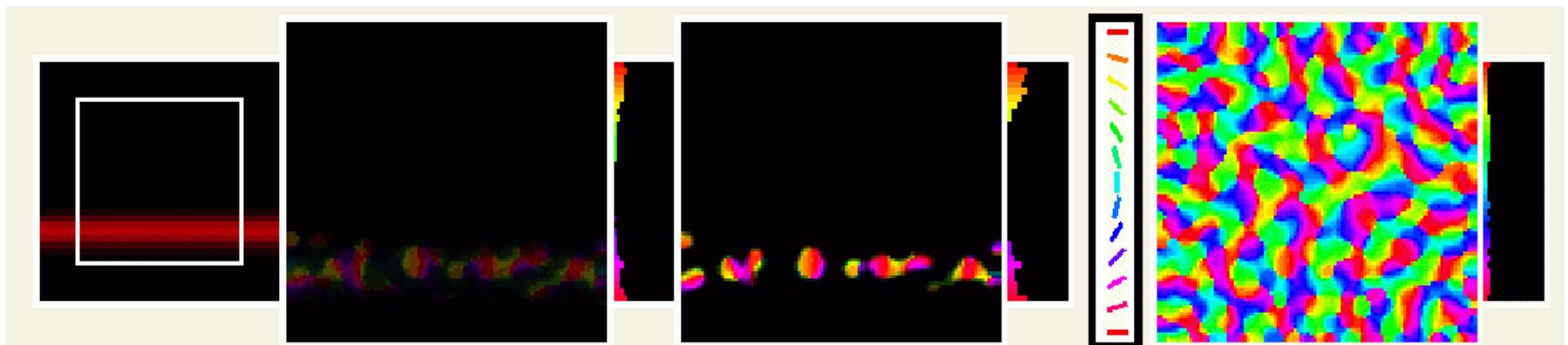
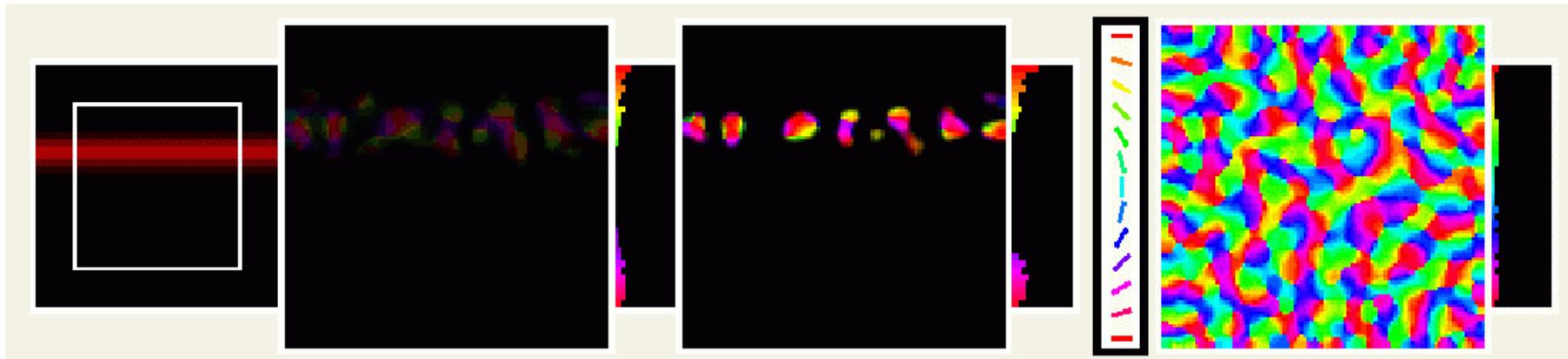


