

Hierarchical qualitative color palettes

Category: Research

ABSTRACT

Color is an important means to display categorical data in statistical graphics. Categories are often hierarchically structured in a classification tree, but most qualitative color palettes do not take this hierarchy into account.

We present a method to map tree structures to colors from the Hue-Chroma-Luminance (HCL) color model. The HCL color space is known for its well balanced perceptual properties. Our study suggest that hierarchical qualitative color palettes are very useful: not only for improving standard hierarchical visualizations such as trees and treemaps, but also for showing tree structure in non-hierarchical visualizations.

Index Terms: H.5.2 [Information Interfaces and Presentation]: User Interfaces—User-centered design

1 INTRODUCTION

Hierarchical data are of crucial importance in official statistics. Most official data are published using hierarchically structured categories, for instance geographic regions or economic activities. Several data visualization methods are useful to explore and analyze hierarchical statistical data, for instance treemaps [4, 6]. Color palettes reflecting the hierarchical structure would be very useful in supporting visual analysis.

Assigning colors to categories is far from trivial. On the one hand, qualitative colors should be distinct, but on the other hand they should not suggest non-existent order or proximity and introduce perceptual bias. The selection of color palettes for categorical data first depends on the type of data. For nominal data, such as gender or nationality, qualitative color palettes are used, while for ordinal data, such as level of urbanization, sequential or diverging palettes are used [1, 8]. However, for hierarchical categories there are no specific guidelines for selecting color palettes, to the best of our knowledge.

Although many tree visualizations are proposed in literature [3], most of them use color to a small extent. A visualization technique that uses color as a major attribute is the InterRing [7], a navigation tool with a radial layout. The leaf nodes are assigned to a different hue values. The color of a parent node is derived from averaging the colors of its children, where larger branches have more weight. An implicit effect is that colors of higher hierarchical levels are less saturated, except for one-child-per-parent branches.

2 METHOD

Our method maps a tree structure on colors in HCL space, such that it reflects the hierarchical properties of the tree. The Hue-Chroma-Luminance (HCL) space, which is a transformation of the CIELUV color space, is designed with the aim to control human color perception [2]. Colors with different hue values are perceptually uniform in colorfulness and brightness, which does not hold for the popular Hue-Saturation-Value (HSV) color space [8]. The hue H takes values from 0 to 360, and the chroma C and luminance L take values from 0 to 100.

We use H for the tree structure, where the hue of each child node resembles the hue of its parent. C and L are used to discriminate the different hierarchical levels.

In this paper we illustrate our method with the European classification system of economic activity NACE. Figure 1 show a small part of the NACE: section F (Construction). Figure 1 is a typical

tree visualization using a radial layout, but is improved by using nodes with colors from our hierarchical color palette.

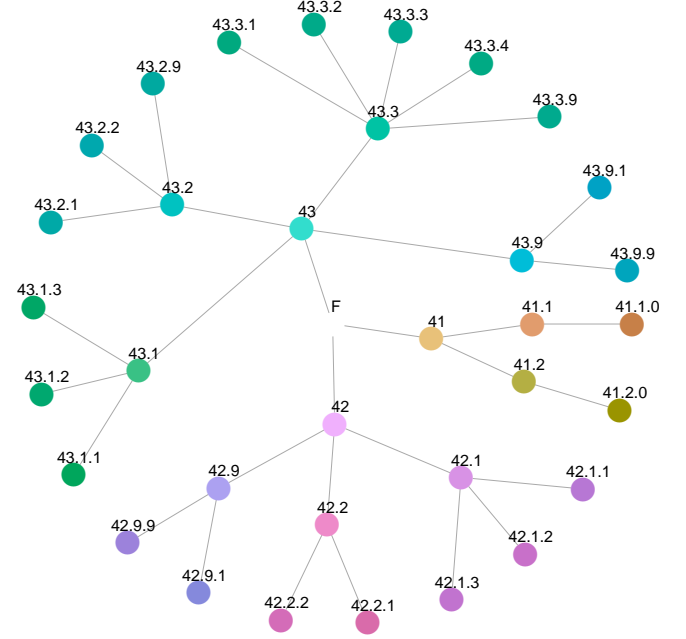


Figure 1: Tree structure of economic sector F of NACE.

For selecting hue values we use the following recursive algorithm. It will assign to each node v of a tree structure a hue value h and a hue value range r . We start with the root node, which has by default hue range $[0, 360]$:

AssignHue(v, r)

1. assign the middle hue value in r to h ¹
2. N is number of child nodes of v , if $N > 0$:
 - i divide r in N equal parts r_i ;
 - ii permute the r_i 's and assign them to the child nodes
 - iii reduce each r_i by keeping the middle fraction f ;
 - iv for each child node v_i DO AssignHue(v_i, r_i)

This division of the hue range is illustrated in Figure 2: in (a) the full hue range (for a constant $C = 60$ and $L = 80$) is divided and permuted among the three children of the root, in (b) the middle fractions are kept, in (c) and (d) these steps are recursively taken for the deepest two hierarchical layers.

Ad 2ii) In most hierarchical structures, there is no order between siblings. When the nodes in such structure are plotted in a linear or radial layout, the colors of the siblings should not introduce a perceptual order. Therefore, the assigned hue ranges are permuted among the siblings. The used permutation order is based on the five-elements-permutation [1, 3, 5, 2, 4]. Furthermore, the permutation within even numbered branches is reversed to differentiate between branches. Note the labeling of the color wheel that shows that the assignment of colors is permuted.

¹ In most cases the root node itself will not be drawn.

