#### Colour

### Learning Objectives

- What are the characteristics of colour?
- What are the examples of colour spaces and systems?
- How are colours applied in data visualisations?

# **Colour characteristics**

#### **Perception**

- Physical Detection
  - amplitude, frequencies
- Psychological Perception
  - · loudness, pitch of sound
  - brightness, hue of color

#### **Visual Perception**

Psychological (Visual) variable	1st order Physical variable	2 <sup>nd</sup> order Physical variable
Brightness	light intensity	wavelength, adaptation of eye
Hue V	wavelength	spectrum structure, peripheral light intensity and wavelength
Vividness /Saturation	Spectrum structure	peripheral light
Contrast	Intensity, wavelength, peripheral	

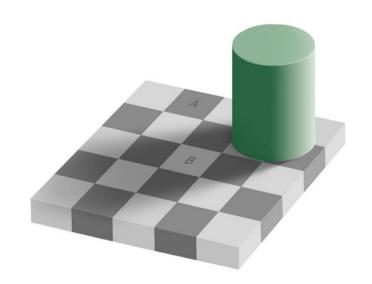
#### **Brightness, Part I**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> order Physical:

light intensity

2<sup>nd</sup> order Physical:

wavelength, adaptation of eye



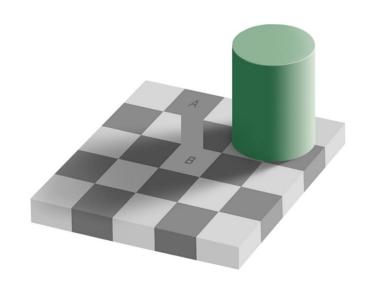
#### **Brightness, Part II**

#### 1<sup>st</sup> order Physical:

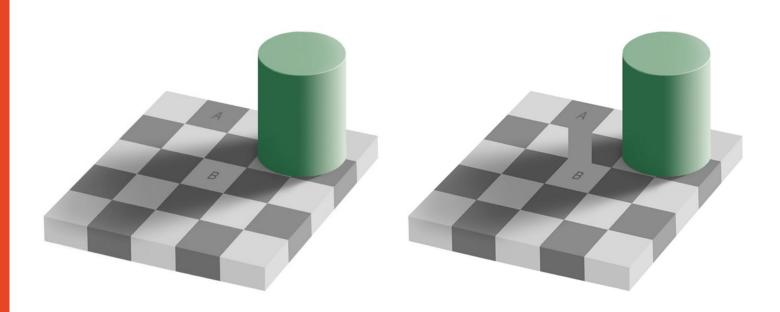
light intensity

2<sup>nd</sup> order Physical:

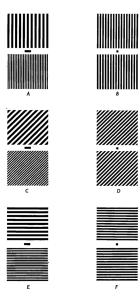
wavelength, adaptation of eye



#### **Brightness, Part III**



#### **Spatial Frequency**



# **Colour Spaces and Systems**

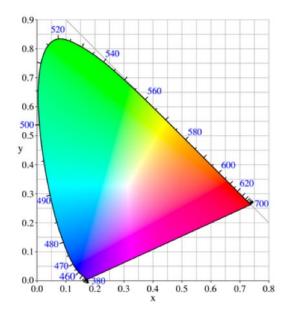
#### The Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage (CIE) system

#### CIE-XYZ

X: non-negative CIE RGB value,

Y: luminance,

Z: equivalent to Blue

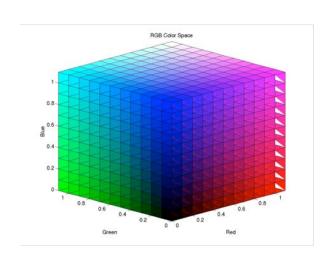


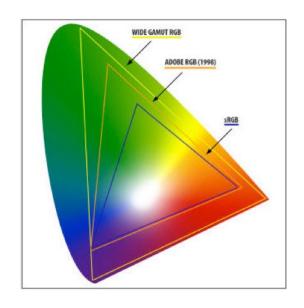
$$x = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$y = \frac{X}{X + Y + Z}$$