Organization and Sensitivity of the Visual Cortex

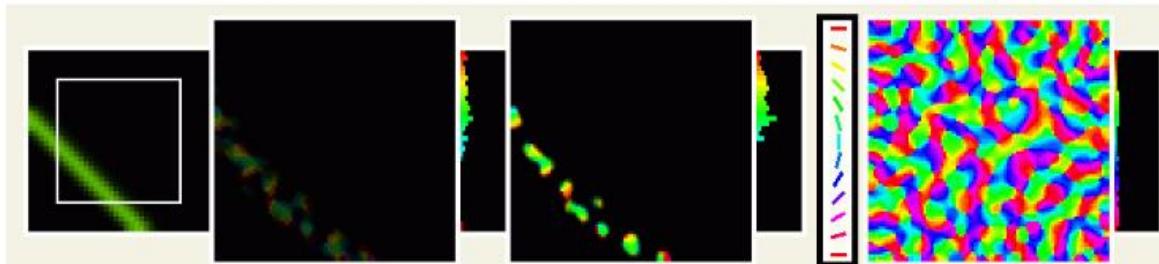


Organization and Sensitivity of the Visual Cortex

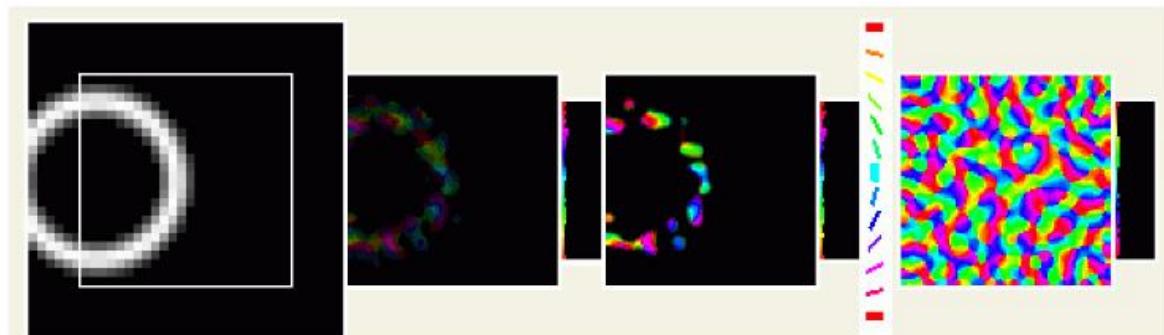
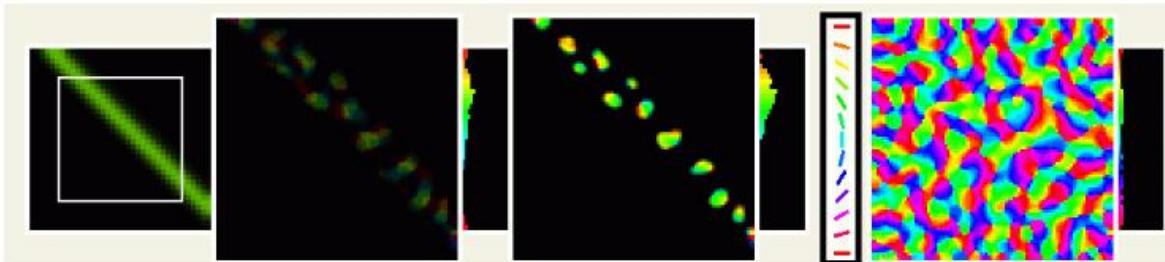
- Brain is sensitive to edges (contrast in intensity and color), pre-attentive
- Some more example obtained using *Topographica*:



