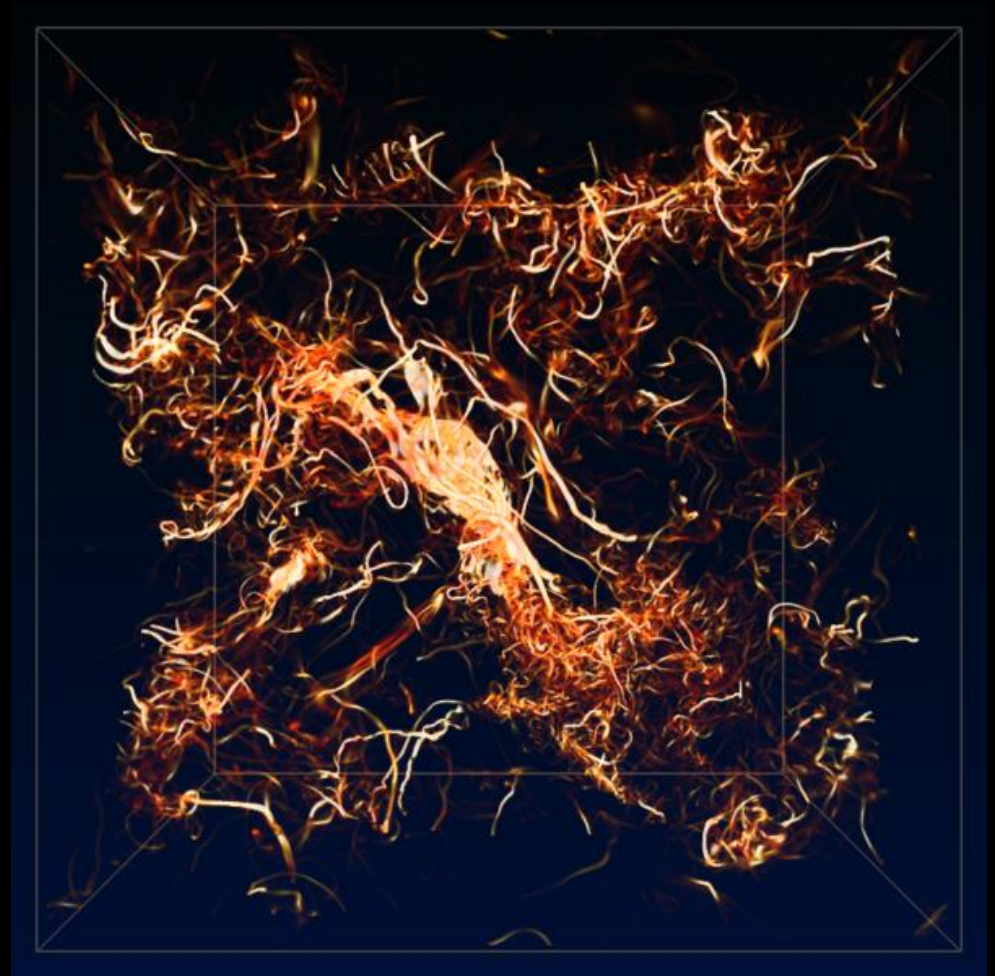


Visualization 2014
Lecture 9:
Hello World from
3D Molecule Viewer
Update 1
Human Perception

Mario Romero
2014/05/09



Visualization in Numerical Relativity - [Hege](#) et al.

Prelude Videos



Schedule

L1	Tue	25 mar	08:00-10:00	Introduction	
L2	Thu	27 mar	15:00-17:00	Why Visualization, Visualization Pipeline	
L3	Tue	1 apr	08:00-10:00	Visit Pipeline, Scientific Visual Storytelling	P1
L4	Tue	8 apr	08:00-10:00	VMD Pipeline, Group formations	P2
L5	Tue	15 apr	08:00-10:00	Volume Rendering and P3 progress	P3-1
L6	Tue	22 apr	08:00-10:00	Presenting Project 3	P3-2
L7	Tue	29 apr	15:00-17:00	Proposals	P4.1
L8	Tue	6 may	08:00-10:00	“Hello World!” Demos	P4.2
L9	Fri	9 may	15:00-17:00	Update 1 & Perception	P4.3
L10	Tue	13 may	08:00-10:00	Update 2	P4.3
L11	Thu	15 may	15:00-17:00	Final Demo	P4.4
	Thu	22 may	23:59	Webpage Report	P4.5

Outline

- Hello World Demo
- Update 1
- Perception
- VIC Tour

Hello World Demos!

Proposal for 3DMolecularViewer*

*WIP name

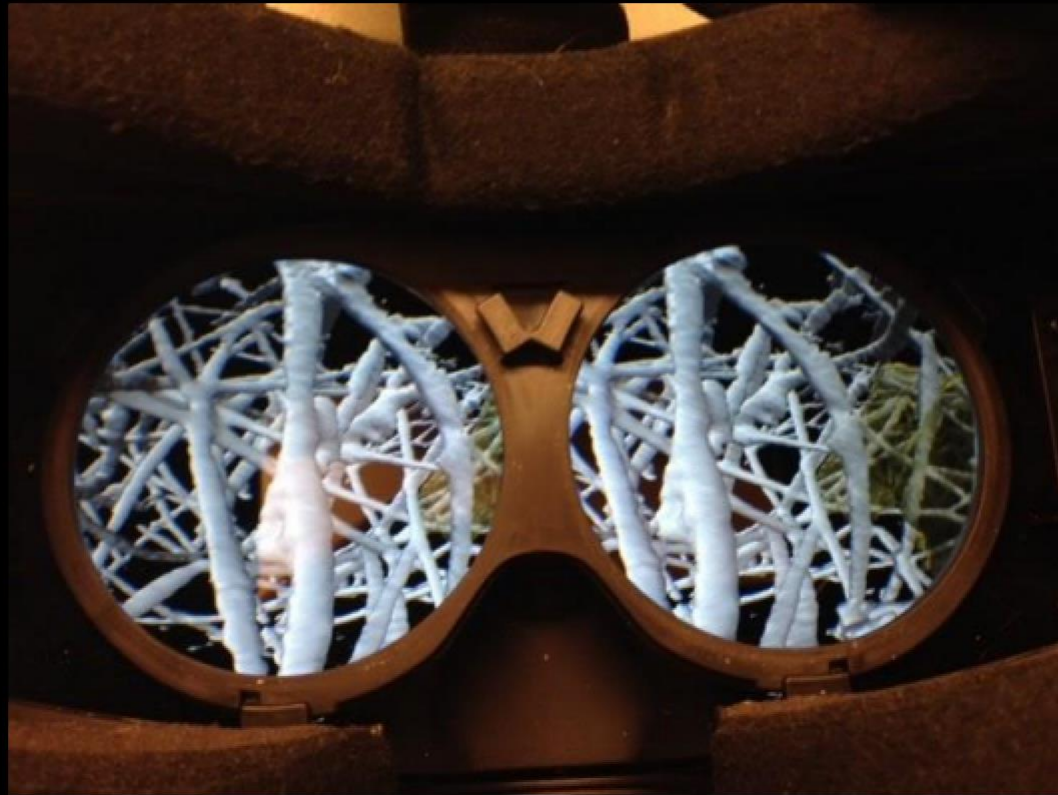
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Giovanna Orisaka
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Visualization 2014
VIS14
2014-04-29

3DMolecularViewer



Suggestions

- Unity rocks!
 - No it sucks – no linux
 - No all pdb files follow specs
- Game pad
- Extra information about
 - Content
 - Navigation (up, down, NEWS)
 - Loading mechanisms
 - Connections to chemistry
 - Invite domain experts
 - TIME – control it
 - KINECT – future work

Update

The background is an abstract, fluid painting with swirling patterns of colors including white, light blue, dark blue, black, brown, and pink. The text 'Emo Art' is centered in the middle-right area. 'Emo' is in red and 'Art' is in blue, both in a cursive, italicized font.

