

Color

Maneesh Agrawala

**CS 448B: Visualization
Fall 2020**

1

**Last Time: Visual
Explainers**

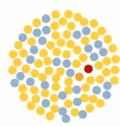
2

Watch how the measles outbreak spreads when kids get vaccinated - and when they don't

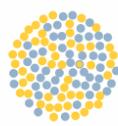
● vaccinated
 ● susceptible
 ● vaccinated but susceptible
 ● infected
 ● contact with an infected person



NOT PROTECTED
10.0% vax rate



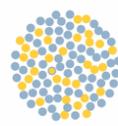
NOT PROTECTED
30.0% vax rate



50.0% vax rate



58.5% vax rate, similar to Okanagan County, WA



68.9% vax rate, similar to Thurston County, WA



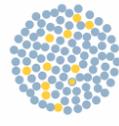
74.4% vax rate, similar to Island County, WA



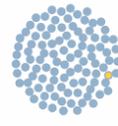
83.8% vax rate, similar to Santa Cruz County, CA



86.0% vax rate, similar to Los Angeles County, CA



90.0% vax rate, similar to Orange County, CA



99.7% vax rate, similar to Gadsden County, FL

4

Who Should Get Parole?

Even the best risk assessments yield probabilities, not certainties. That means they label as "high risk" some people who won't commit another crime and label as "low risk" some people who will. This simulation lets you sort offenders into risk categories based on the results of an assessment. Think we should rarely lock up anyone who wouldn't reoffend? Set the "low risk" threshold high and the "high risk" threshold even higher. Have little tolerance for recidivism? Try the opposite. In the real world, policymakers have to strike a balance. [Read more »](#)

1

The prisoners in this simulation are up for parole. Some will reoffend if released and some won't. They each take an assessment, which estimates the chance they will reoffend.

2

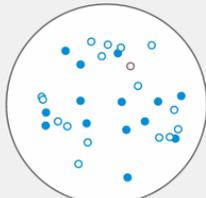
Prisoners are placed in one of three categories based on these estimates. **Move the slider** to change the cutoffs for each category. "Low risk" prisoners will be awarded parole. "High risk" prisoners will be denied.

3

Some people you let out reoffended. Some people you left in prison wouldn't have. **Are you OK with the results?**

Stop

PAROLE-ELIGIBLE PRISONERS



● - Will reoffend
○ - Will not reoffend



LOW RISK



MEDIUM RISK



HIGH RISK



AWARDED PAROLE



18%
AWARDED PAROLE AND THEN REOFFENDED

DENIED PAROLE



14%
DENIED PAROLE BUT WOULDN'T HAVE REOFFENDED

5

← → ↻ https://distill.pub/2017/momentum/ 🔍 ☆ ⓘ 🔌 📶 📱 🌐

Distill ABOUT PRIZE SUBMIT

Why Momentum Really Works

Step-size $\alpha = 0.0027$ Momentum $\beta = 0.99$ We often think of Momentum as a means of dampening oscillations and speeding up the iterations, leading to faster convergence. But it

6

You Draw It: What Got Better or Worse During Obama's Presidency

By LARRY BUCHANAN, HAEYOUN PARK and ADAM PEARCE JAN. 15, 2017

Draw your guesses on the charts below to see if you're as smart as you think you are.