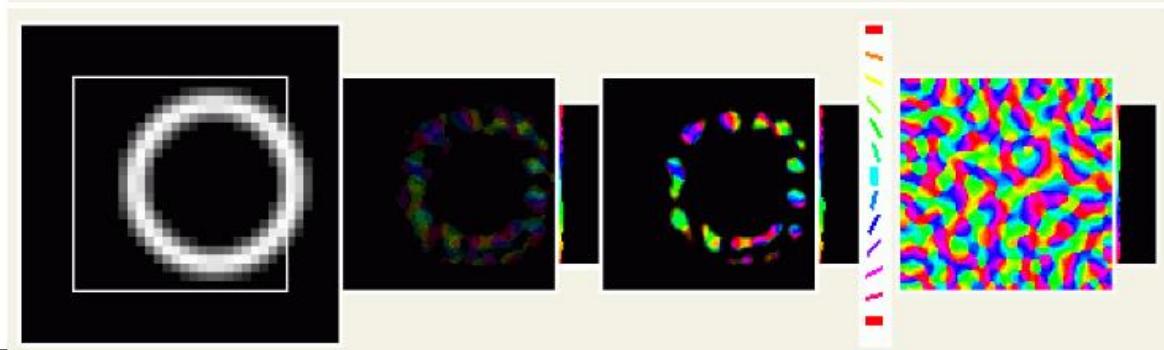
Organization and Sensitivity of the Visual Cortex



diagonal line

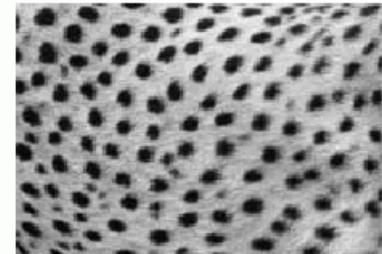


circle



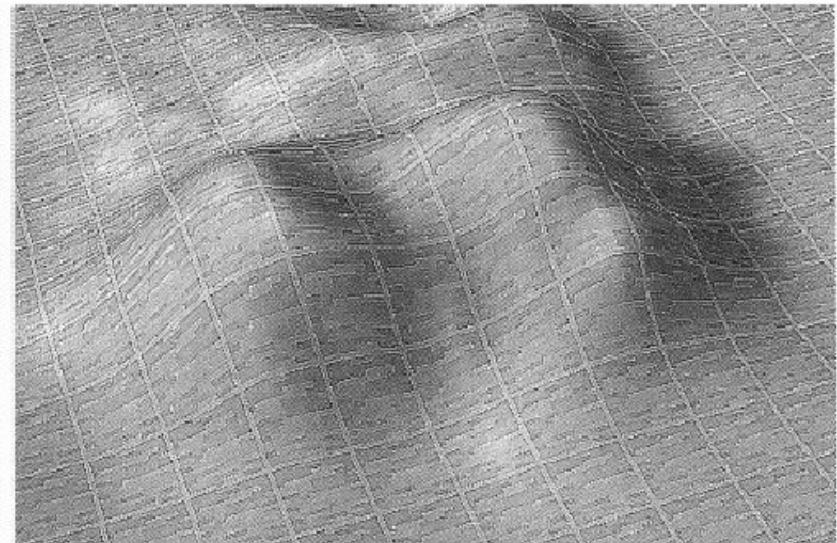
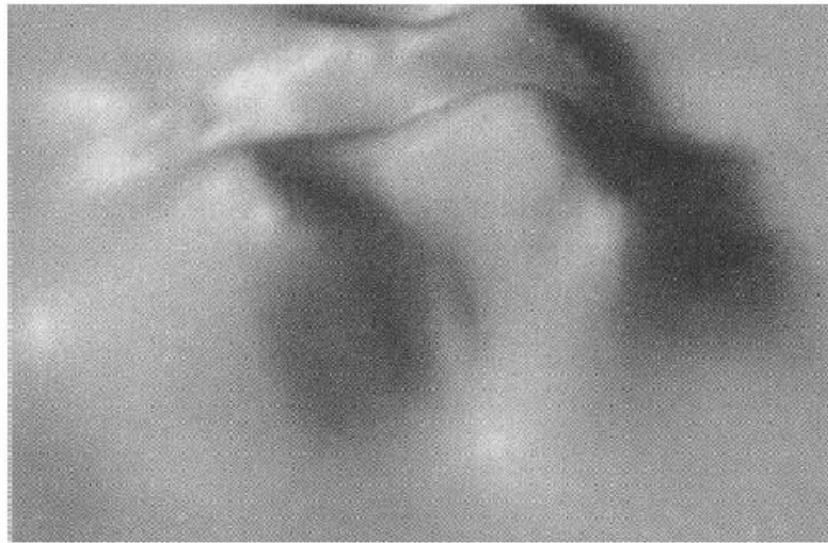
Pre-Attentive Cues With Textures