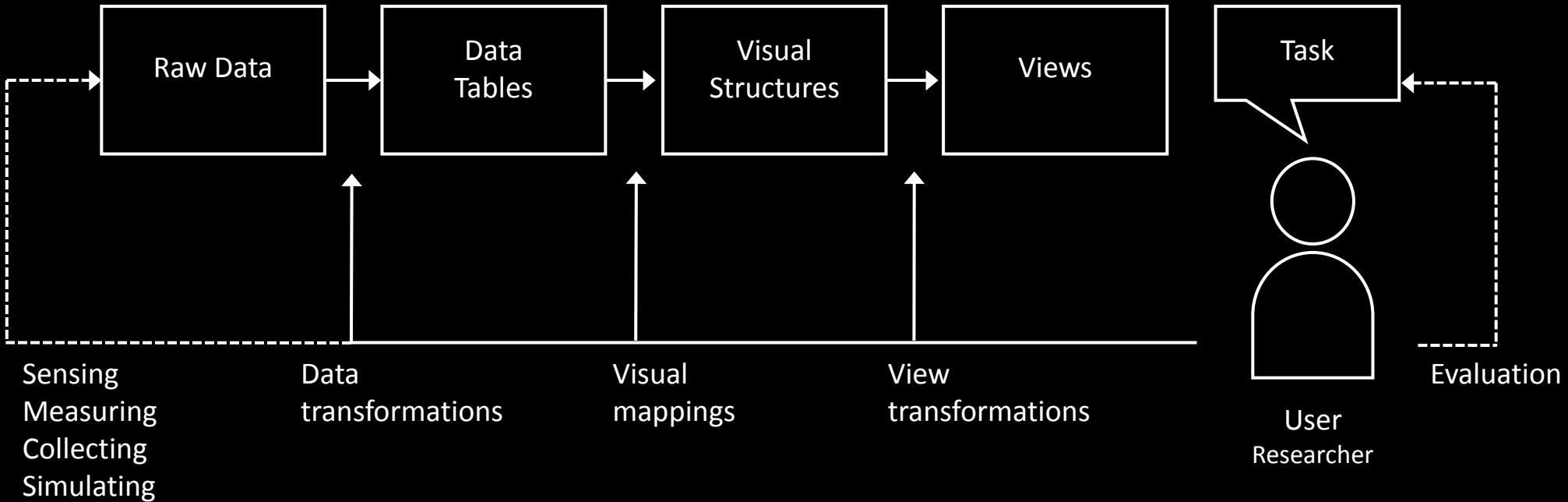
Emo Art

Perception

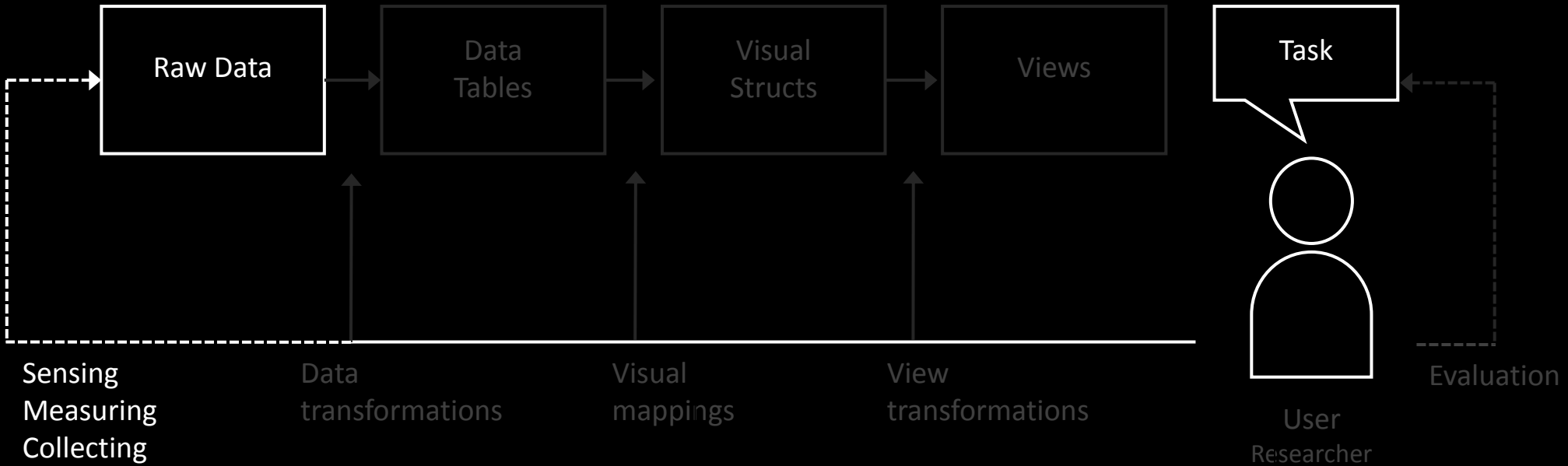
Information Visualization Pipeline

expanded from **Readings in Information Visualization: Using Vision to Think**

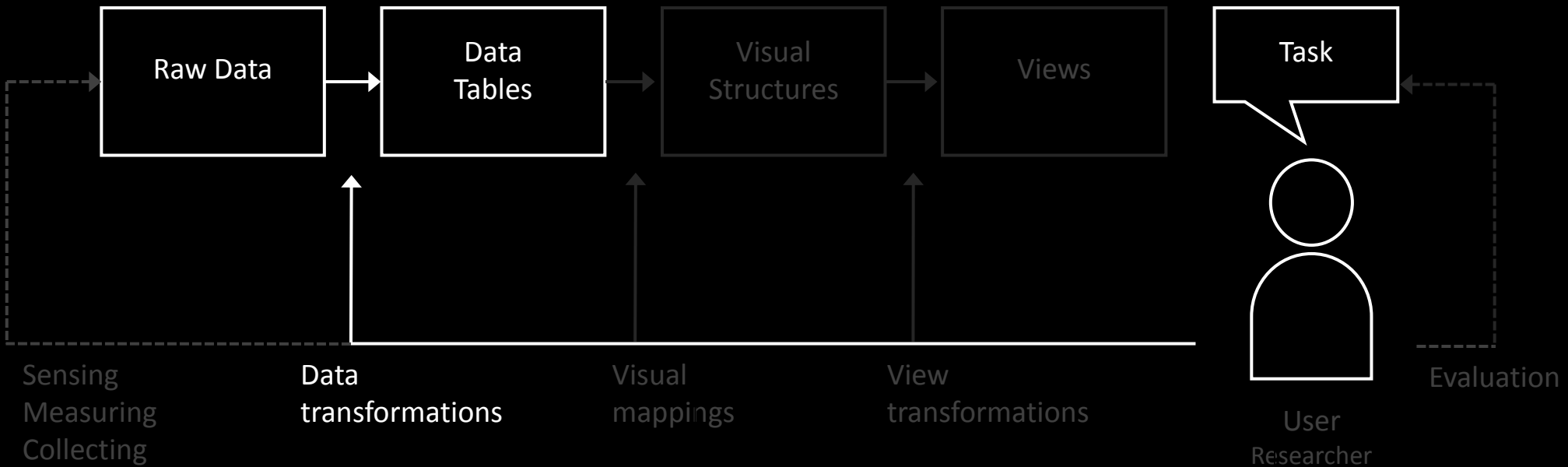
By Stuart K. Card, Jock D. Mackinlay, Ben Shneiderman, 1999