$$z = \frac{Z}{X + Y + Z} = 1 - x - 3$$

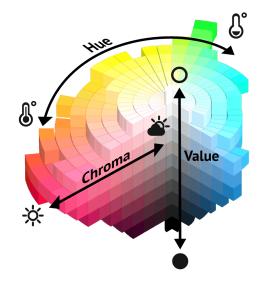
#### **CIE-XYZ** and **RGB** gamut





## Recall... Colour components

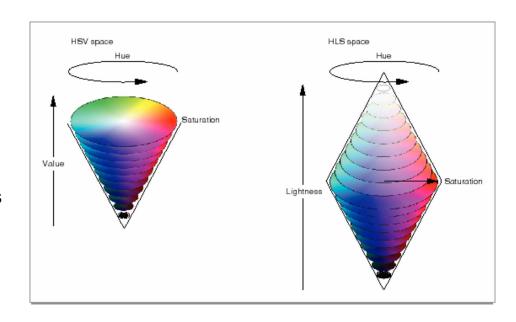
- Hue: wavelength
- Saturation /Chroma: amount of white
- Value /Brightness : light intensity



#### **HSV** and **HLS** colour spaces

Difference between HSV and HLS:

- Max value/brightness in HSV is analogous to shining a white light on a coloured object
- Max lightness in HSL is pure white

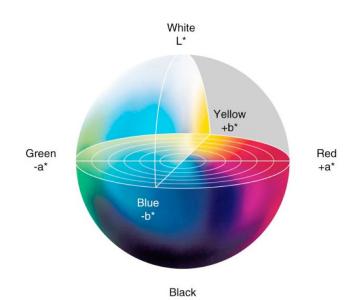


perceptual linear color space

- provides a set of standard color chips designed to represent equal perceptual spacing in a three-dimensional mesh
- provide a physical embodiment of a uniform color space

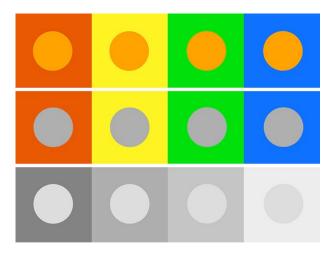
#### **CIELAB** colour space

- Based on opponent colour model
- Less uniform in colour axes, but useful for predicting small differences in colour



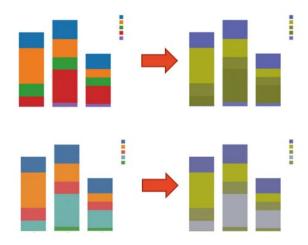
#### **Colour Perception**

Induced Contrast



#### Colour Perception, cont.

Colour Blindness



# Applications of colour in visualisations

#### Examples of utilising colour in visualisation

- Colour mapping in 3D visualisation
- Cartography application

#### **Application 1**

Colour mapping in 3D visualisation

#### **Volume Visualisation, Part I**

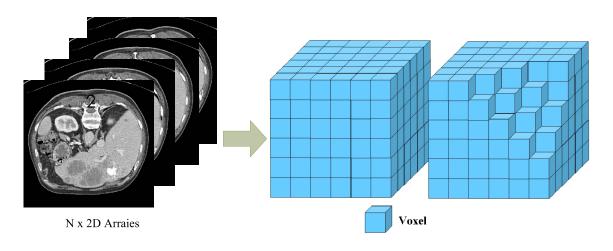


Figure 2.1: Voxels constituting a volumetric object after it has been discretized.

#### **Volume Visualisation, Part II**

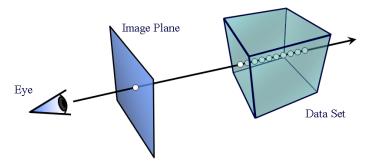


Figure 2.4: A ray casts into voxels of a 3D volume data [40].

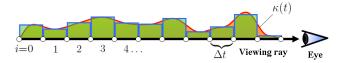


Figure 2.5: A ray is discretized to compute intensity analytically [40].