Under President Obama, the **unemployment rate ...**

4.0%

5.8%

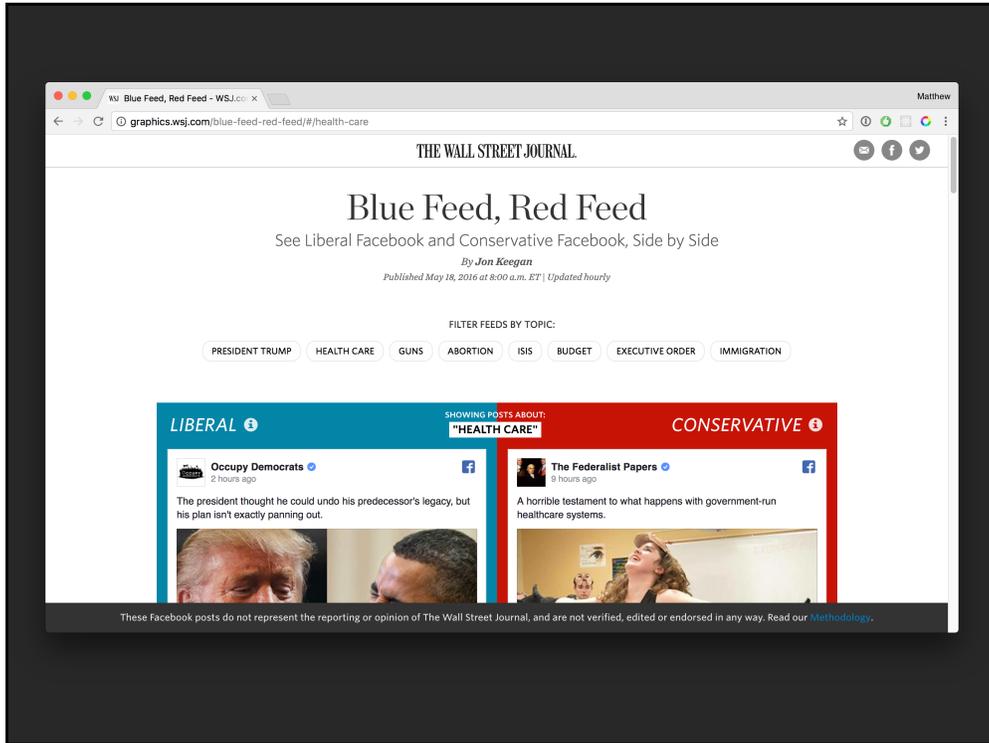
BUSH YEARS

OBAMA YEARS

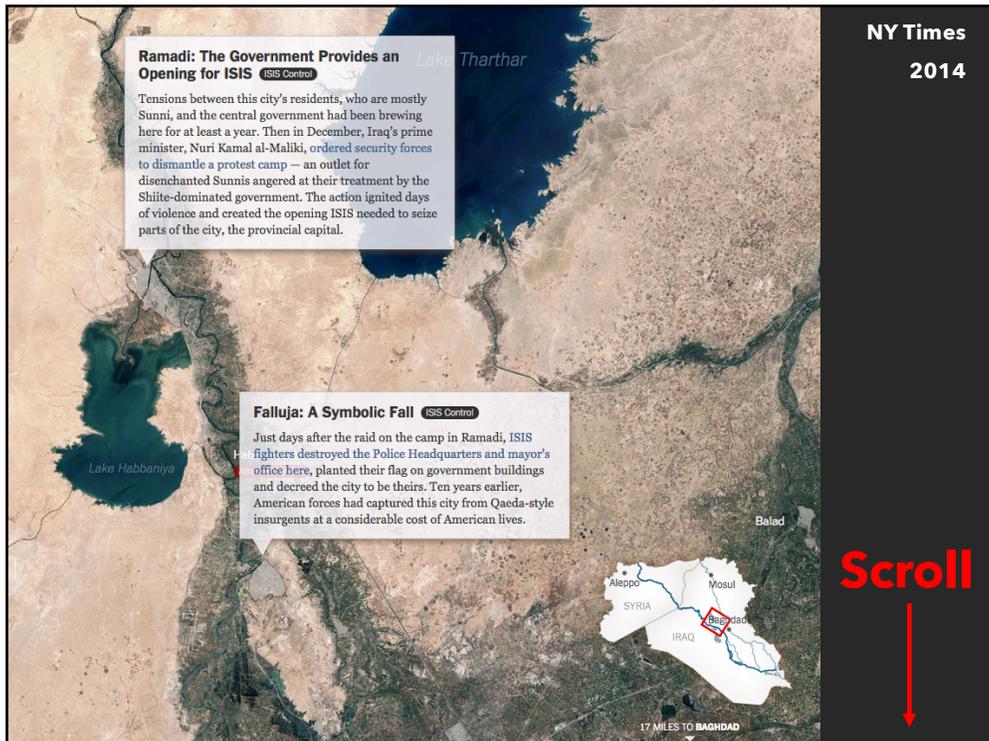
2000 '04 '08 '12 '16

Show me how I did.

8



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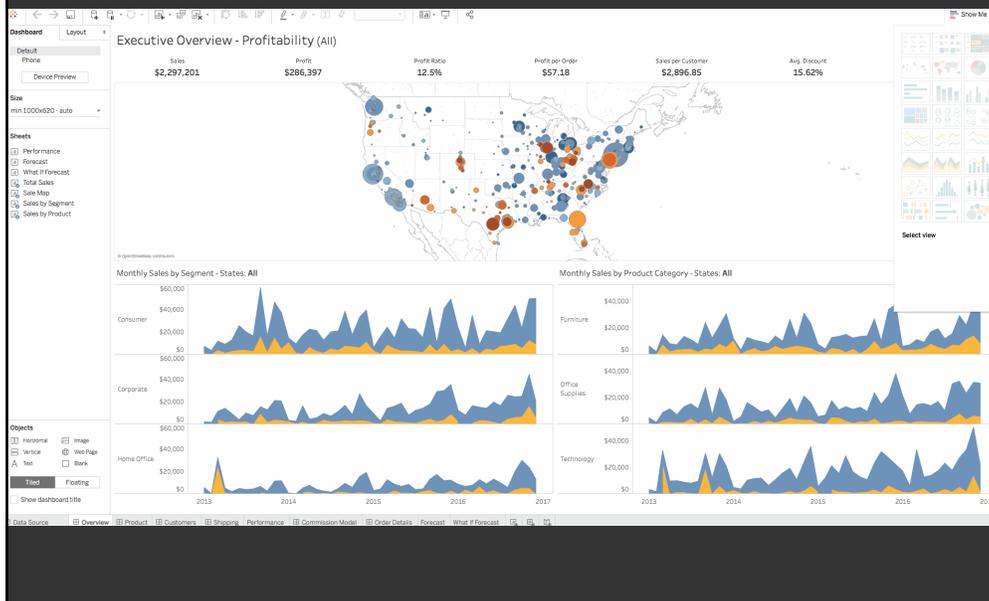


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Chart Sequences

15

Multiple Charts in Data Analysis



16

Multiple Charts in Storytelling

Copenhagen: Emissions, Treaties and Impacts

At the Copenhagen climate conference, discussions are likely to cover emissions levels, the legacy of the Kyoto Protocol and the risks of inaction on global warming. Explore each issue in the tabs below.

Global Emissions **Lessons From Kyoto** Possible Impact

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 NEXT ▶

Almost every country in the world signed and ratified the protocol. The treaty's aim was to provide a starting point for reducing global carbon dioxide emissions.

Countries that ratified Kyoto



Roll over countries to learn more

By JAMES BRONZAN, AMANDA COX, XAQUÍN G.V. and KEVIN QUEALY | [Send Feedback](#)

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Chart Sequence Design [Hullman 2013]

Can we automatically identify sequences to recommend to a human designer?

define context / goal

filter, transform



visualize



select



annotate

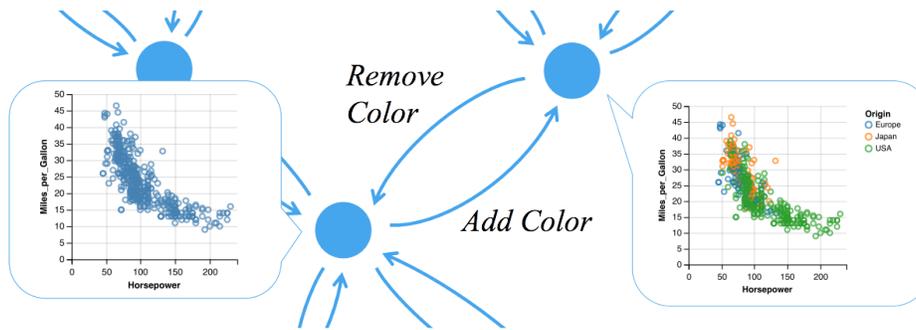


order, interactions



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GraphScope: A Directed Graph Model



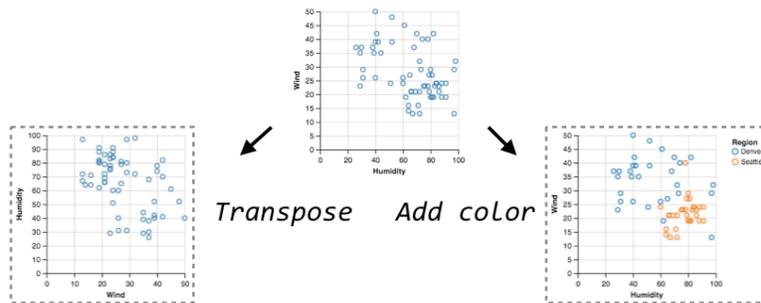
Nodes are Vega-Lite specifications. Edges represent edit operations, weighted by estimated transition costs.