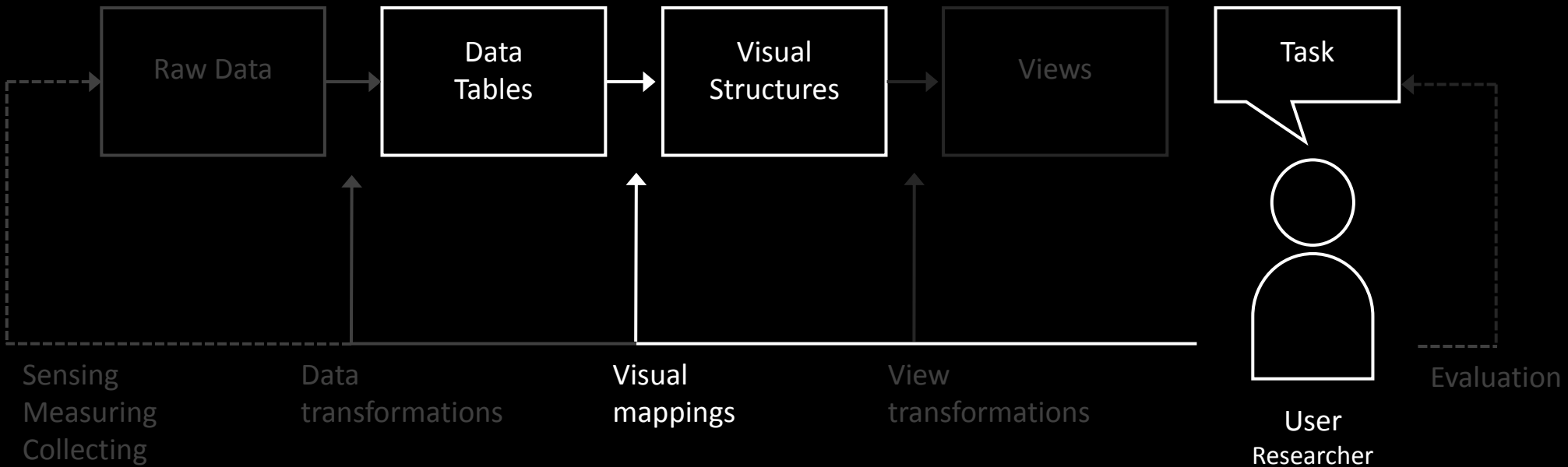
Data



Data Tables and Data Transformations



Visual Perception and Visual Structures



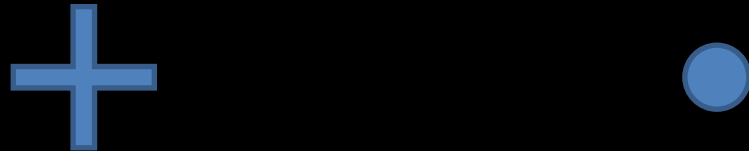
A Question about Human Perception

The human blind spot is:

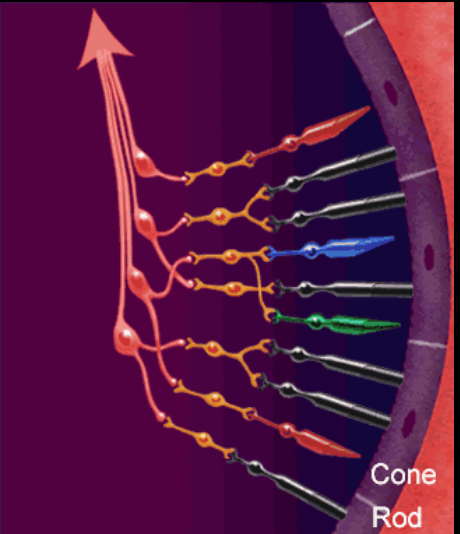
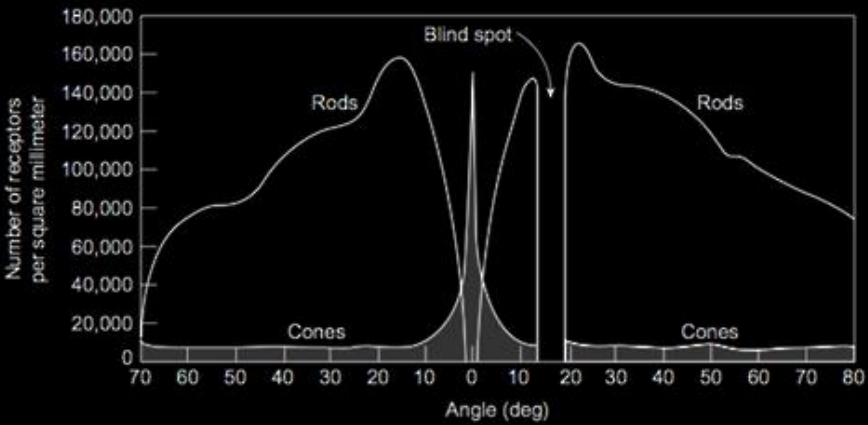
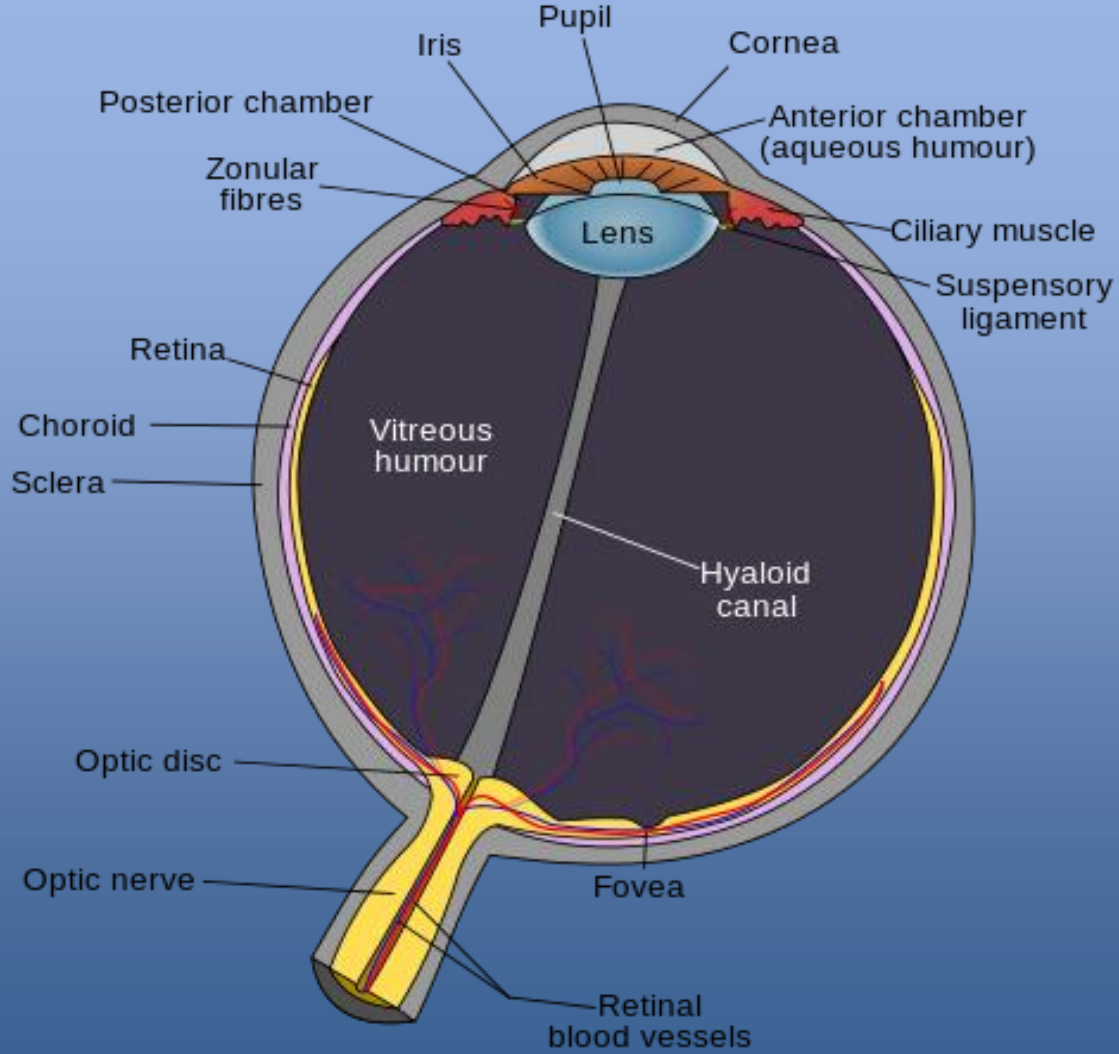
1. a myth.
2. a metaphor to explain our inability to see everything.
3. the area that is outside your field of vision that is approximately 175°
4. your brain fooling you into thinking you see in an area where you actually can't see.
5. the space between what you see in your rear-view mirror and your peripheral vision when driving.

Try this out!

