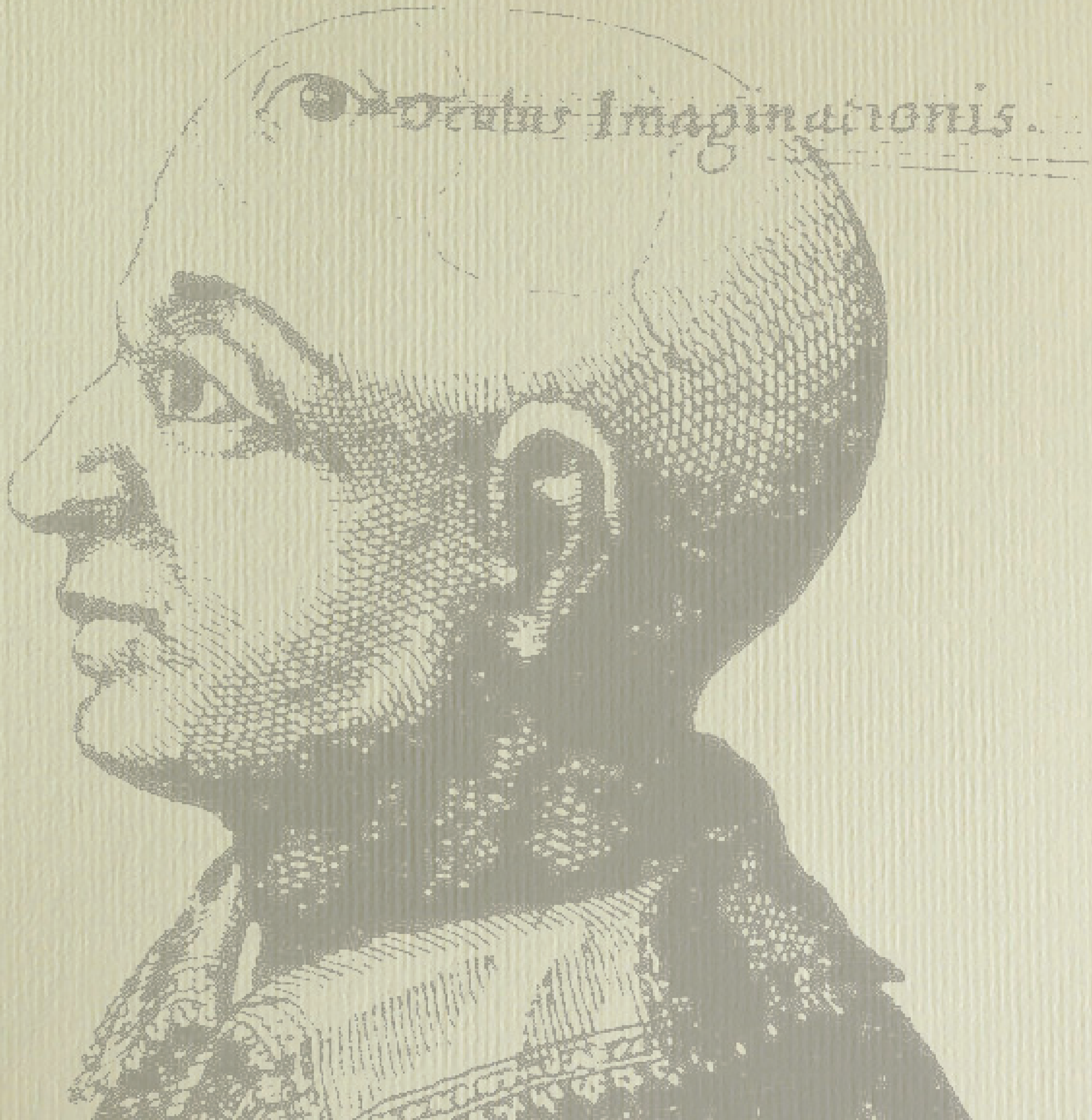
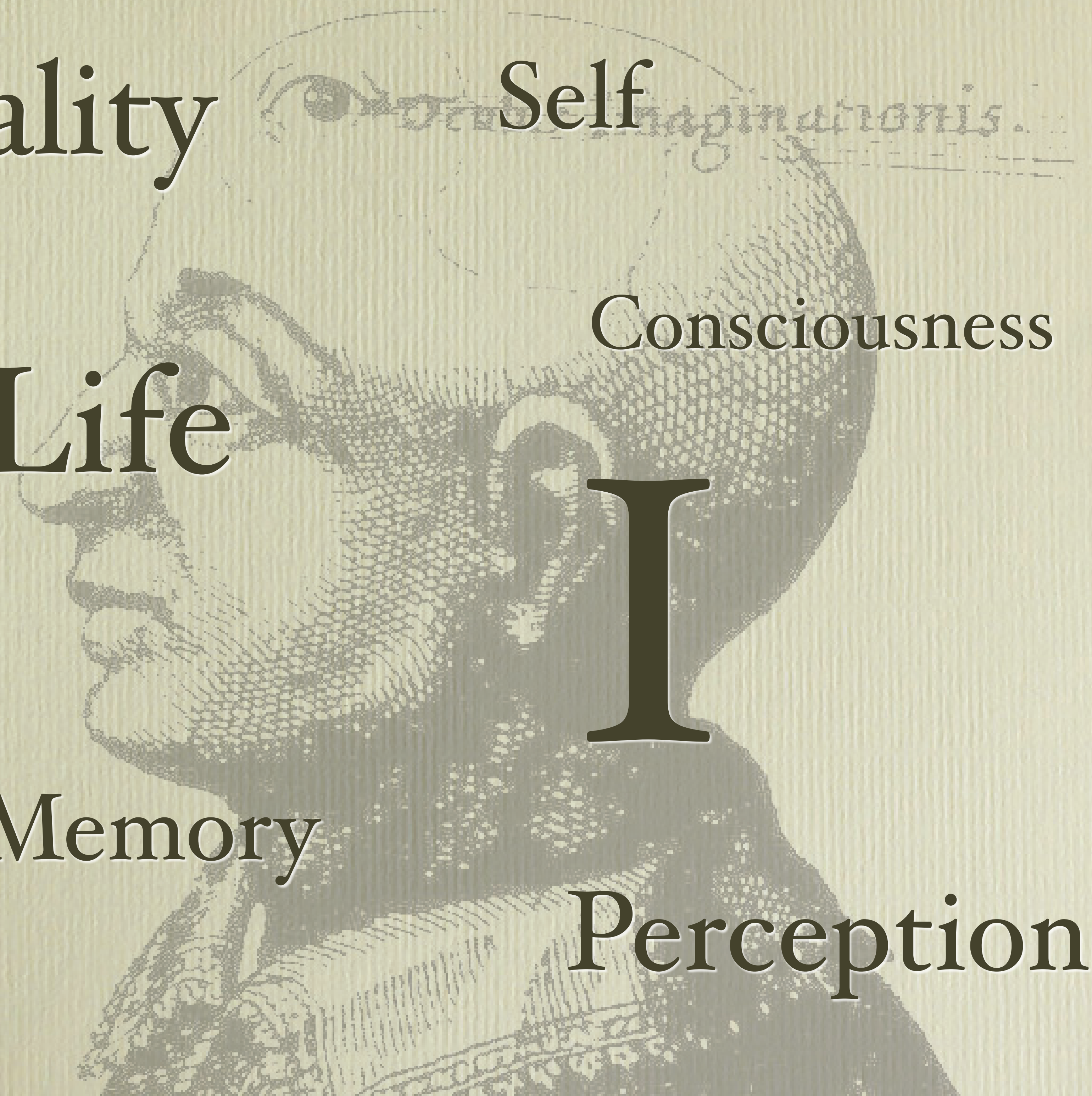
How the mind tricks us: Visualizations and visual illusions

