

Lecture 5: Perception

Information Visualization
CPSC 533C, Fall 2006

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Readings Covered

- Ware, Chapter 5: Visual Attention and Information That Pops Out
- Ware, Chapter 6: Static and Moving Patterns
- Ware, Chapter 11: Thinking With Visualizations
- Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation and the Application to the Development of Graphical Models William S. Cleveland, Robert McGill, J. Am. Stat. Assoc. 79:387, pp. 531-554, 1984.

Human Perception

- sensors/transducers
 - psychophysics: determine characteristics
- relative judgements: strong
- absolute judgements: weak
 - confusing theme
- different optimizations than most machines
 - eyes are not cameras
 - perceptual dimensions not nD array
 - (brains are not hard disks)

Foveal Vision

- thumbnail at arm's length

Foveal Vision

- thumbnail at arm's length
- small high resolution area on retina



[www.cs.yzu.edu/~yap/vizus/home/troy/foveation.html]
[mpg4-world.com]

Equal Legibility

- if fixated on center point



[pay.uci.edu/~xaneta/SABlit.htm]

Eyes

- saccades [video]
 - fovea: high-resolution samples
 - brain makes collage
 - vision perceived as entire simultaneous field
 - fixation points: dwell 200-600ms
 - moving: 20-100ms



[vision.arc.nasa.gov/personnel/jbm/home/projects/reality/foveal.html]

Ears

- perceived as temporal stream
 - but also samples over time
 - hard to filter out when not important
 - visual vs auditory attention
- implications
 - harder to create overview?
 - hard to use as separable dimension?
- 'sonification' still very niche area
 - alternative: supporting sound enhances immersion

Other Modalities

- barrier: lack of record/display technology
- haptics maturing
 - "haptic visualization" very new
- smell, taste
- out-there SIGGRAPH ETech demos
- characterization possible after technology barriers fall

Foveal Touch

- star-nosed mole



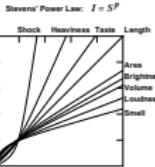
[www.nature.com/scientificreports/010320/010320-4.html]
[brain.ripg.ac.uk/reviews/work/131020/Cetaceans_and_star_nosed.pdf]

Psychophysical Measurement

- JND: just noticeable difference
- increment where human detects change
- average to create "subjective" scale
- low-level perception more uniform than high-level cognition across subjects

Nonlinear Perception of Magnitudes

sensory modalities **not** equally discriminable



[Stevens, On the Theory of Scales of Measurement, Science 103:2694, 1946]

Dimensional Dynamic Range

- linewidth: limited discriminability



[maps.muni.net/images/maps/214/telecryptography.htm]

Dimensional Ranking: Accuracy

- spatial position best for all types

Quantitative	Ordinal	Nominal
Position	Position	Position
Length	Density	Hue
Angle	Saturation	Texture
Slope	Color	Connection
Area	Containment	Containment
Volume	Containment	Density
Density	Containment	Saturation
Size	Containment	Color
Shade	Containment	Shading
Texture	Containment	Curvature
Containment	Containment	Color saturation
Shape	Containment	Shape

[MacKinlay, Automating the Design of Graphical Presentations of Relational Information, ACM TOG 10(5), 1991]

Cleveland vs. Mackinlay: Quantitative

Mackinlay

position

length

angle

slope

area

volume

density

saturation

hue

texture

connection

containment

shape

Cleveland

position along common scale

position along nonaligned scales

length, direction, angle

area

volume, curvature

shading, color saturation

Weber's Law

- ratio of increment threshold to background intensity is constant
 - relative judgements within modality

$$\frac{\Delta I}{I} = K$$

- Cleveland example: frame increases accuracy



[Graphical Perception: Theory, Experimentation and the Application to the Development of Graphical Models, William S. Cleveland, Robert McGill, J. Am. Stat. Assoc. 79:387, pp. 531-554, 1984.]

<h2>Connectedness</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> can overrule size, shape <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>	<h2>Closure</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> overrules proximity <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>	<h2>Symmetry</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> emphasizes relationships <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>	<h2>Common Fate</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> demo tepper.ucsd.edu/~levin/gp/time-example-common-fate <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>
<h2>Relative Size</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> smaller components perceived as objects <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>	<h2>Figure/Ground</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> determined by combination of previous laws <p>[Information Visualization: Perception for Design. Ware, Morgan Kaufmann, 2000]</p>	<h2>Graph Drawing Tension</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> node placement close <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proximity far <ul style="list-style-type: none"> visual popout of long edge either <ul style="list-style-type: none"> connectedness <p>tradeoffs abound in infovis!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> grammars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> node-link graphs maps <p>[www.research.att.com/infovis/graphs/]</p>	<h2>Motion</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> works for preattentive/grouping less studied than static dimensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michotte on causality newer infovis/motion work by Lyn Bartram biological motion demo <p>[www.psych.vanderbilt.edu/faculty/blake/bigwalker.gif]</p>
<h2>Thinking With Viz</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> problem solving loops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> external representations cognitive cyborgs cost of knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piroli/Rao: information foraging/scient theory attention as most limited resource 	<h2>Visual Working Memory</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> different from verbal working memory low capacity (3-5?) locations egocentric controlled by attention time to change attention: 100 ms time to get gist: 100 ms not fed automatically to long term memory 	<h2>Visual Working Memory</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiple attributes per object stored <ul style="list-style-type: none"> position (egocentric), shape, color, texture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> integration into glyphs allows more info change blindness (Rensink) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> world is its own memory inattentional blindness attracting attention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> motion (or appear/disappear?) 	<h2>Memory and Loops</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> long term memory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chunking memory palaces (method of loci) nested loops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> problem-solving strategy visual query construction pattern-finding loop eye movement control loop intrasaccadic image-scanning loop
<h2>InfoVis Implications</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> visual query patterns navigation/interaction cost multiple window vs. zoom 	<h2>More Perception</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rensink grad course taught every few years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceptual Issues in Visual Interface Design, CPSC 532E Jan 2003 http://www.cs.ubc.ca/~rensink/courses/cpsc532E/ Special Topics in Perception: Visual Display Design, PSYCH 579 Jan 2006 http://www.psych.ubc.ca/~rensink/courses/psych579/ 		