[Kim, Wongsuphasawat, Hullman, Heer, 2017]

19

Constructing the Graph

After reading this chart,



which chart is easier to follow?

20

GraphScape

[Kim, Wongsuphasawat, Hullman, Heer 2017]

Previously we've discussed approaches for automatic design of a single visualization (e.g. Mackinlay's APT)

GraphScape supports automated design methods for collections of visualizations.

Plenty of future work to do here!

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Summary

Narrative visualizations blend communication via **imagery and text** with interaction techniques

Specific strategies can be identified by studying what expert designers make

Automating construction of effective explainers is an active area of Visualization research

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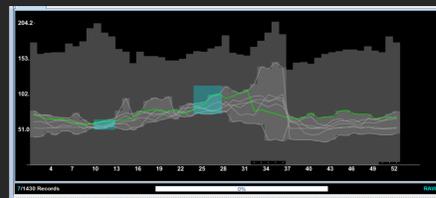
Announcements

25

Assignment 3: Dynamic Queries

Create a **small** interactive dynamic query application similar to TimeSearcher, but for top 100 personalities on Cable TV News.

1. Implement timeboxes interface
2. Submit the application and a short write-up on canvas



Can work alone or in pairs
Due before class on **Oct 20, 2020**

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Grades and Regrades

The final grades will be curved

For regrades, send a private note on Piazza to us and explain why you think a regrade is in order

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Final project

Data analysis/explainer or conduct research

- **Data analysis:** Analyze dataset in depth & make a visual explainer
- **Research:** Pose problem, Implement creative solution

Deliverables

- **Data analysis/explainer:** Article with multiple interactive visualizations
- **Research:** Implementation of solution and web-based demo if possible
- **Short video (2 min max)** demoing and explaining the project

Schedule

- Project proposal: **Thu 10/29**
- Design Review and Feedback: **Tue 11/17 & Thu 11/19**
- Final code and writeup: **Sat 11/21 11:59pm**

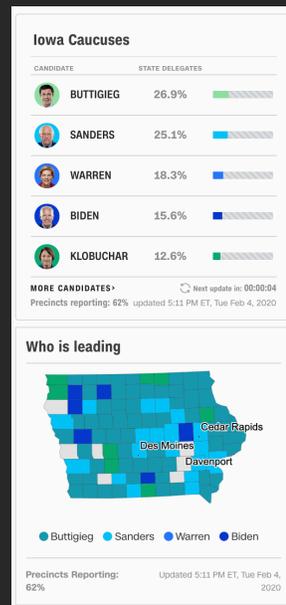
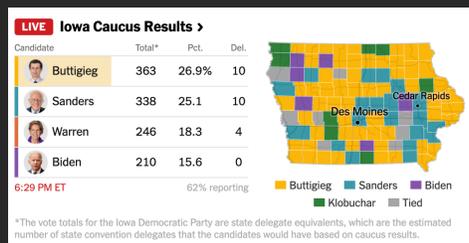
Grading

- Groups of **up to 3 people**, graded individually
- Clearly report responsibilities of each member

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Color

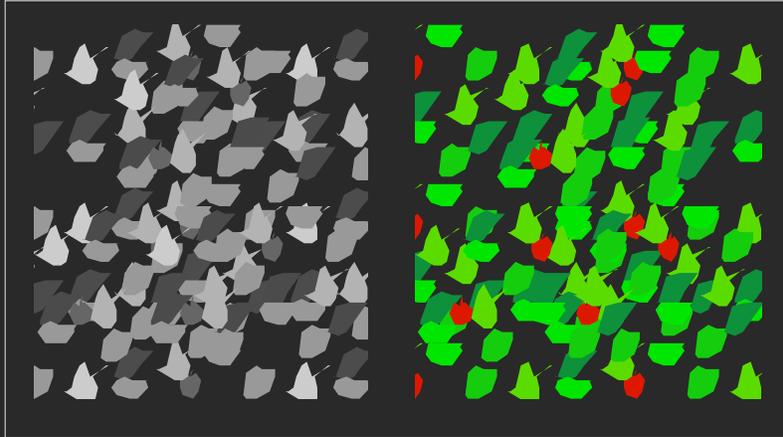
29



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Color in Visualization

Identify, Group, Layer, Highlight



Colin Ware

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Purpose of Color

To label

To measure

To represent and imitate

To enliven and decorate

"Above all, do no harm."

- Edward Tufte

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Topics

Color Perception

Color Naming

Using Color in Visualization

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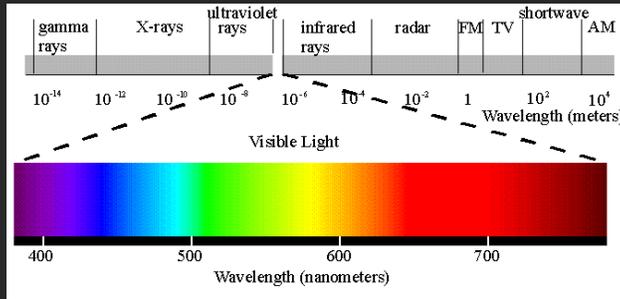
Color Perception

Physical World, Visual System, Mental Models

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Physical World

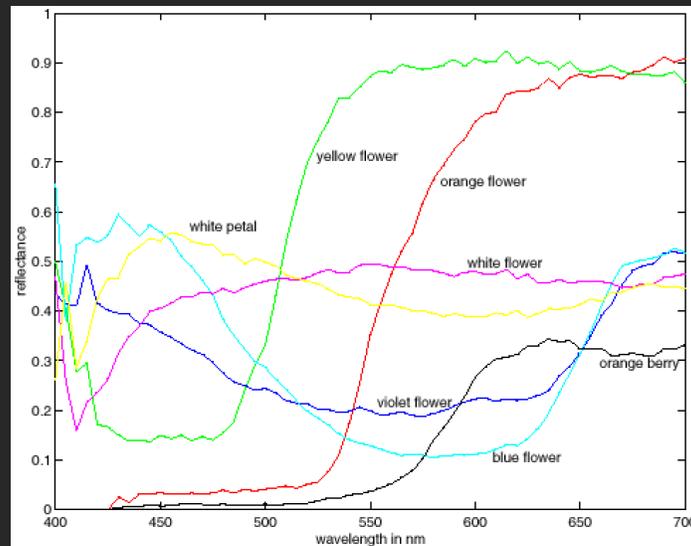
Light is radiation in range of wavelengths