University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK, 28 October 2010


Oculus Imaginationis.



Reality

Self

Consciousness

Life

I

Memory

Perception

How do we remember?

How do we remember?

835-7663

A Quick Survey:

- Three statements
- Rate agreement
- Scale 1–5: disagree = 1, agree = 5

Seeing is believing

“Visual observations greatly help the understanding of material”

1 = disagree, 5 = agree

Visualization is important

"Memories of observations reinforce the retention of physical models"

1 = disagree, 5 = agree

1 picture = 1000 words

"Information can be transferred more quickly and more effectively visually than verbally"

1 = disagree, 5 = agree

Instructions

1. Add your scores
2. Divide by 3 & round to nearest integer
3. Enter your result

A = 1, B = 2, ..., E=5

My message

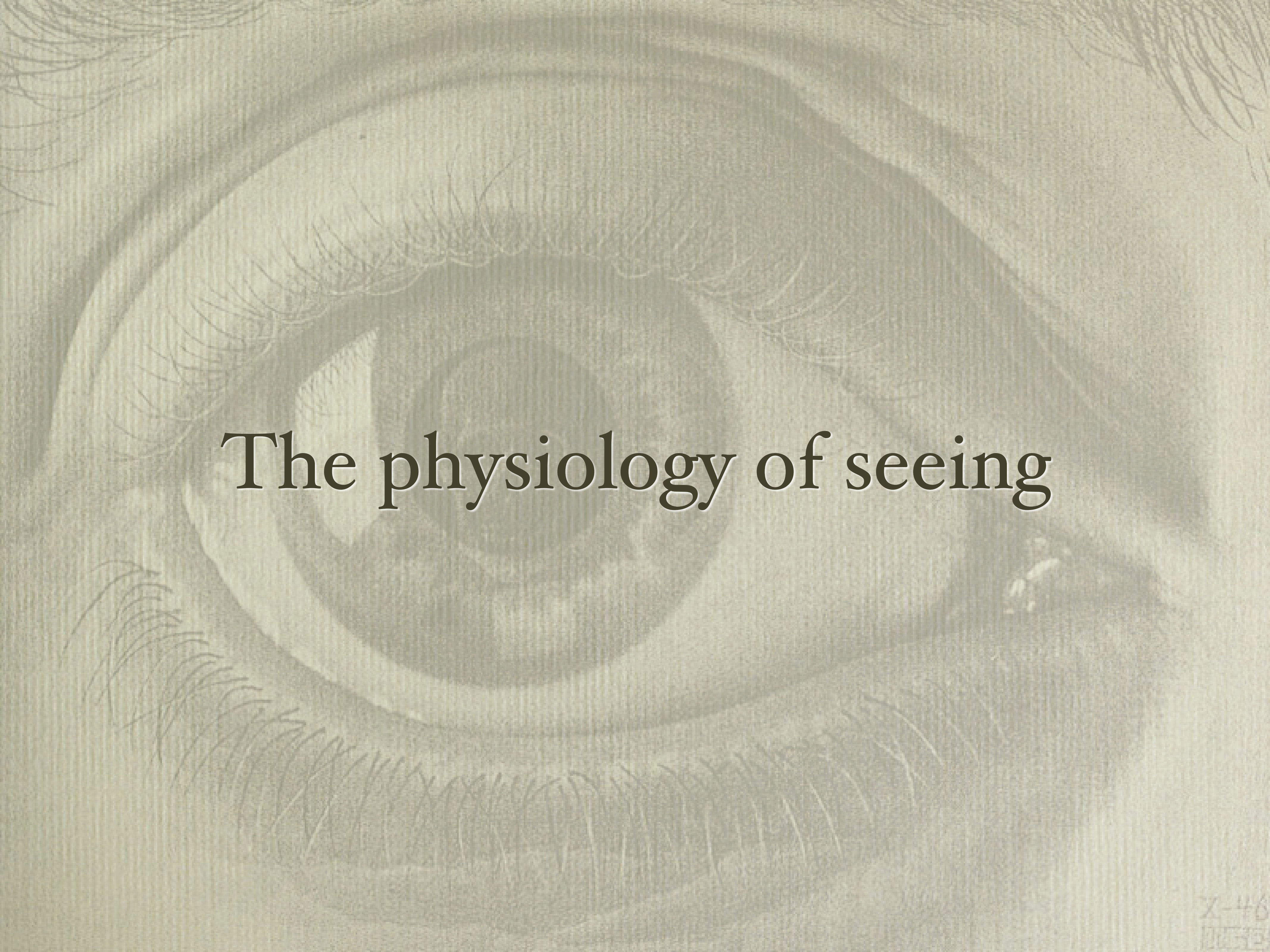
There is much to learn from neurobiology and cognitive psychology

Outline

- the physiology of seeing
- cognitive issues related to seeing
- learning from seeing