- A visual texture represents that visual sensation that allows us to pre-attentively differentiate two adjacent, possibly structured parts in our visual field without eye movement
 - visual textures include micro-structures, patterns, profiles, etc.
 - to identify textures, an observations of about 160-200 ms is sufficient (cognitively controlled processes require about 300-400 ms)
- Classification of textures is based on
 - coarseness, contrast, directionality, line-likeness, regularity, roughness
- Textures improve perception of position and orientation
- Texture communicate information about the 3D structure regardless of their coloring



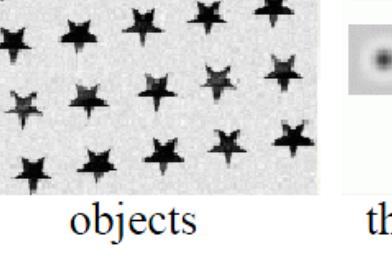
Pre-Attentive Cues With Textures

- Same surface with and without texture



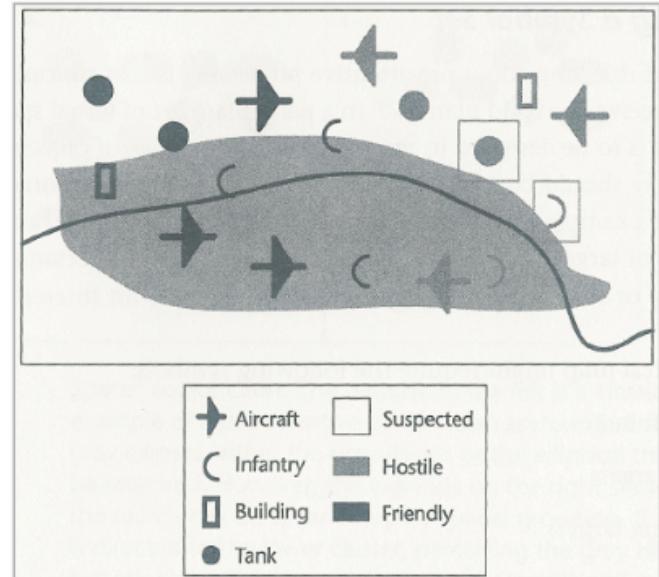
- Textures that do not include information are to be avoided in visualization
 - recall Tufte's aesthetic principle that irrelevant decoration (= chart junk) should be avoided
- Subtle textures for 3D visualizations, however, can be important elements of visual design
 - see above

Texture Perception

- *Textons*
 - fundamental micro-structures in generic natural images
 - basic elements in pre-attentive visual perception
 - Textons can be classified into three general categories:
 1. elongated blobs (line segments, rectangles, ellipses) with specific properties such as hue, orientation, and width, at different level of scales
 2. terminators (end of line segments)
 3. crossings of line segments
 - Recall the sensitivity of the neurons in V1