Light of single wavelength is *monochromatic*

37

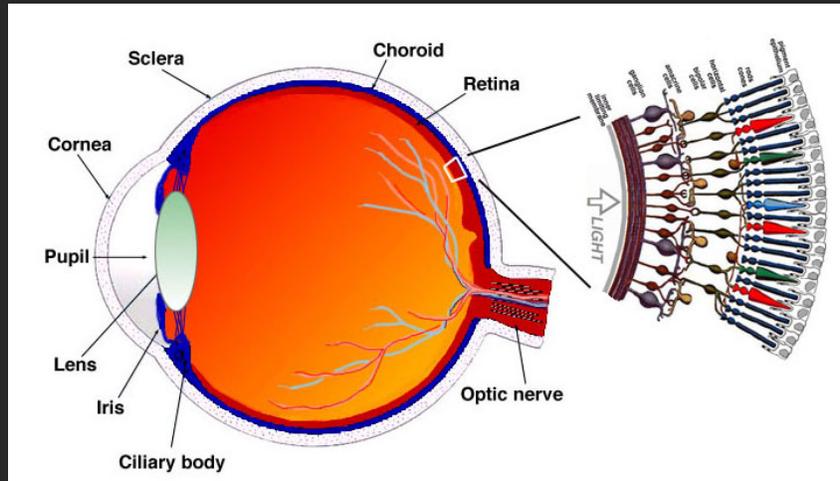
Most Colors not Monochromatic



Curves describe spectral composition $\Phi(\lambda)$ of stimulus

39

Retina

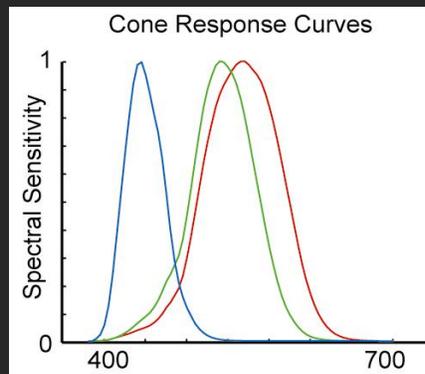


Simple Anatomy of the Retina, Helga Kolb

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As light enters our retina...

**LMS (Long, Middle, Short) Cones
Sensitive to different wavelength**

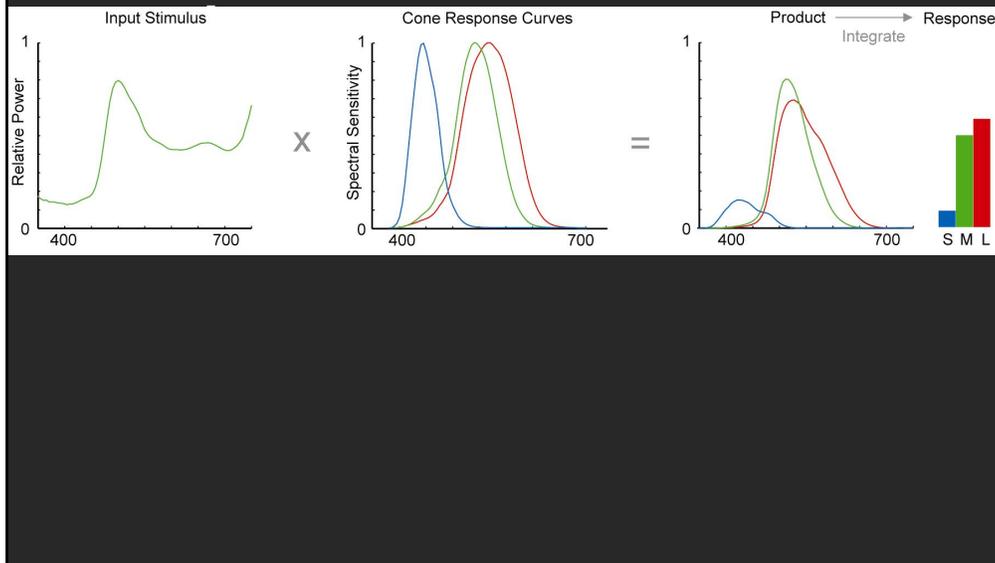


A Field Guide to Digital Color, Maureen Stone

45

Cone Response

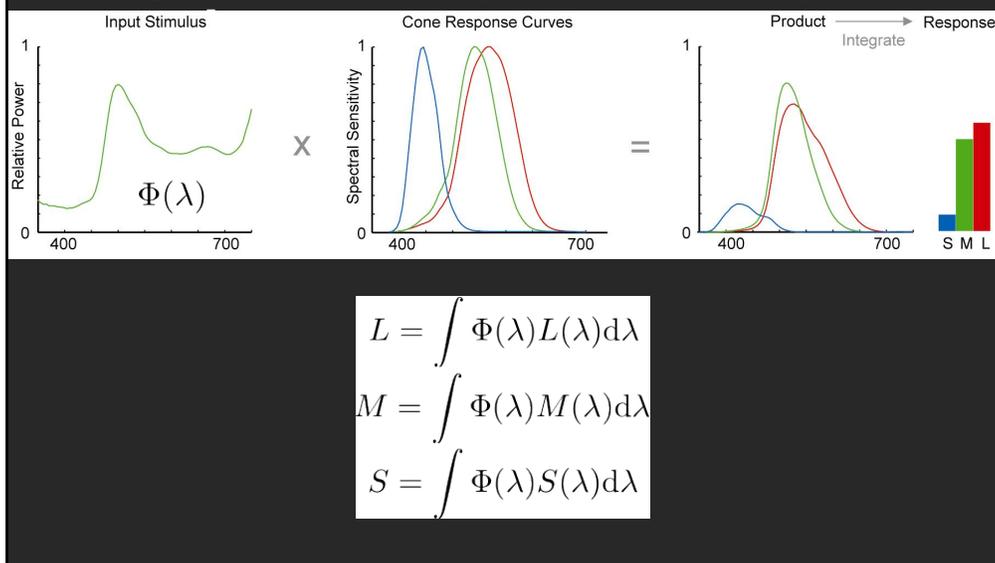
Integrate cone response with input



46

Computing Cone Response

Integrate cone response with input



47

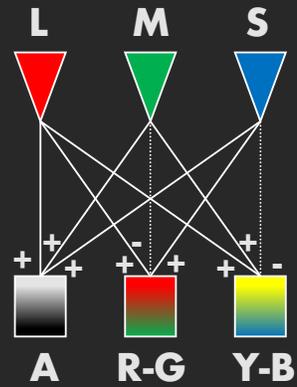
Opponent processing

LMS are linearly combined to create:

Lightness

Red-green contrast

Yellow-blue contrast



Fairchild

51

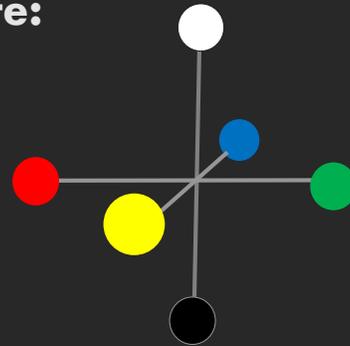
Opponent processing

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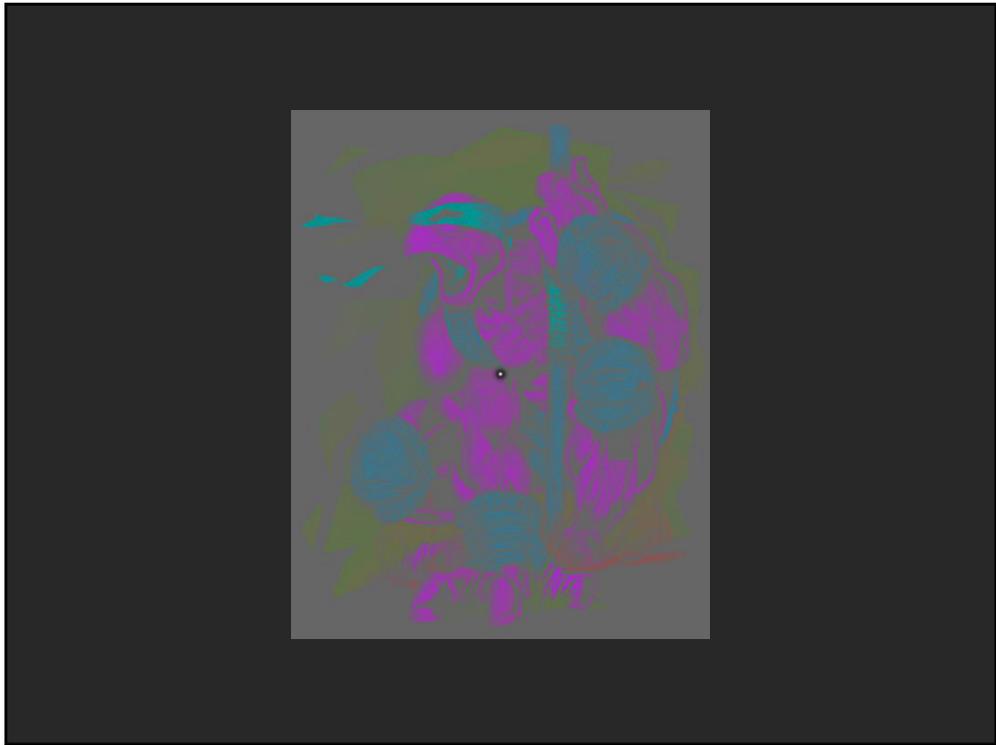


Experiments:

No reddish green, no bluish yellow

Color after images

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55



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Axes of CIE LAB

Correspond to opponent signals

L^* = Luminance

a^* = Red-green contrast

b^* = Yellow-blue contrast

Scaling of axes to represent "color distance"

JND = Just noticeable difference (~2.3 units)

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Pseudo-Perceptual Models

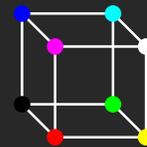
HLS, HSV, HSB

NOT perceptual models

Simple re-notation of RGB

- View along gray axis
- See a hue hexagon
- L or V is grayscale pixel value

Cannot predict perceived lightness



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Perceptual brightness

Color palette



HSL Lightness
(Photoshop)



69

Perceptual brightness

Color palette



Munsell Value
L* (CIE LAB)



71

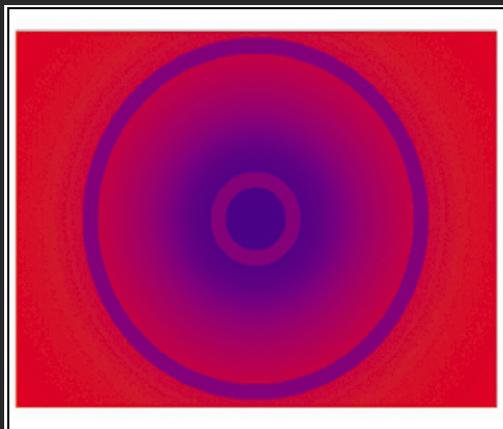
**“In order to use color effectively
it is necessary to recognize that
it deceives continually.”**

- Josef Albers, Interaction of Color

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Simultaneous Contrast

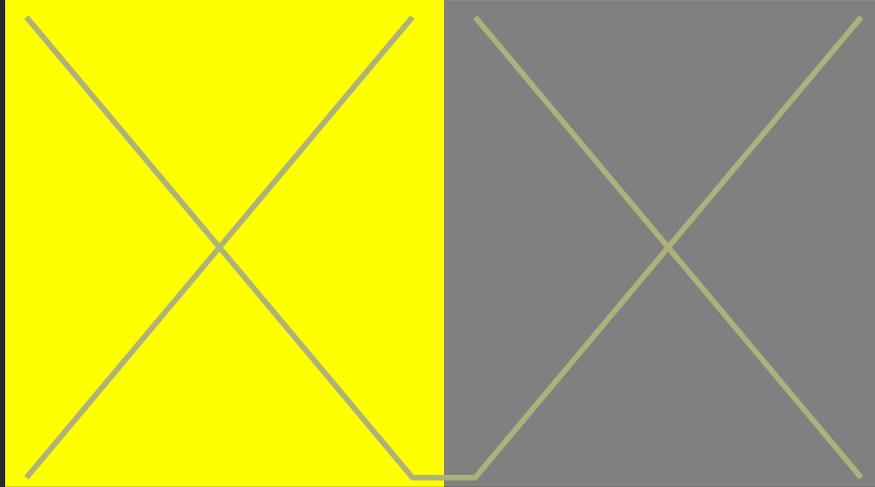
**The inner and outer thin rings are the
physical purple**



