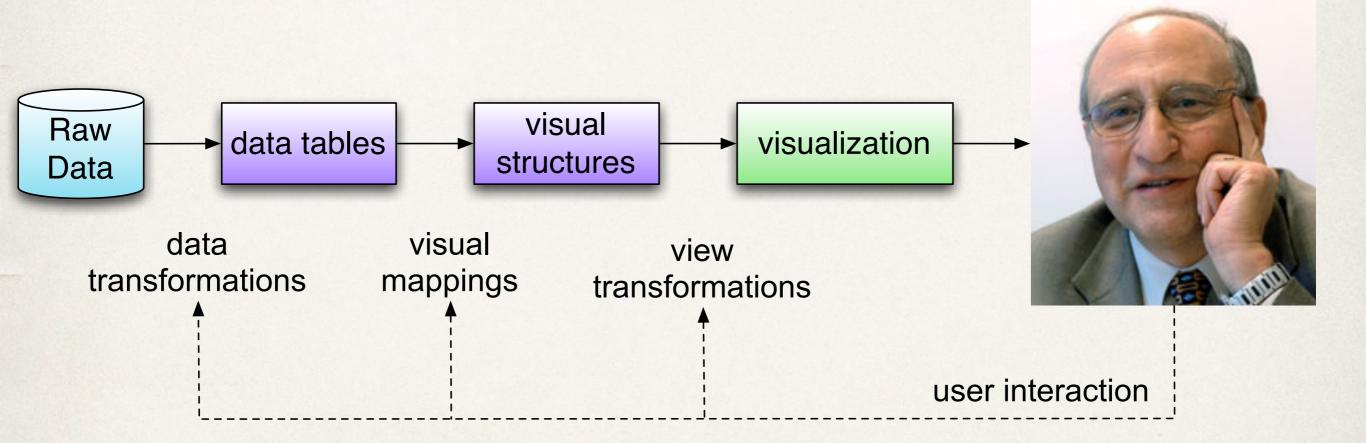
Perception to visualization I

C. Andrews

2016-02-24

Visualization Pipeline

Insight!



Visual mapping

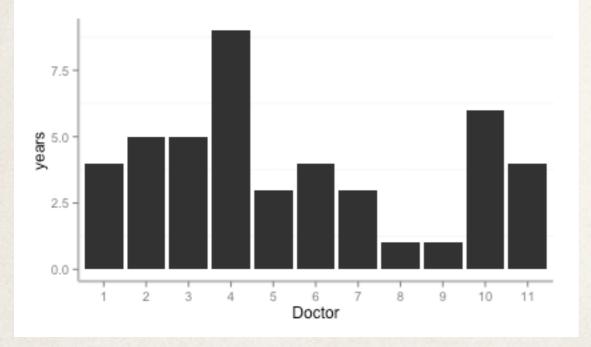
	A		¢			,	c
	doctor	name	companions	start	end	episodes	duration
1	1	William Hartnell	10	1963	1966	135	3288
	2	Patrick Troughton	5	1966	1970	127	3183
•	3	Jon Pertwee	3	1970	1974	129	3206
5	4	Tom Baker	8	1974	1982	174	4248
4	5	Peter Davidson	6	1982	1984	69	1800
٢	6	Colin Baker	2	1984	1987	31	1029
1	7	Sylvester McCoy	2	1987	1989	42	1025
•	8	Paul McGann	1	1996	1996	1	84
10	9	Christopher Eccleston	3	2005	2005	13	568
11	10	David Tennant	5	2005	2010	48	2368
12	11	Matt Smith	4	2010	2013	44	2083

Computable (math) visual = f(data)

visual mapping

Comprehensible (invertible) data = f^{-1} (visual)

Creative



Eight Visual Variables

Position

Mark or Glyph or Shape Size (length, area, volume) Brightness or Luminance Color Orientation Texture

Motion

Characteristics of visual variables

Selective

is a change in just this variable enough to make a mark distinct?

Associative

can marks sharing this attribute be grouped despite other variables?

Quantitative

if two marks differ in this variable, can we extract a numerical relationship?