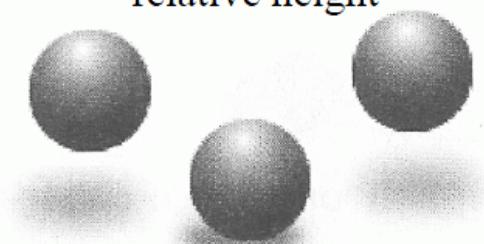
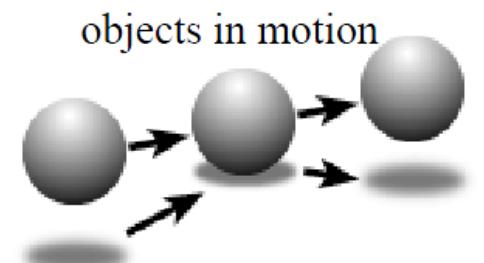
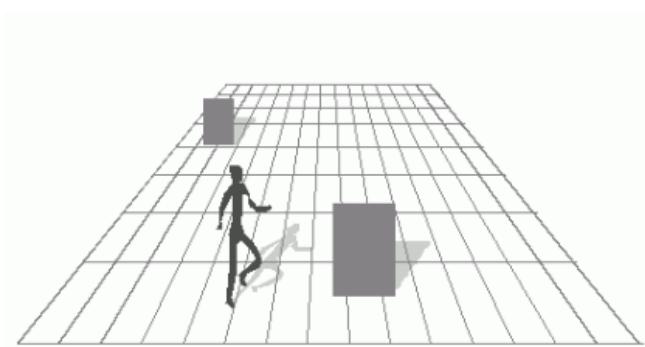
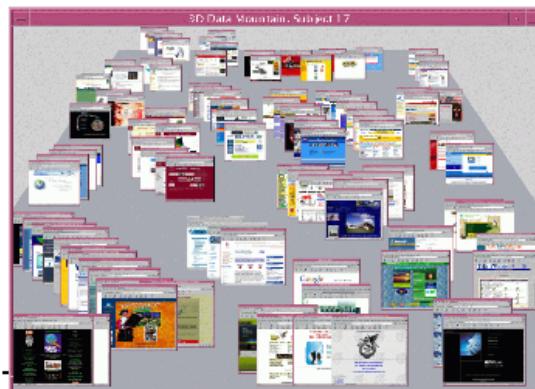
Relation to Symbol and Texture Design

- When designing textures to indicate different regions of a visualization, make sure that the textures are as different as possible
- The same rules apply when designing symbol sets
- Example: A tactical map may require the following symbols:
 - aircraft targets
 - tank targets
 - building targets
 - infantry position targets
- Each of these target types can be classified as *friendly* or *hostile*
- Targets exist whose presence is suspected but not confirmed (this uncertainty must be encoded)
- Set of symbols designed to represent different classes of objects
 - symbols should be as distinct as possible with respect to their pre-attentive processing
 - recall: military reconnaissance must occur FAST!