- Draw a cross and a circle about 5 cm apart
- Close left eye and look only at cross
- Place paper about 15 cm from nose



The Human Eye

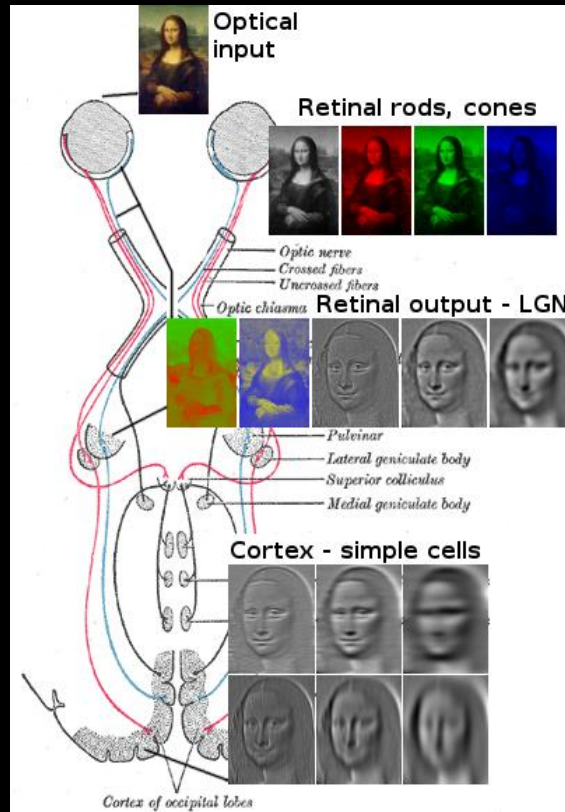


Human Vision

- Highest bandwidth
- Fast, parallel
- Pattern Recognition
- Pre-attentive
- Extends memory and cognitive capacity
- People think visually
- Brain: 30% vision, 8% touch, 3% hearing

Visual Processing

[video](#)



Preattentive Processing

- No need for focused attention
- Parallel
- Fast: 200-250 msec

Attentive Processing

How many 3s?

1281768756138976546984506985604982826762
9809858458224509856458945098450980943585
9091030209905959595772564675050678904567
8845789809821677654876364908560912949686

Preattentive Processing

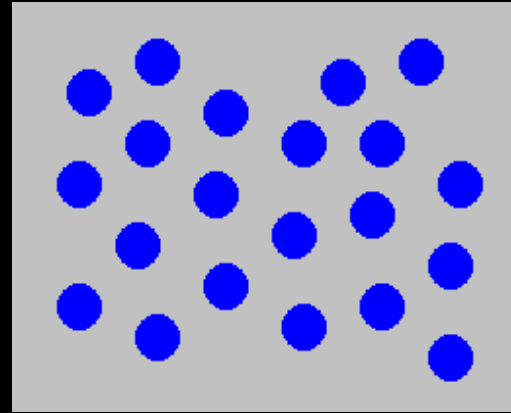
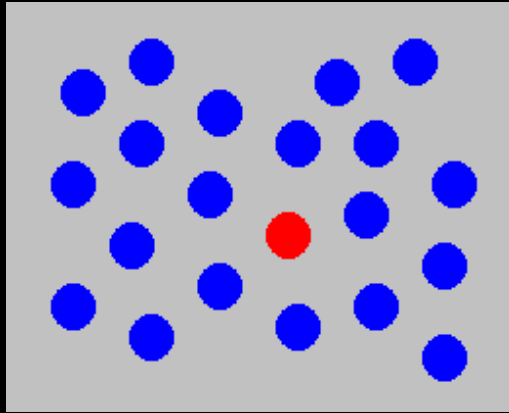
How many 3s?

1281768756138976546984506985604982826762
9809858458224509856458945098450980943585
9091030209905959595772564675050678904567
8845789809821677654876364908560912949686

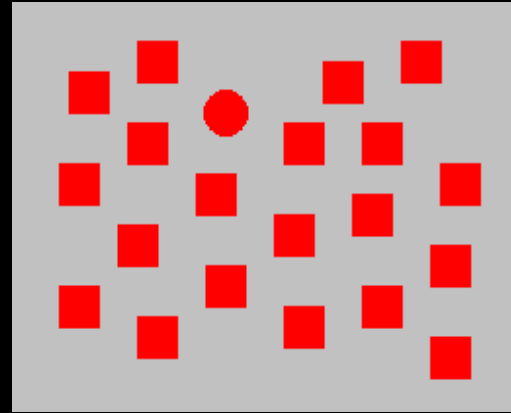
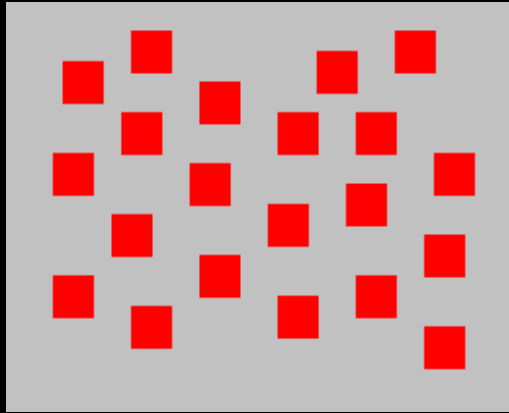
Tasks

- Target detection
 - is something there?
- Boundary detection
 - Can the elements be grouped?
- Counting
 - How many elements of a certain type are present?

Which side has a red circle?

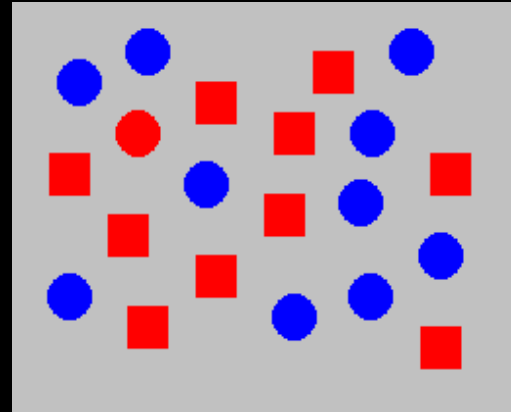
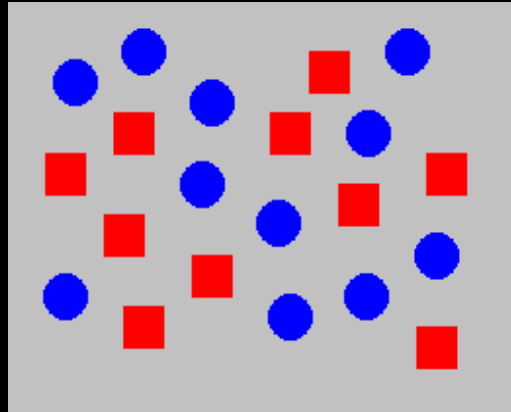


Which side has a red circle?



Which side has a red circle?

[link](#)