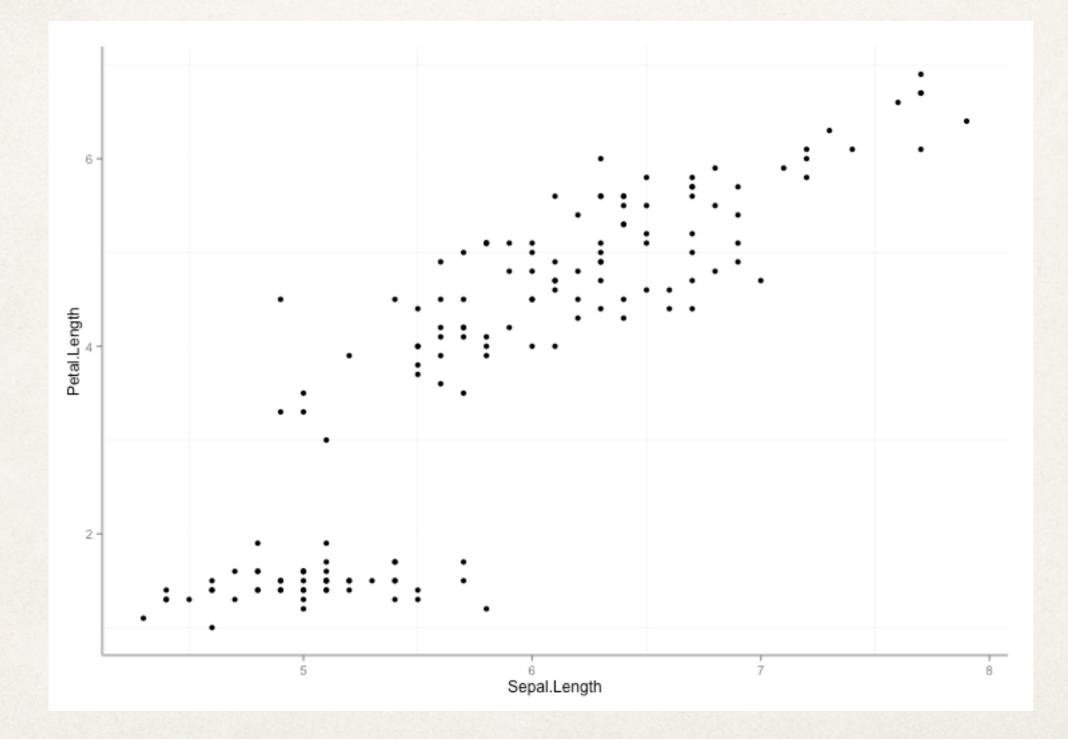
Order

can we order marks based on the values of this variable