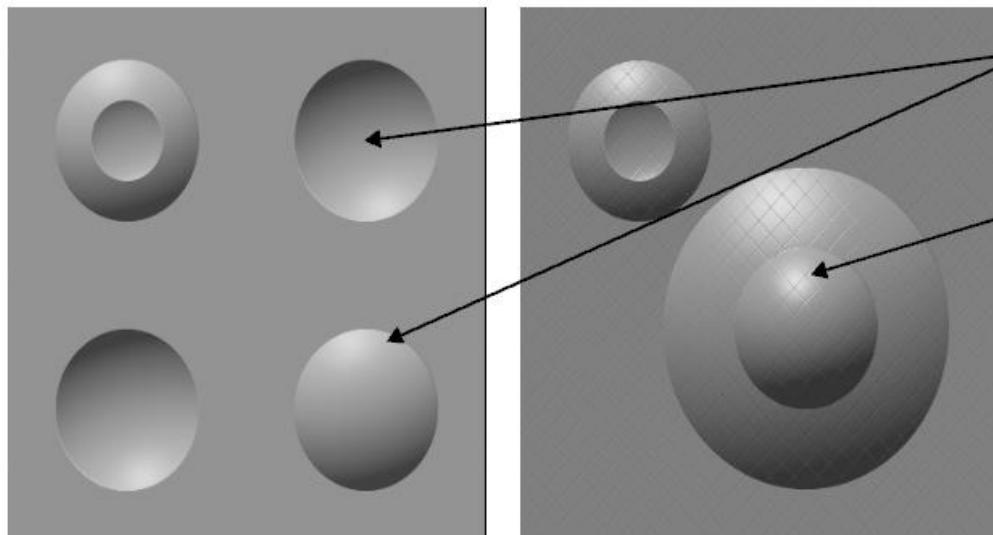
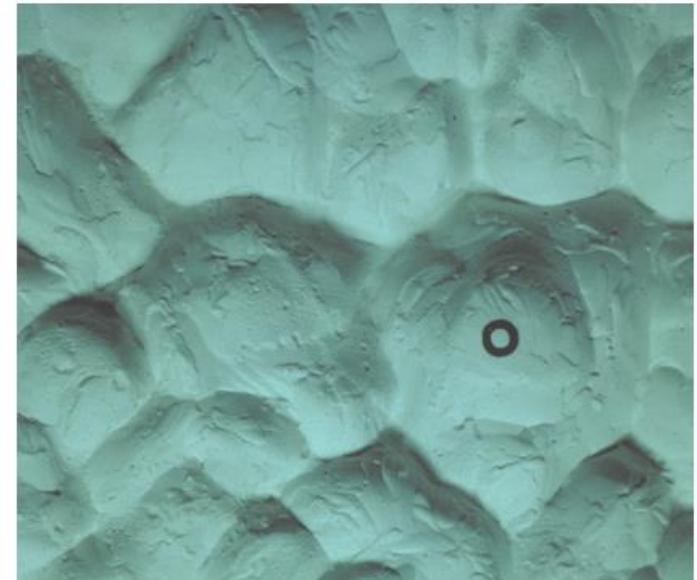
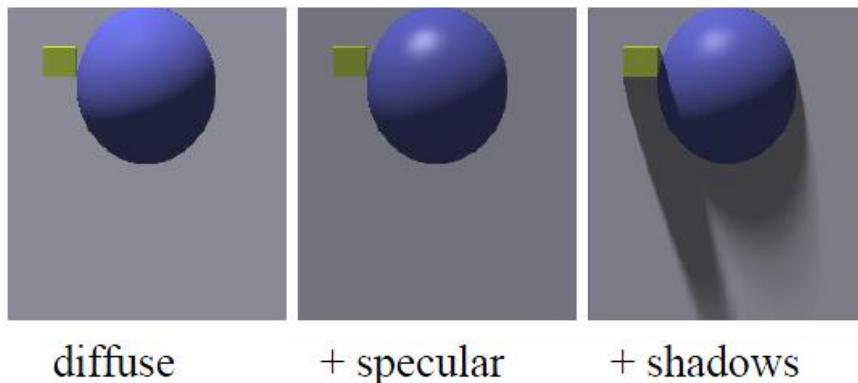
Information Display in 3D: Depth Cues

- 3D display should provide *depth cues*
- Linear perspective:
 - more distant objects become smaller in the image
--> can indicate focus, importance, or ordering
 - elements of a uniform texture become smaller with distance --> can give shape cues
- Shadows:
 - show the relative height of objects above a surface
 - provide strong depth cues for objects in motion
 - can be semi-realistic and still work as a depth cue
- Occlusion:
 - very powerful depth cue



Information Display in 3D: Depth Cues

- Shading:
 - shape cues from shading (*shape-from-shading*)



shape from shading
(hole vs. hill)

specular can reveal fine detail

assume single light source
having more than one light
source can lead to confusion

Information Display in 3D: Depth Cues

- Other depth cues:
 - depth of focus
 - motion parallax (structure from motion) --> how objects relate under motion
 - stereoscopic depth (binocular displays)
- For fine-scale judgement, for example, threading a needle:
 - stereo is important, and shadows and occlusion
- For large-scale judgement
 - linear perspective, motion parallax, and perspective are important
 - stereo is not so important

- However, for information visualization displays, one may exploit focus to emphasize importance, despite depth relationships