Potential Pre-attentive Features

Position

length

width

size

curvature

number

terminators

intersection

closure

hue

intensity

flicker

direction of

motion

binocular lustre

Stereoscopic
depth

3-D depth cues

lighting direction

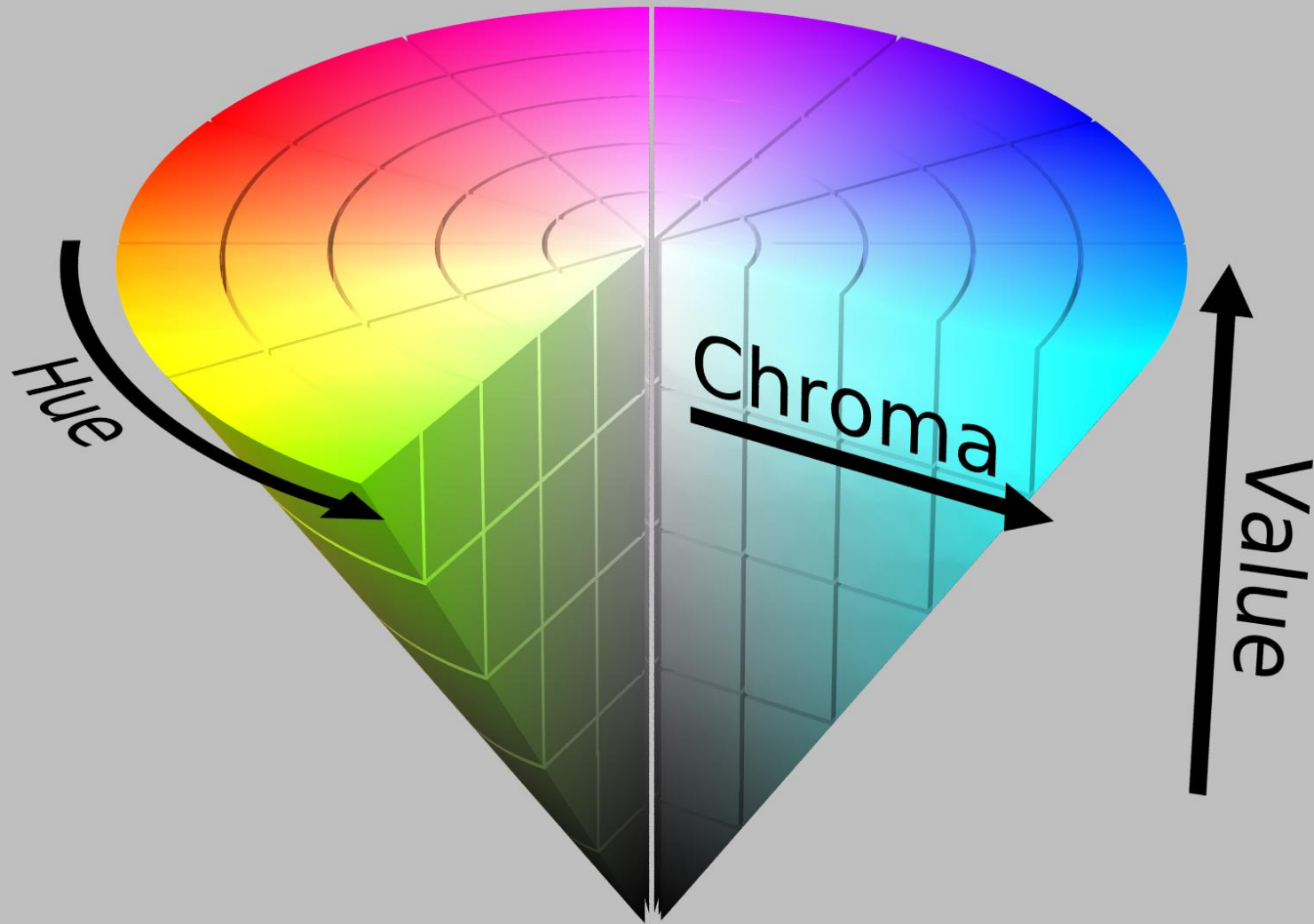
Discussion

- What role does/should pre-attentive processing play in information visualization?

Visual Types

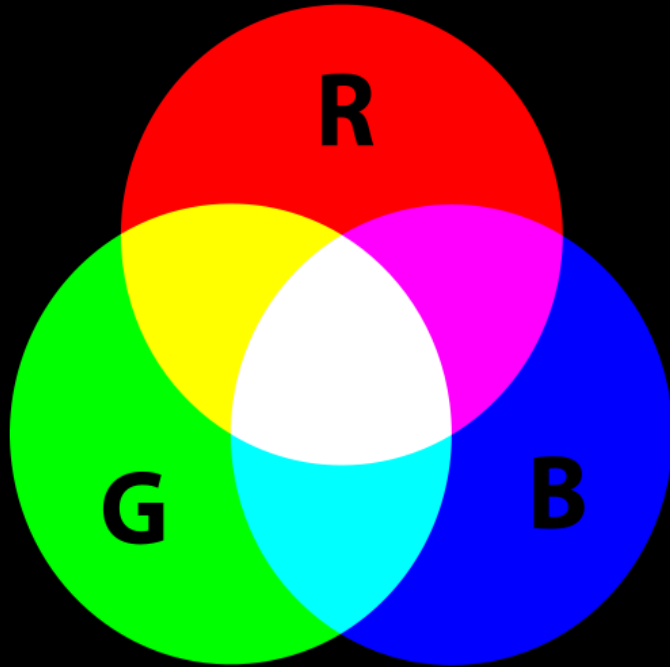
Jacques Bertin, *Sémiologie Graphique*, 1967

	<i>Points</i>	<i>Lines</i>	<i>Areas</i>	<i>Best to show</i>
<i>Shape</i>		<i>possible, but too weird to show</i>	<i>cartogram</i>	<i>qualitative differences</i>
<i>Size</i>			<i>cartogram</i>	<i>quantitative differences</i>
<i>Color Hue</i>				<i>qualitative differences</i>
<i>Color Value</i>				<i>quantitative differences</i>
<i>Color Intensity</i>				<i>qualitative differences</i>
<i>Texture</i>				<i>qualitative & quantitative differences</i>