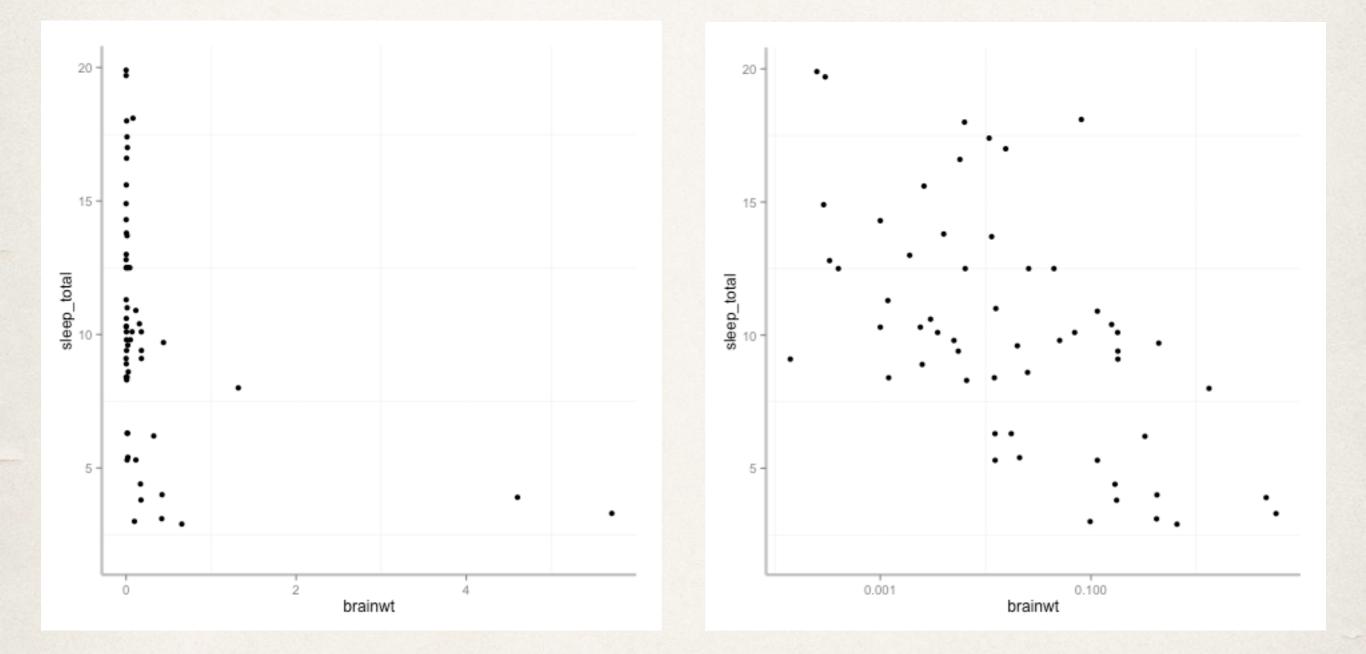
Length

across how many changes in this variable are distinctions recognizable?