Outline

- the physiology of seeing
- cognitive issues related to seeing



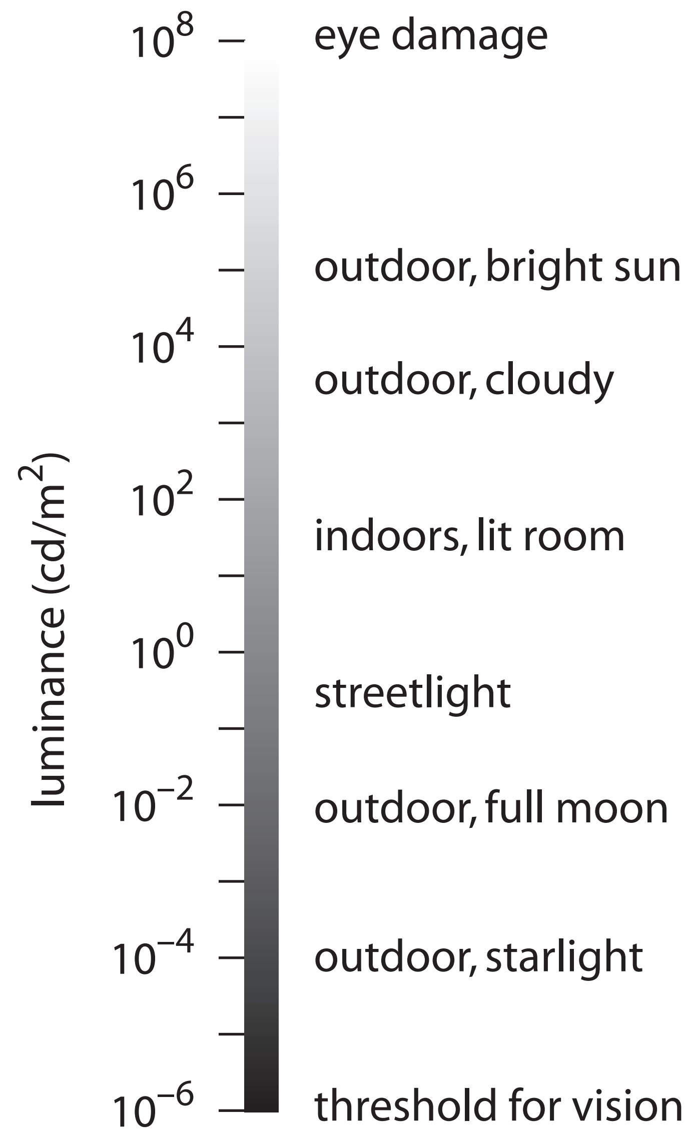
The physiology of seeing

Human vision

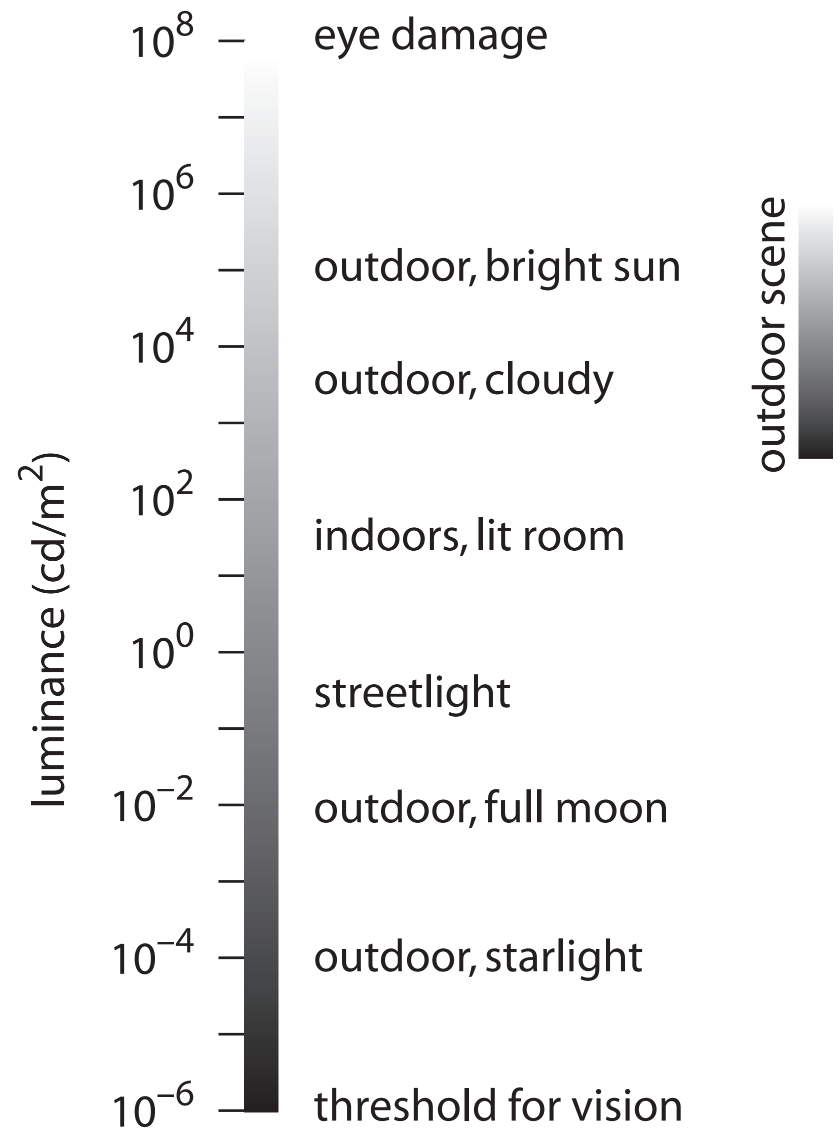
- Small frequency range
- Huge luminance range

