Lecture 5: Color
Information Visualization
CPSC 533C, Fall 2009

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Papers Covered

Representing Colors as Three Numbers, Maureen Stone, IEEE CG&A 25(4):78-85, Jul 2005.
http://www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf

Ware, Chapter 3: Lightness, Brightness, Contrast, and Constancy

Ware, Chapter 4: Color

Tufte, Chapter 5: Color and Information

How Not to Lie with Visualization, Bernice E. Rogowitz and Lloyd A. Treinish, Computers In Physics 10(3) May/June 1996, pp 268-273.
http://www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm

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Further Reading
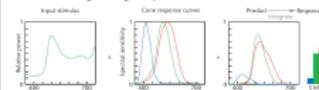
A Field Guide To Digital Color, Maureen Stone, AK Peters 2003.

Face-based Luminance Matching for Perceptual Colormap Generation. Gordon Kindlmann, Erik Reinhard, Sarah Creem. IEEE Visualization 2002. http://www.cs.utah.edu/~gk/papers/vis02

Color use guidelines for data representation. C. Brewer, 1999. http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/c/a/cab38/ColorSch/ASApaper.html
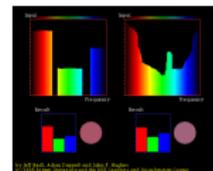

Trichromacy

- different cone responses area function of wavelength
- for a given spectrum
  - multiply by response curve
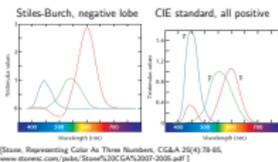 - integrate to get response

[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4) 78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Metamerism

- brain sees only cone response
- different spectra appear the same

[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4) 78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Metamerism Demo

[www.cs.brown.edu/exploratories/freeSoftware/repository/edu/brown/cs/exploratories/applets/spectrum/metamers_java_browser.html]

Color Matching Experiments

[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4) 78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]
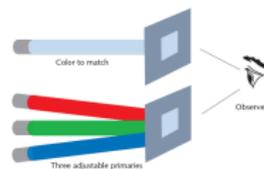
Color Matching Functions

Stiles-Burch, negative lobe   CIE standard, all positive

[Stone, Representing Color As Three Numbers, CG&A 25(4) 78-85, www.stonesc.com/pubs/Stone%20CGA%2007-2005.pdf]

Spectral Sensitivity

[Joy of Visual Perception, Peter Kaiser. http://www.yorku.ca/eye/photopik.htm]

Color Constancy

- relative judgements

[courtesy of John McCann, from Stone 2001 SIGGRAPH course
graphics.stanford.edu/courses/cs448b-02-spring/04cdrom.pdf]

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Coloring Categorical Data

22 colors, but only 8 distinguishable

The Internet: 2002
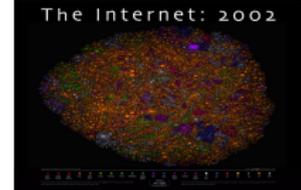
Coloring Categorical Data

- discrete small patches separated in space
- limited distinguishability: around 8-14
  - channel dynamic range: low
  - choose bins explicitly for maximum mileage
- maximally discriminable colors from Ware
  - maximal saturation for small areas

[Colin Ware, Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Morgan Kaufmann 1999. Figure 4.23]

Minimal Saturation For Large Areas

- avoid saturated color in large areas
  - "excessively exuberant"

[Edward Tufte, Envisioning Information, p.82] [Colin Ware, Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Morgan Kaufmann 1999. Figure 4.20]

Minimal Saturation For Large Areas

- large continuous areas in pastel
  - diverging colormap (bathymetric/hypsometric)

[Tufte, Envisioning Information, p. 96]

Color Deficiency

- deutanope
- protanope
  - has red/green deficit
  - 10% of males!
- tritanope
  - has yellow/blue deficit
- http://www.vischeck.com/vischeck
  - test your results
  - use this with your final projects!

Color Deficiency Examples: vischeck
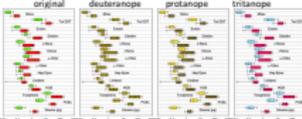
[www.cs.utc.ca/~timm/courses/cpsc533c-04-spr/a1/dmitry/533a1.html, citing Global Assessment of Organic Contaminants in Farmed Salmon, Hites et al, Science 2004 303:226-226.]

Designing Around Deficiencies

- red / green could have domain meaning
- then distinguish by more then hue alone
  - redundantly encode with saturation, brightness
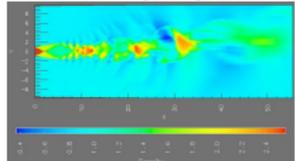

[Courtesy of Brad Fain]

Coloring Ordered Data

- innate visual order
  - greyscale/luminance
  - saturation
  - brightness
- unclear visual order
 - hue

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Rainbow Colormap Advantages

- low-frequency segmentation
  - the red part, the orange part, the green part, ...

[Rogowitz and Treinish, Why Should Engineers and Scientists Be Worried About Color? http://www.research.ibm.com/people/l/lloydt/color/color.HTM]

Rainbow Colormap Disadvantages

- segmentation artifacts
  - popular interpolation perceptually nonlinear!
- one solution: create perceptually linear colormap
  - but lose vibrancy
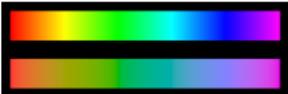
[Kindlmann, Reinhard, and Creem. Face-based Luminance Matching for Perceptual Colormap Generation. Proc. Vis 02 www.cs.utah.edu/~gk/lumFace]
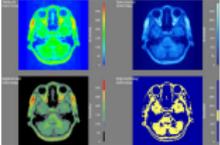

Non-Rainbow Colormap Advantages

- high-frequency continuity
  - interpolating between just two hues
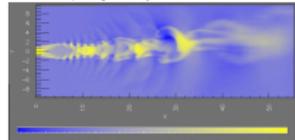
[Rogowitz and Treinish, How NOT to Lie with Visualization. www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm]
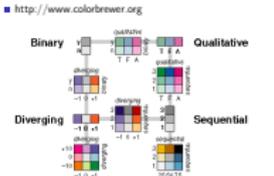

Segmenting Colormaps

- explicit rather than implicit segmentation

[Rogowitz and Treinish, How NOT to Lie with Visualization. www.research.ibm.com/dx/proceedings/pravda/truevis.htm]

Cartographic Color Advice, Brewer

- http://www.colorbrewer.org

[Brewer, www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/c/a/cab38/ColorSch/Schemes.html]