Donald MacLeod

77

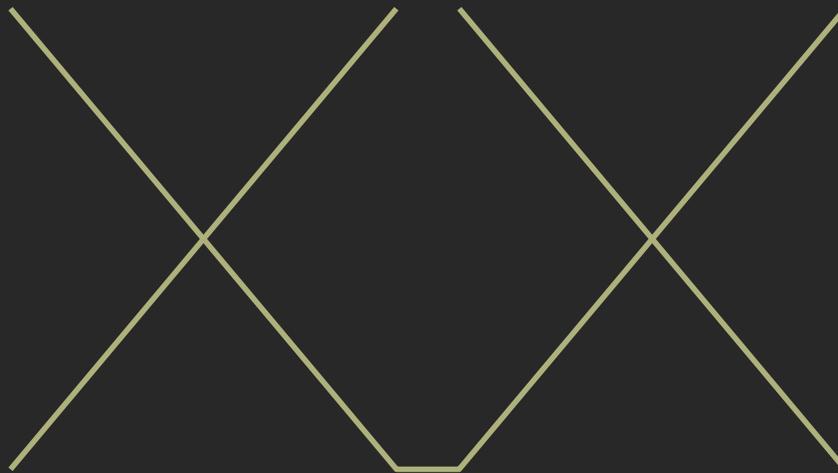
Simultaneous Contrast



Josef Albers

80

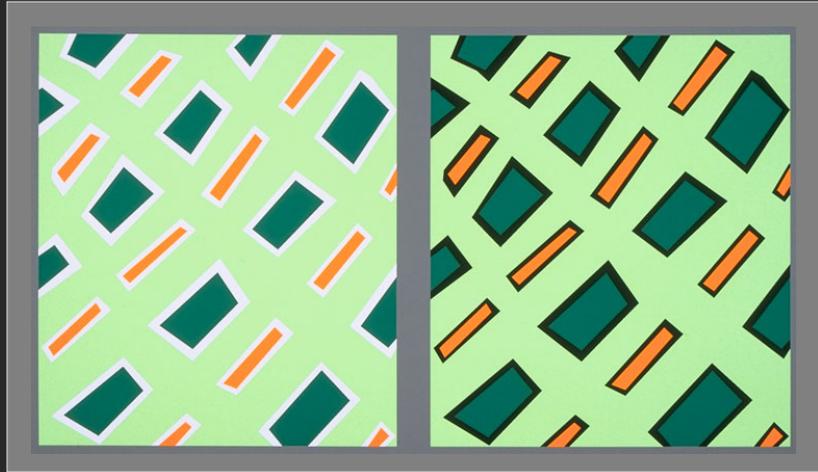
Simultaneous Contrast



Josef Albers

81

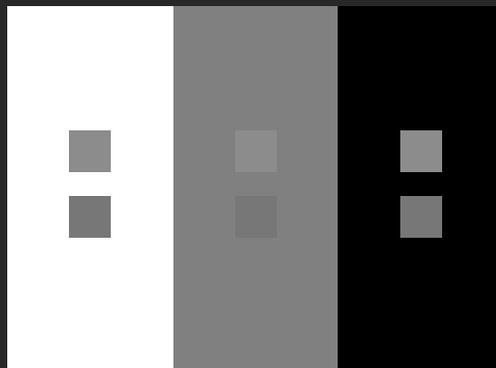
Bezold Effect



89

Crispening

Perceived difference depends on background



From Fairchild, *Color Appearance Models*

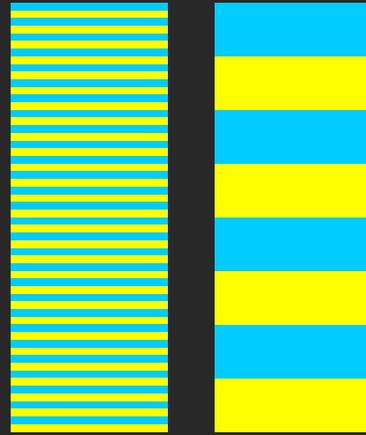
90

Spreading

Adjacent colors blend

Spatial frequency

- The paint chip problem
- Small text, lines, glyphs
- Image colors



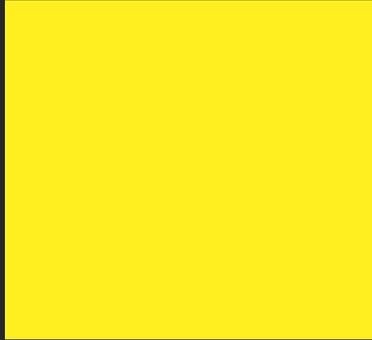
Redrawn from *Foundations of Vision*
© Brian Wandell, Stanford University

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Color Naming

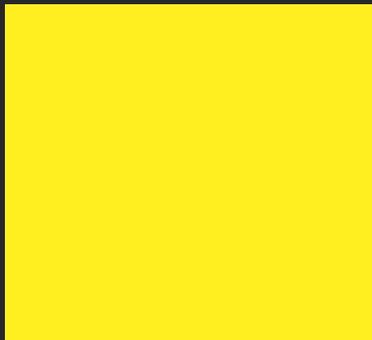
92

What color is this?



93

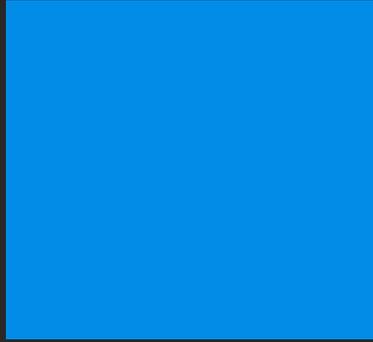
What color is this?



"Yellow"

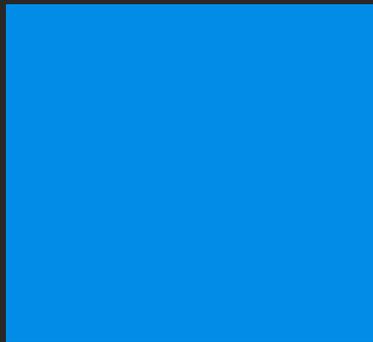
94

What color is this?