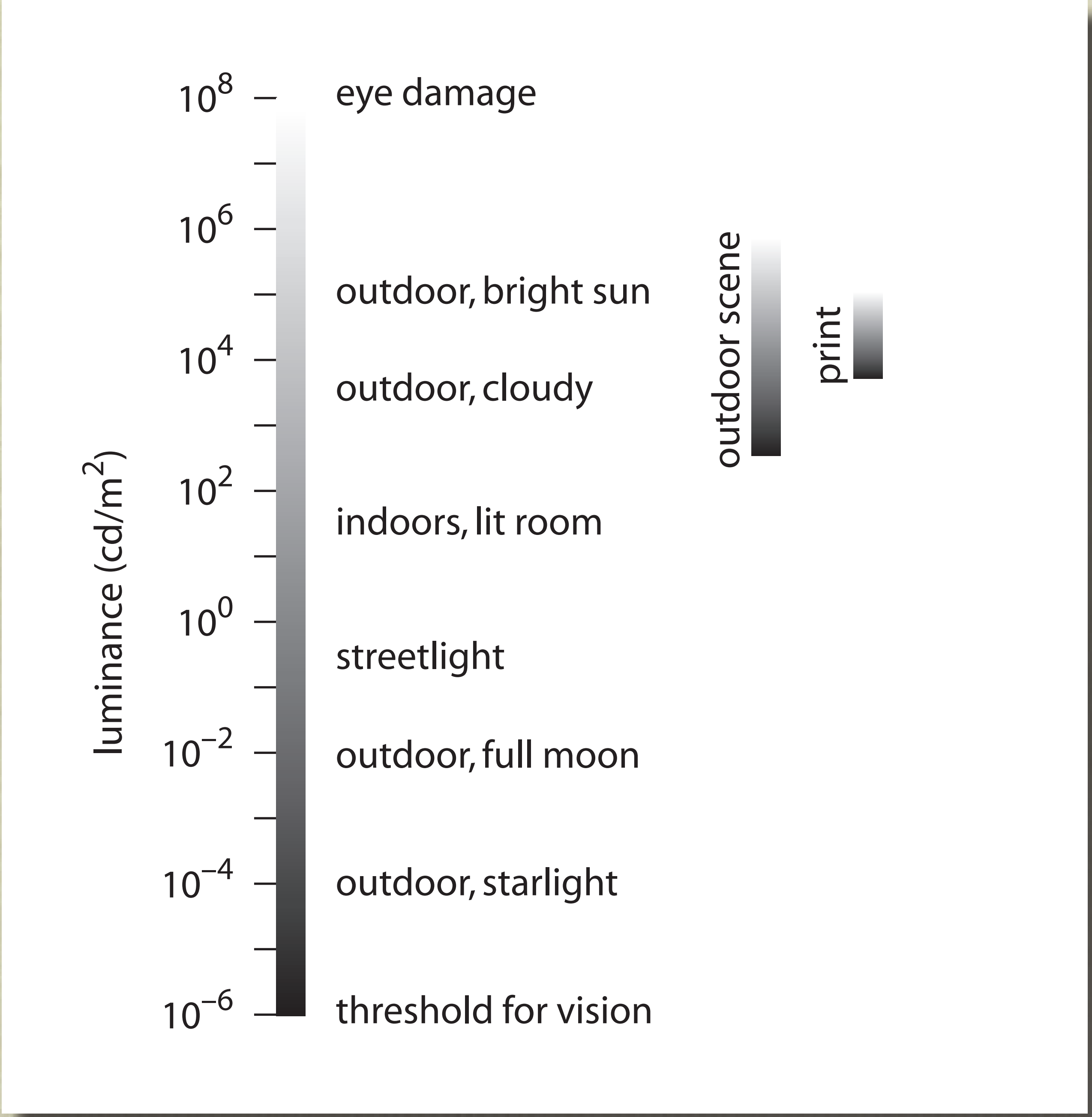
Luminance

- Light energy radiated/reflected
- Determined by reflectance and illumination



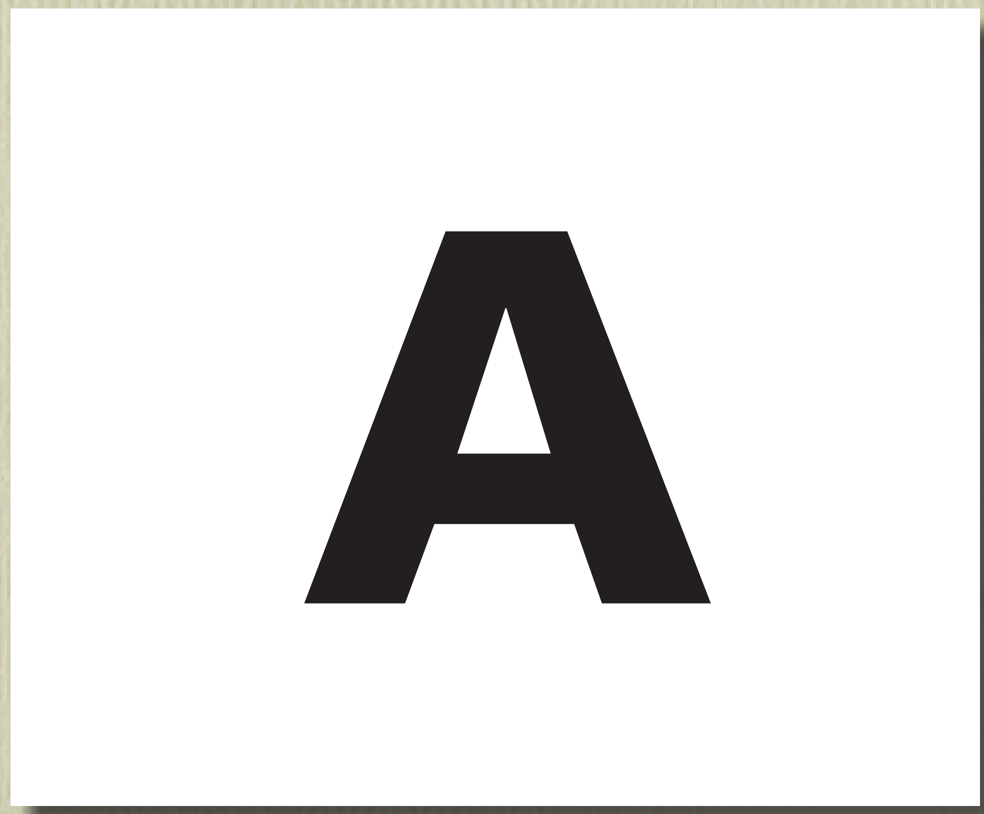
luminance (cd/m²)
10^8
10^6
10^4
10^2
10^0
10^−2
10^−4
10^−6
eye damage
outdoor, bright sun
outdoor, cloudy
indoors, lit room
streetlight
outdoor, full moon
outdoor, starlight
threshold for vision