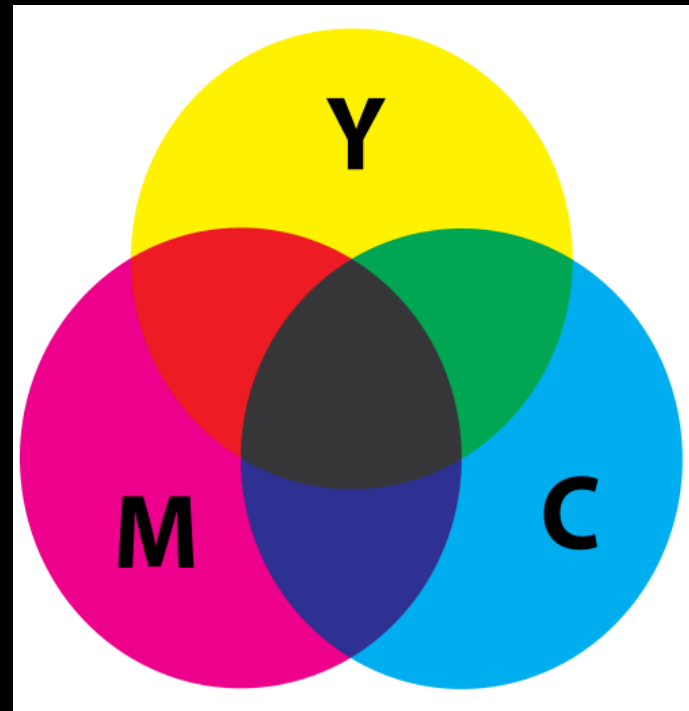


Additive vs. Subtractive Color

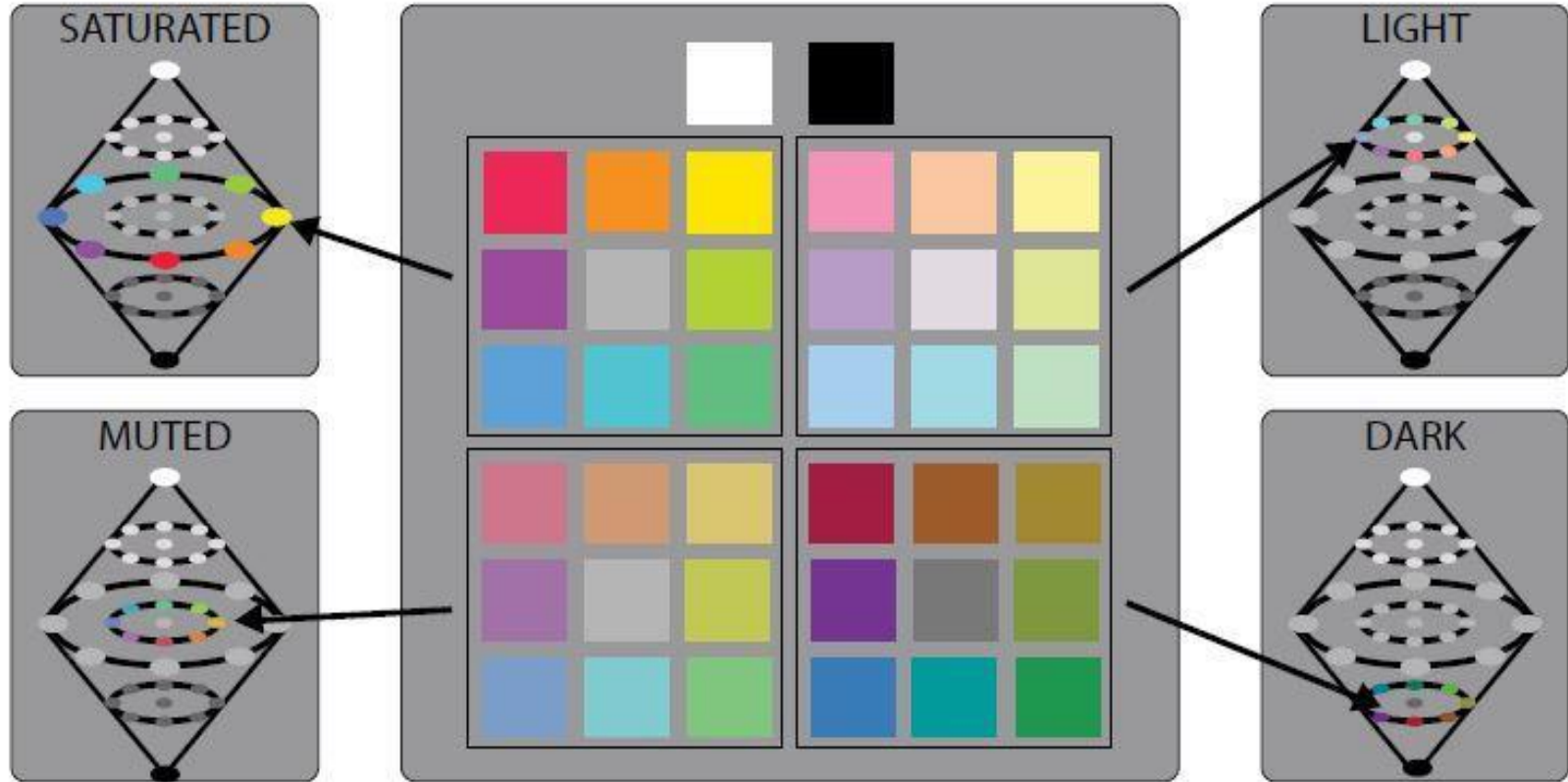
Additive



Subtractive



Berkeley Color Project (BCP) 37 Colors

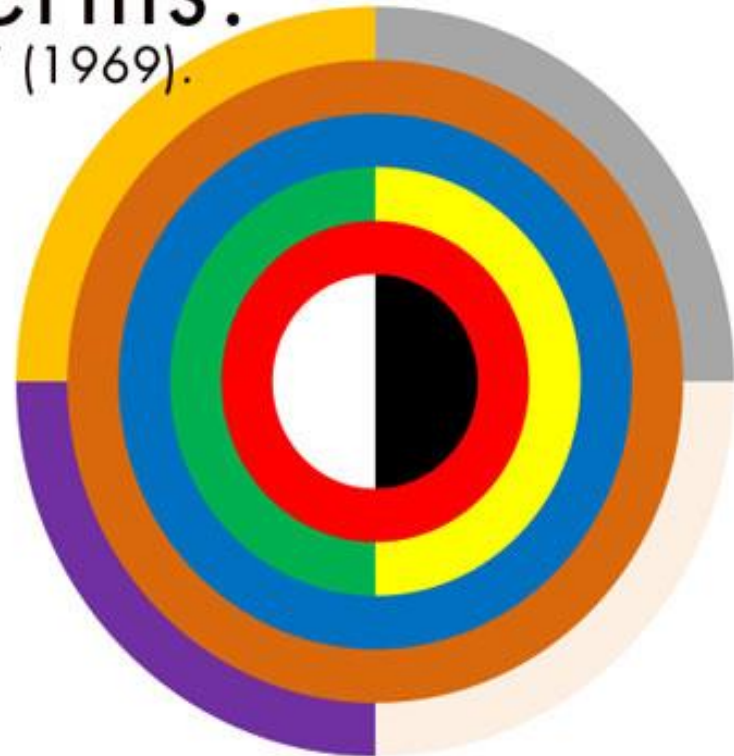


Basic Color Terms:

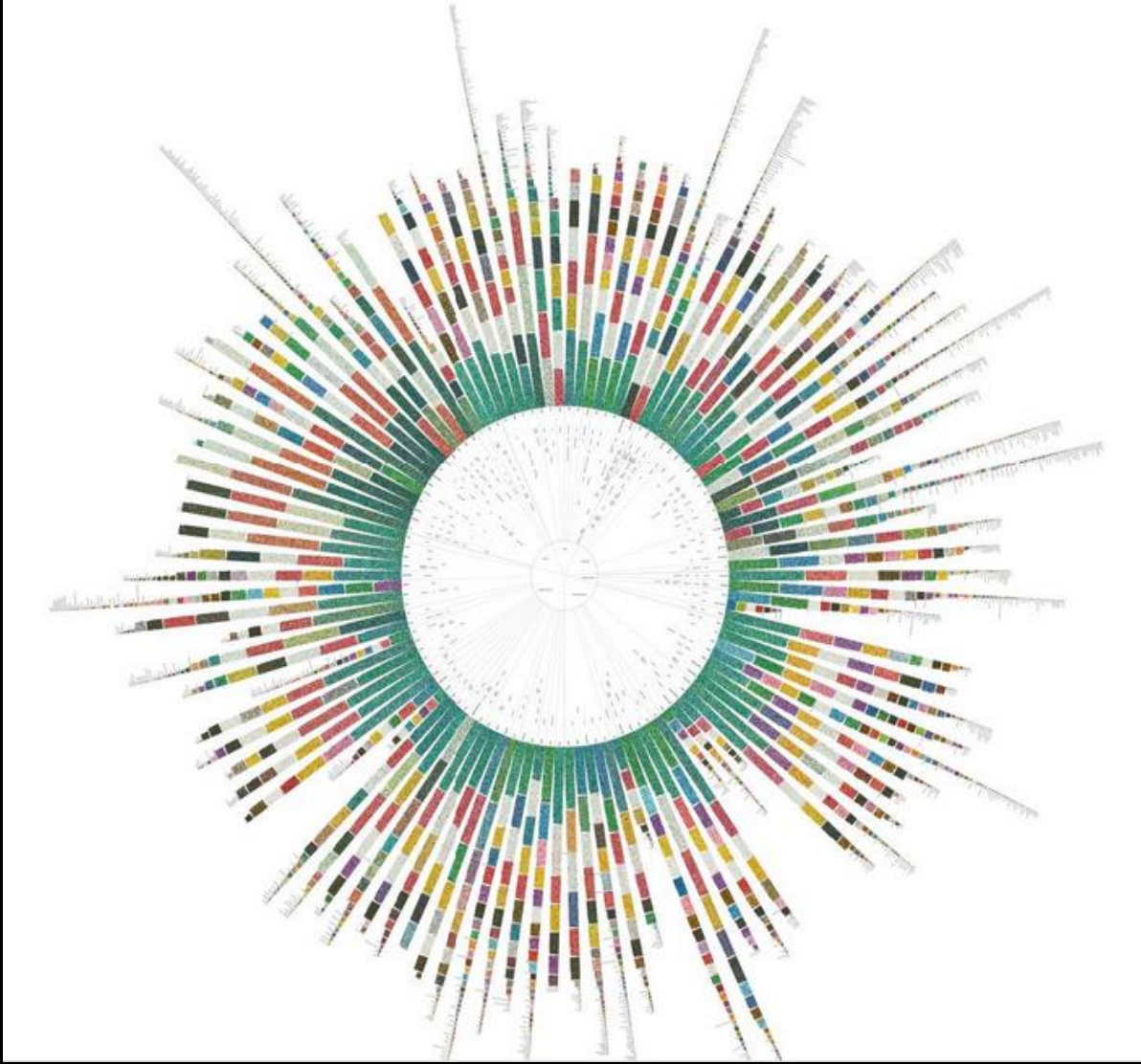
"Their Universality and Evolution" (1969).