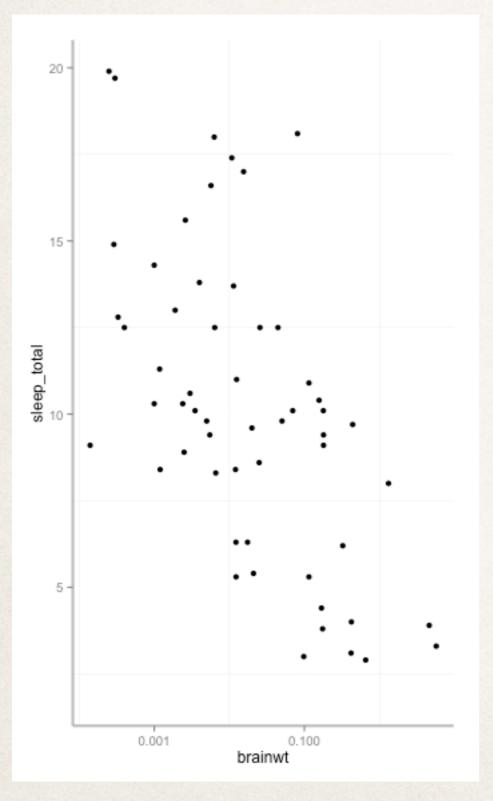
Position

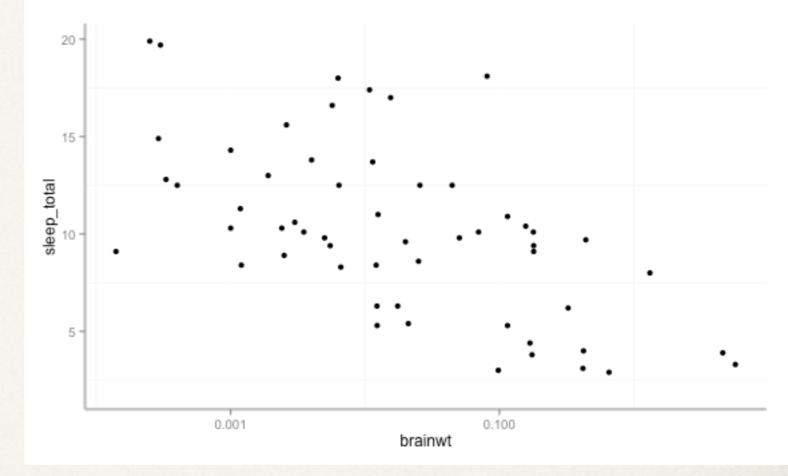


Position: Changing the range



Position: Changing the aspect ratio





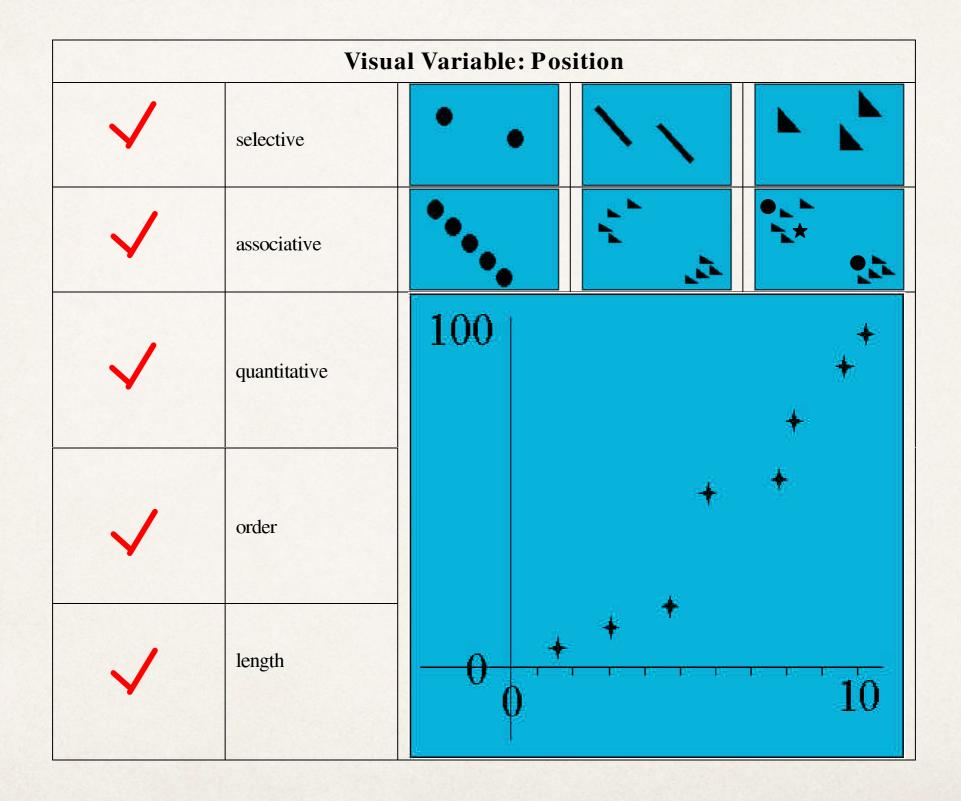
Position without scales



decreasing threat level

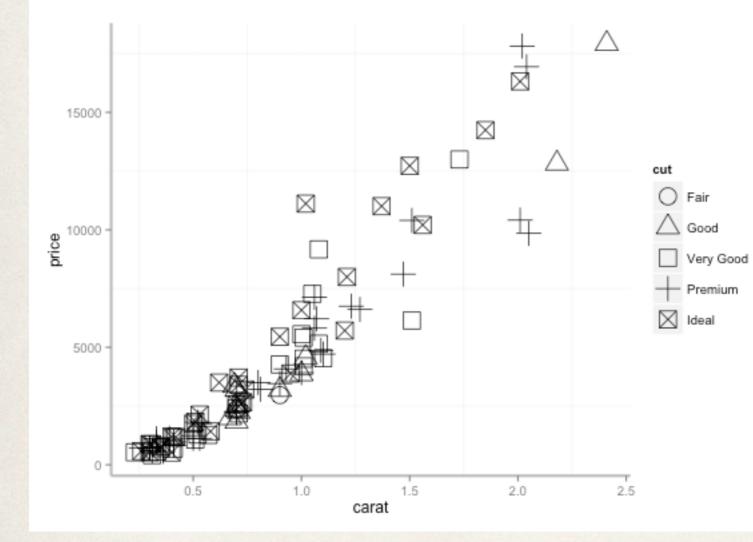
main threat

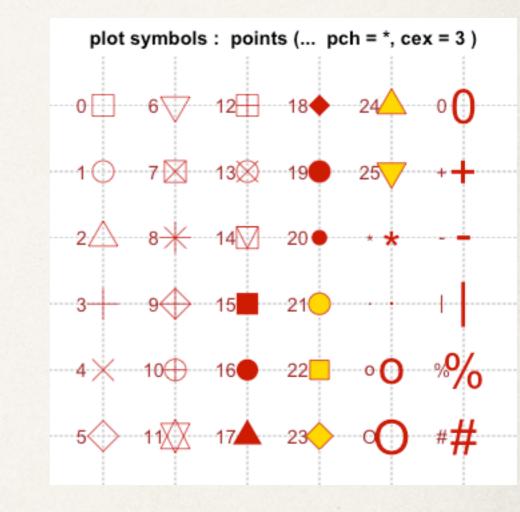
Position characteristics