#### **Volume Visualisation, Part III**

 Maximising visibility by utilising colour/opacity

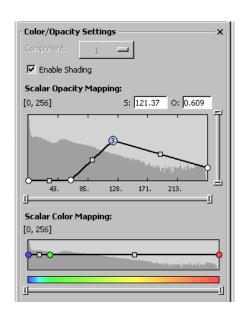


Figure 2.7: A user interface of transfer function specifications [2].

#### Volume rendered data set, Example I

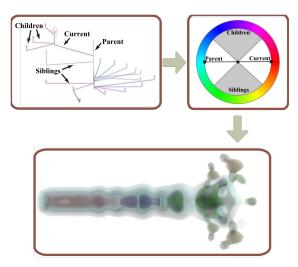


Figure 5.9: Depiction of neighboring relationship of "fuel" data set.

Zhou, J., & Takatsuka, M. (2009). Automatic Transfer Function Generation Using Contour Tree Controlled Residue Flow Model and Color Harmonics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, *15*(6), 1481-1488. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2009.120

#### Volume rendered data set, Example II

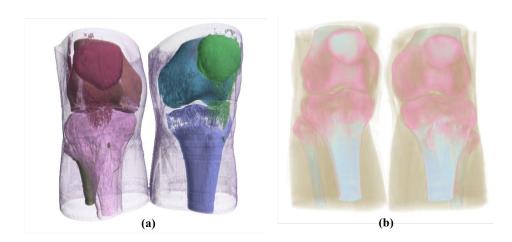


Figure 7.4: Comparison of volume rendered CT knee data set with: (a) our approach, and (b) VolView 3.2.

Zhou, J., & Takatsuka, M. (2009). Automatic Transfer Function Generation Using Contour Tree Controlled Residue Flow Model and Color Harmonics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, *15*(6), 1481-1488. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2009.120

#### Volume rendered data set, Example III

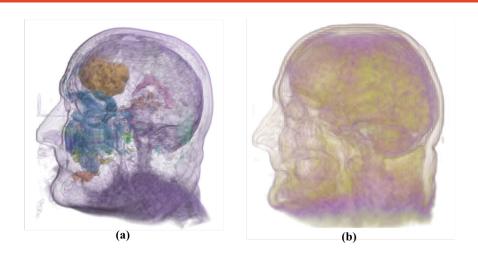


Figure 7.6: Comparison of volume rendered MR tumor head data set with: (a) our approach, and (b) VolView 3.2.

Zhou, J., & Takatsuka, M. (2009). Automatic Transfer Function Generation Using Contour Tree Controlled Residue Flow Model and Color Harmonics. *IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics*, *15*(6), 1481-1488. https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2009.120

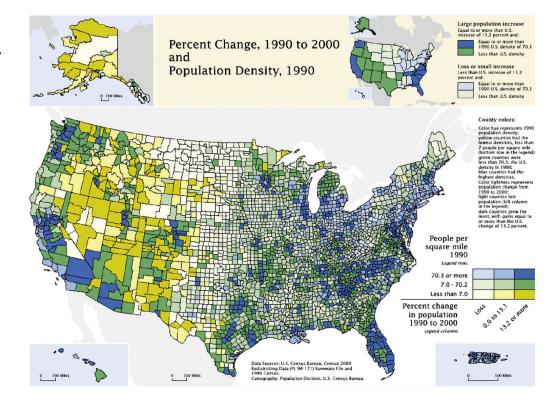
#### **Application 2**

Application in cartography

#### **ColorBrewer by Cynthia Brewer**

- online tool for selecting map colour schemes
- colorbrewer2.org

## ColorBrewer Example



Ware, C. (2013). Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Elsevier Science. https://books.google.com.au/books?id=qFmS95vf6H8C

#### Summary

- Characteristics of colour
  - Hue
  - Brightness
  - · Saturation /Chroma /Vividness
  - Contrast
- Colour spaces and systems
  - RGB, HSV, HLS, Munsell, CIELAB
- Examples of colour applied in data visualisations
  - 3D visualisations
  - Cartography



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