LANGUAGE OF COLOR

Berlin and Kay



<http://michaelpetersen.wordpress.com/category/image/>



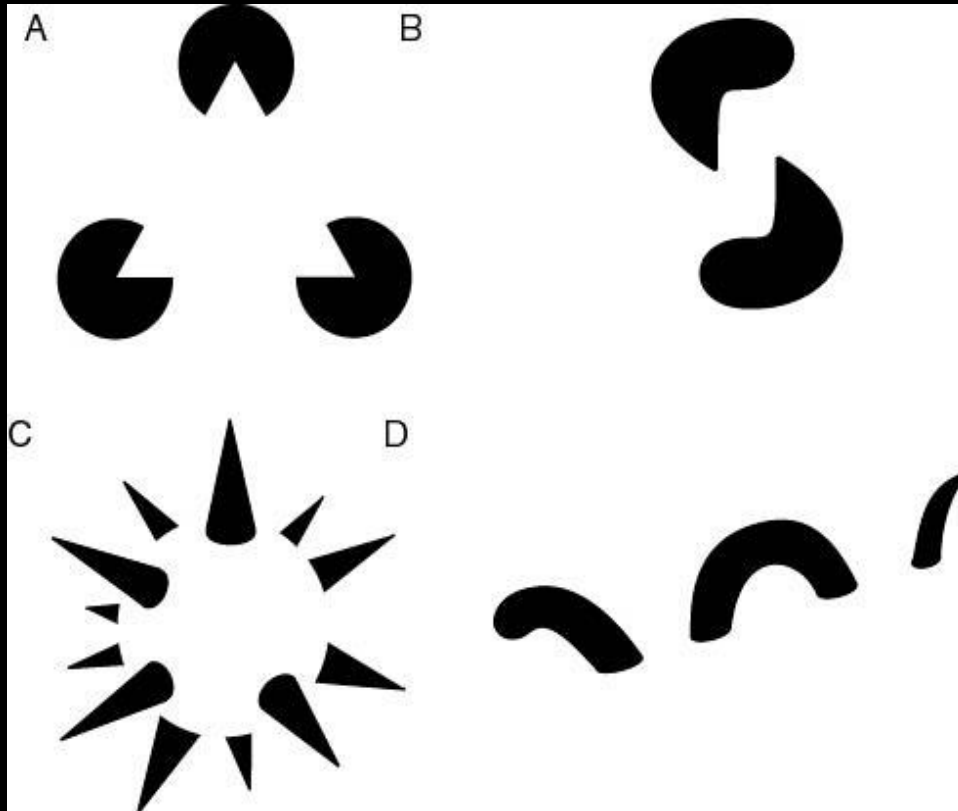
Gestalt Laws of Pattern Perception

- German psychologists 1920s
- Understand perception
- Principles
 - Emergence
 - Reification
 - Multistability
 - Invariance
 - Grouping