95

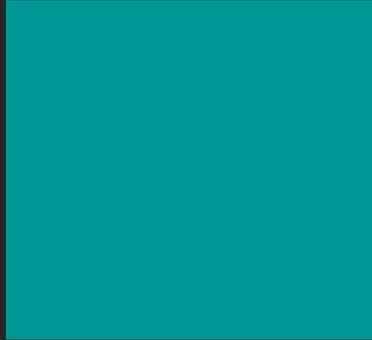
What color is this?



"Blue"

96

What color is this?



97

What color is this?



"Teal" ?

98

Colors according to XKCD...



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Basic color terms

Chance discovery by Brent Berlin and Paul Kay



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Basic color terms

Chance discovery by Brent Berlin and Paul Kay



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Basic Color Terms

Chance discovery by Brent Berlin and Paul Kay

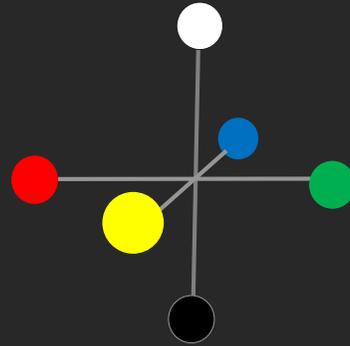
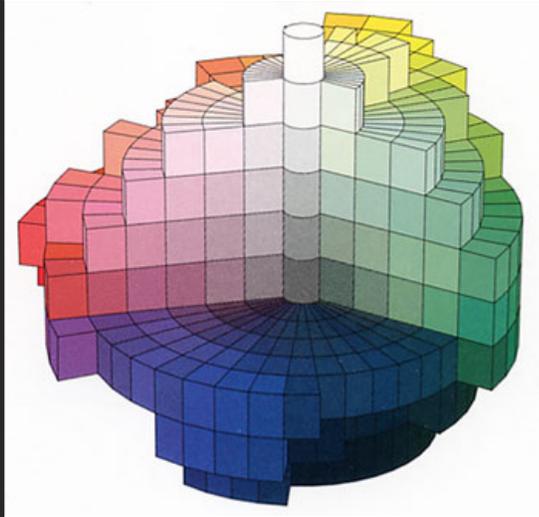
Initial study in 1969

Surveyed speakers from 20 languages

Literature from 69 languages

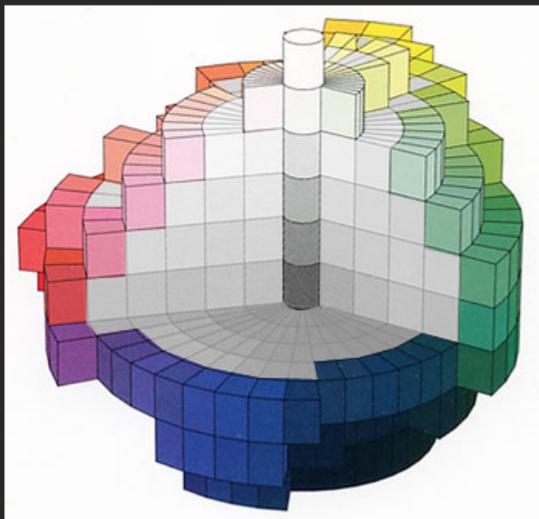
102

World color survey



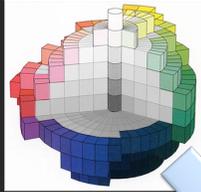
103

World color survey

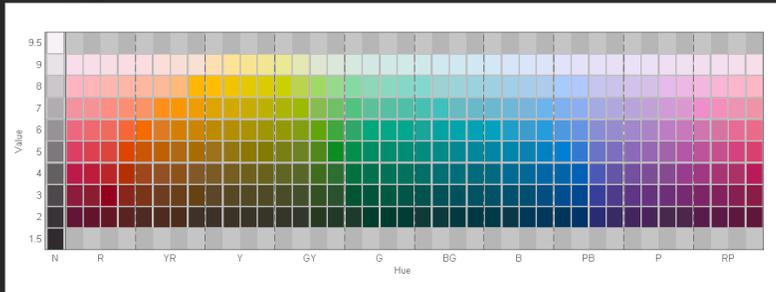


104

World color survey

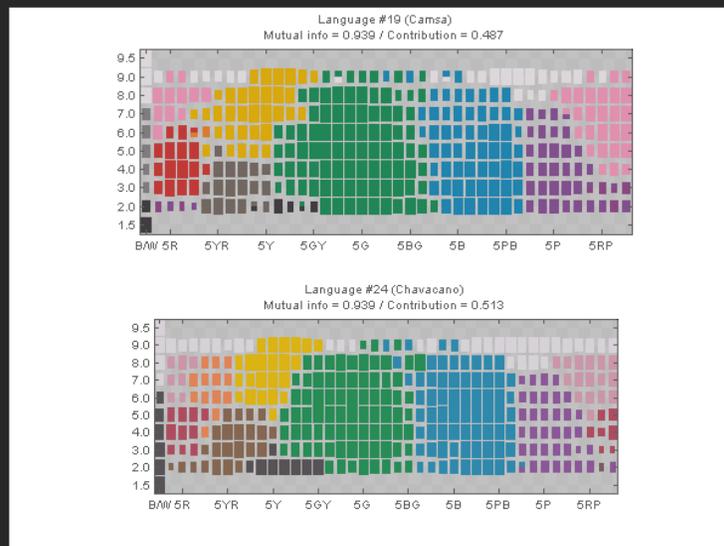


Naming information from 2616 speakers from 110 languages on 330 Munsell color chips