Carpendale, "Considering Visual Variables as a basis for Information Visualization."

Marks or Glyphs

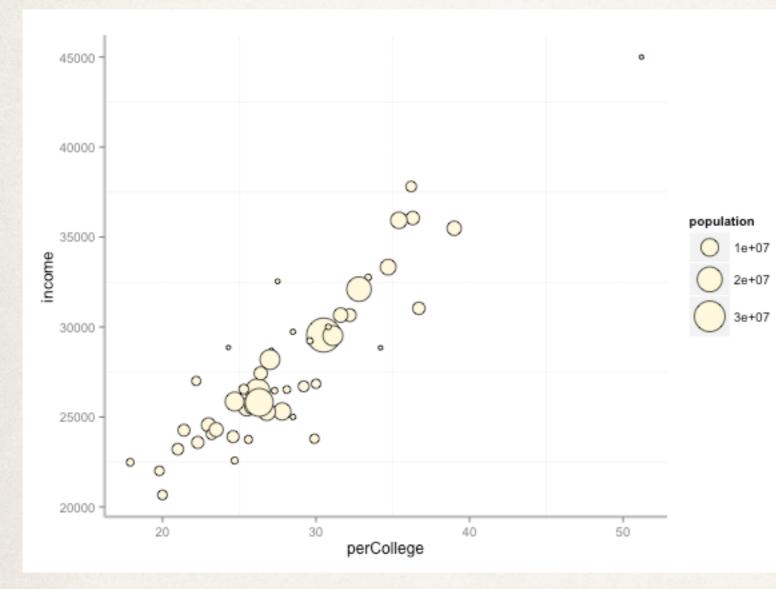




Shape characteristics

Visual Variable: Shape							
~	selective						
~	associative		•//				
ź	quantitative						
ź	order	●≯●≯▲	<i>*=*</i> • <i>*</i> •	■≯♠⋡▼			
	length	theoretically infinite	# • • • *	♥ ★ ∾			