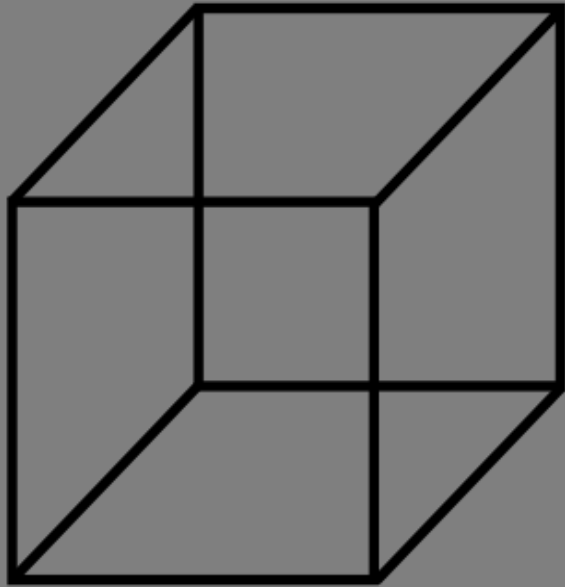
Emergence



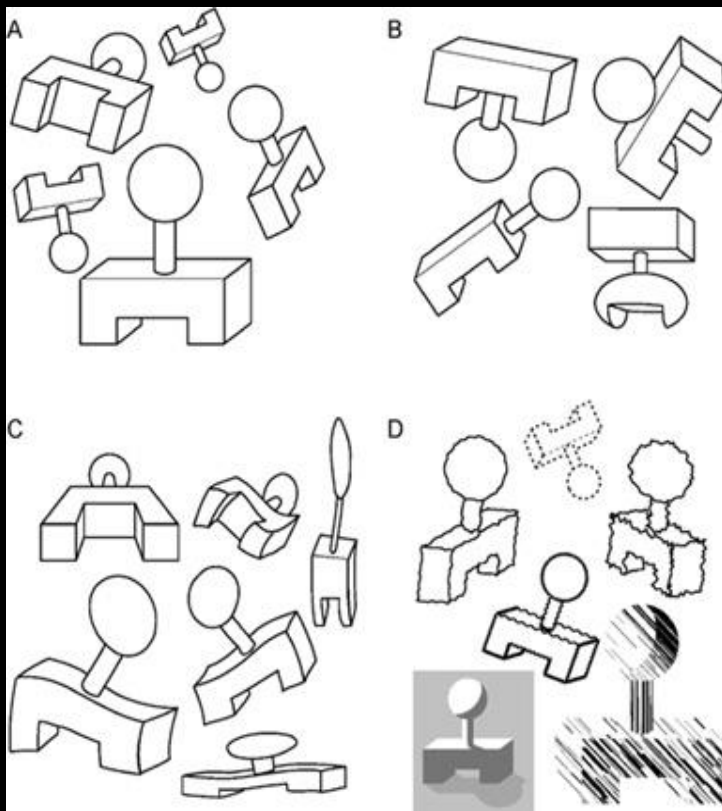
Reification



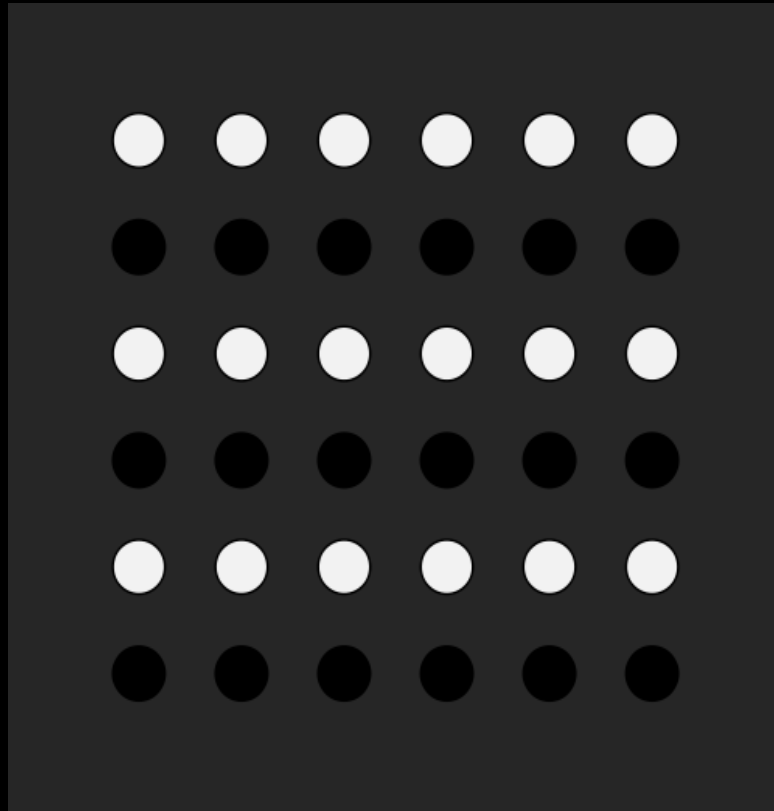
Multistability



Invariance



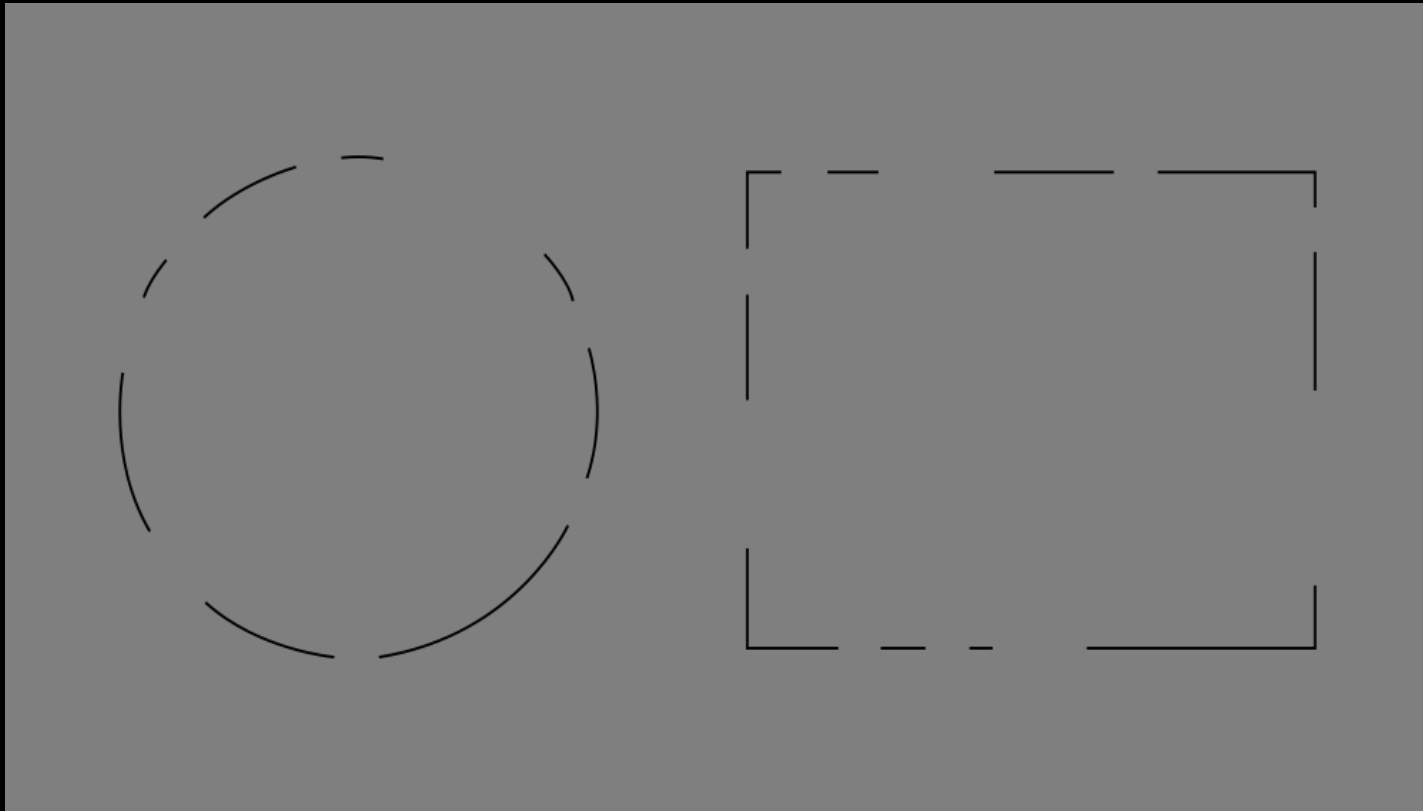
Group: Similarity



Similarity



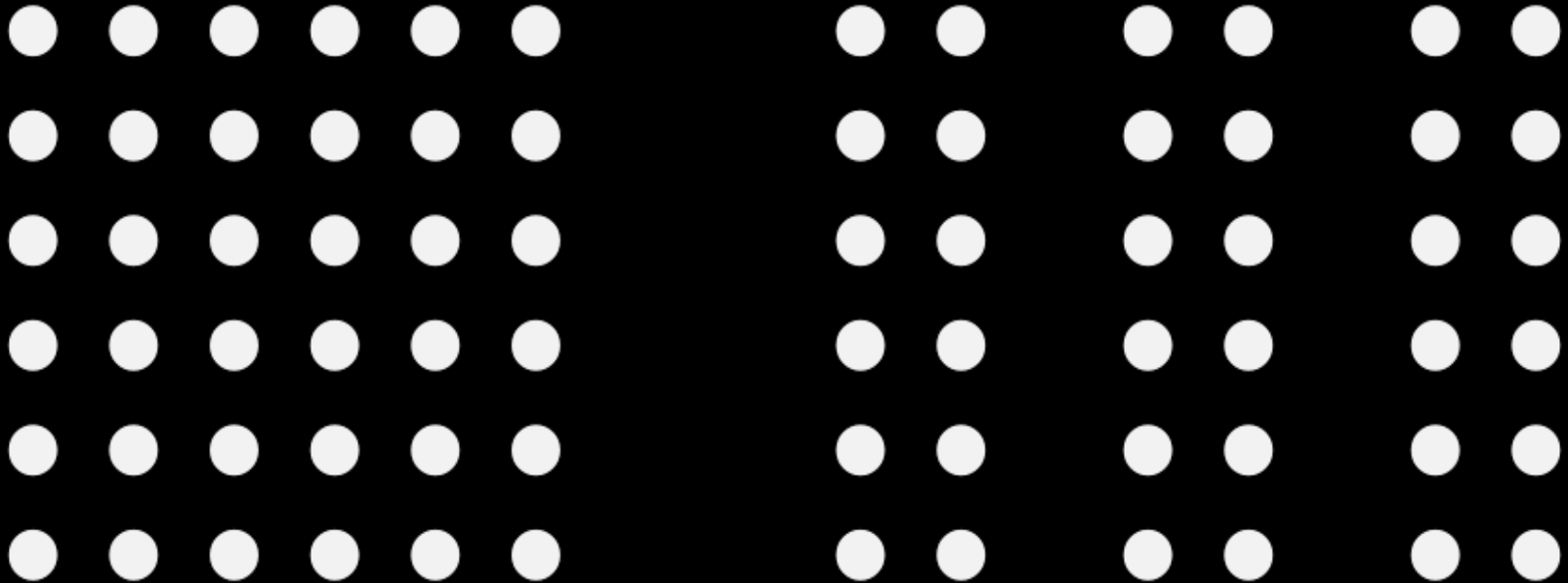
Group: closure



Group: Closure



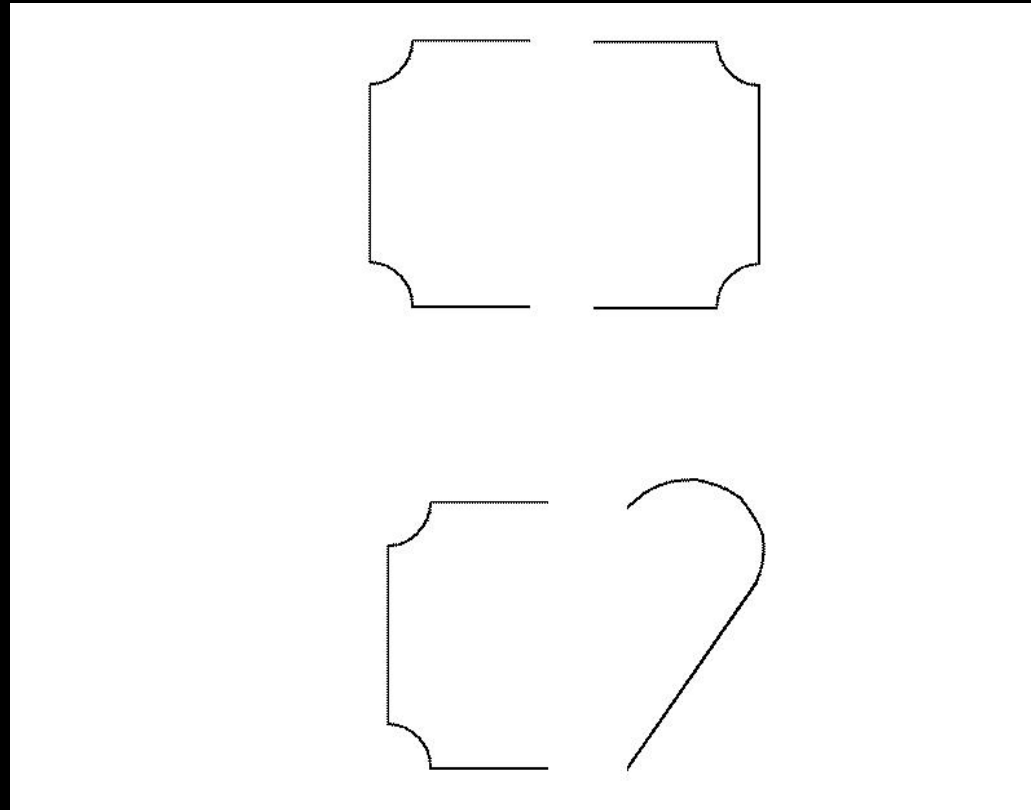
Group: Proximity



Group: continuity



Group: symmetry



Reading

- Two related work papers (how to do related work search and review?)
- Turn in 100 word summaries for each
- Before Tuesday's Lecture

Thank you!

marior@kth.se