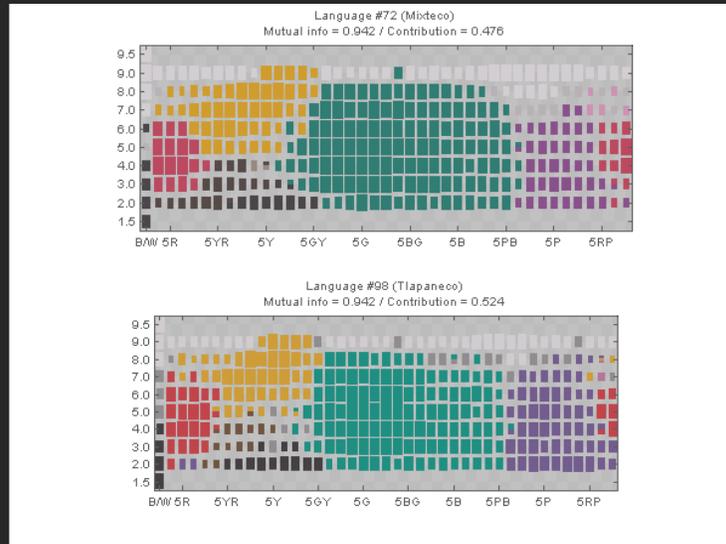
105

Results from WCS (South Pacific)



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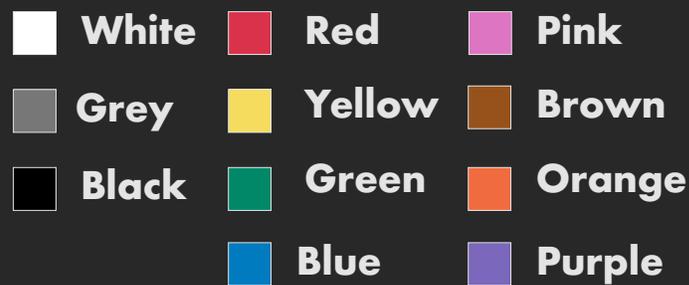
Results from WCS (Mexico)



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Universal (?) Basic Color Terms

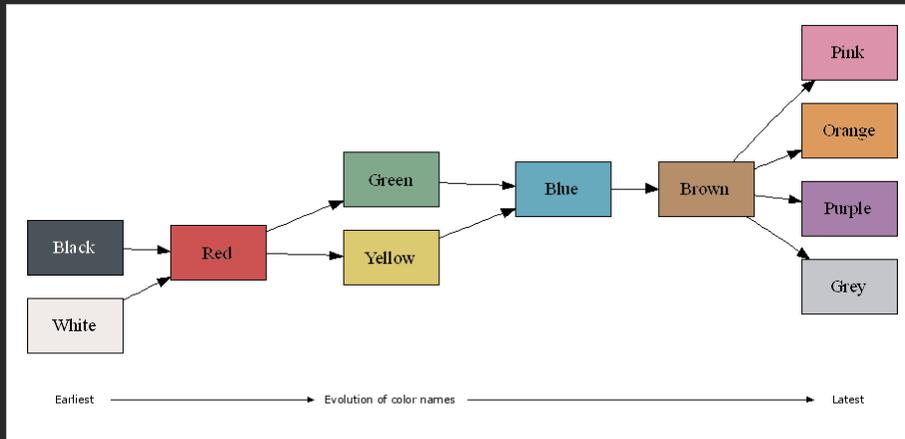
Basic color terms recur across languages



108

Evolution of Basic Color Terms

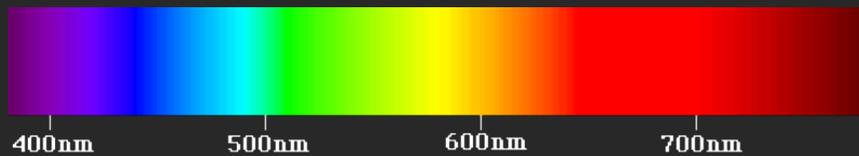
Proposed universal evolution across languages



109

Rainbow color ramp

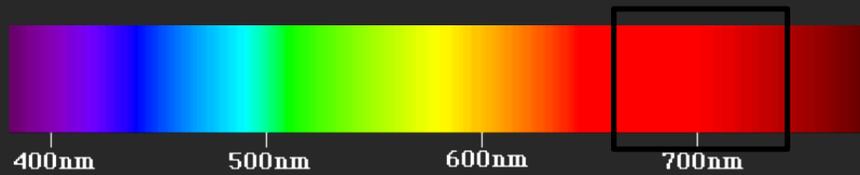
We associate and group colors together, often using the name we assign to the colors



110

Rainbow color ramp

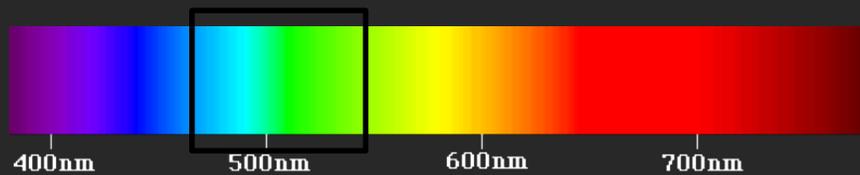
We associate and group colors together, often using the name we assign to the colors



111

Rainbow color ramp

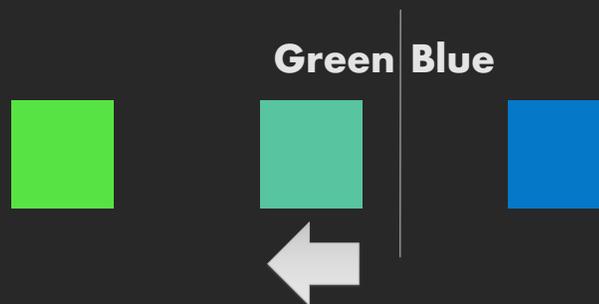
We associate and group colors together, often using the name we assign to the colors



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Naming affects color perception

Color name boundaries



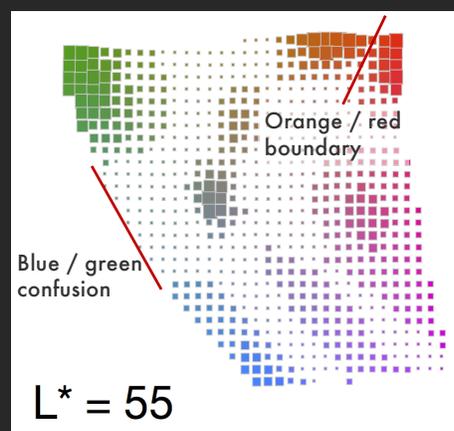
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Color naming models

[Heer & Stone]

Model 3 million responses from XKCD survey

Bins in LAB space
sized by saliency:
How much do people
agree on color name?
Modeled by entropy
of $p(\text{name} | \text{color})$



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