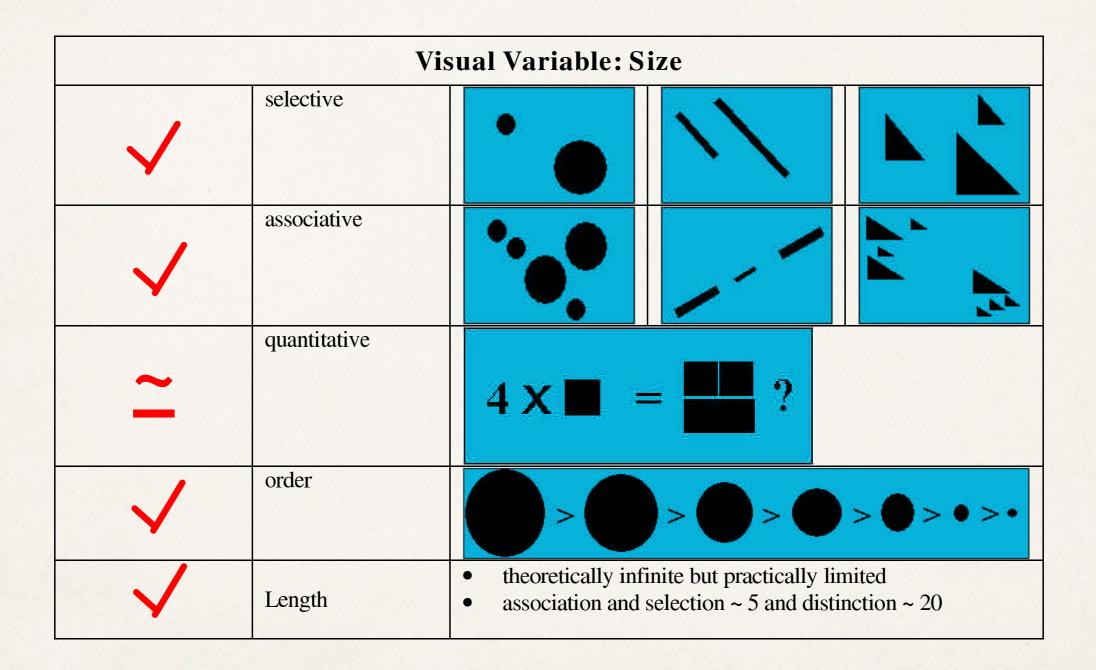


Length

1



Size characteristics



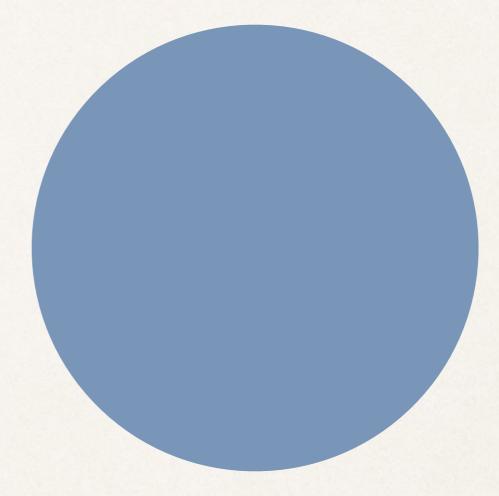
Quantitative values



compare the length of the bars

4 x longer

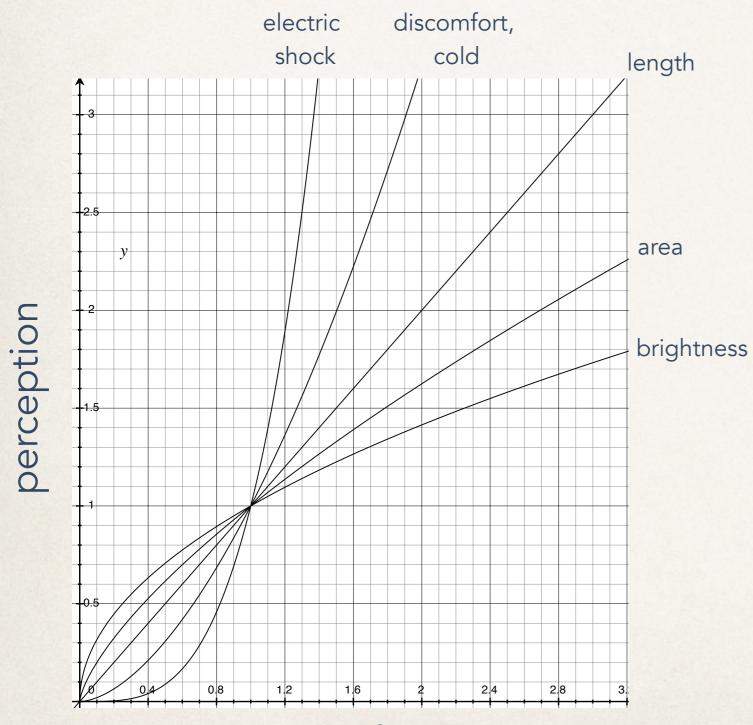
Quantitative values



compare the area of the circles

5 x bigger

Steven's power law



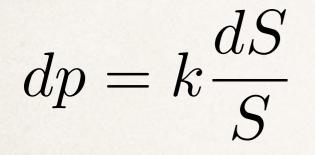
 $\psi(I) = kI^a$

sensation	exponent		
shock	3.5		
discomfort, cold	1.7		
length	1		
area	0.7		
brightness	0.5		

stimulus

Weber's Law

JNB - Just Noticeable Difference



The perceptible difference proportional to the ratio of the difference in stimulus and the current stimulus