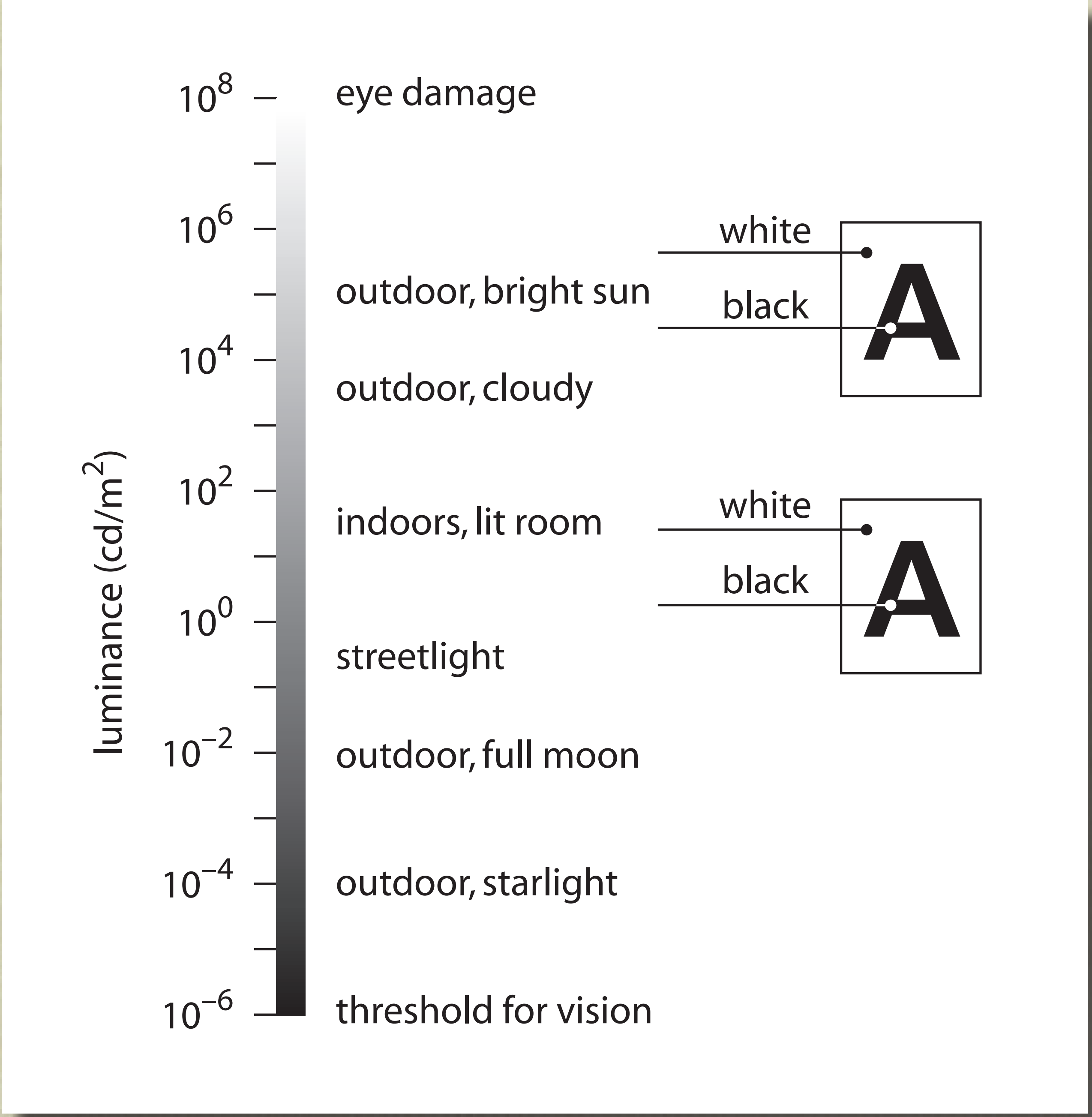

luminance (cd/m2)
10^8
10^6
10^4
10^2
10^0
10^−2
10^−4
10^−6
eye damage
outdoor, bright sun
outdoor, cloudy
indoors, lit room
streetlight
outdoor, full moon
outdoor, starlight
threshold for vision
outdoor scene



luminance (cd/m²)
10⁸
10⁶
10⁴
10²
10⁰
10⁻²
10⁻⁴
10⁻⁶
eye damage
outdoor, bright sun
outdoor, cloudy
indoors, lit room
streetlight
outdoor, full moon
outdoor, starlight
threshold for vision
outdoor scene
print

What color?

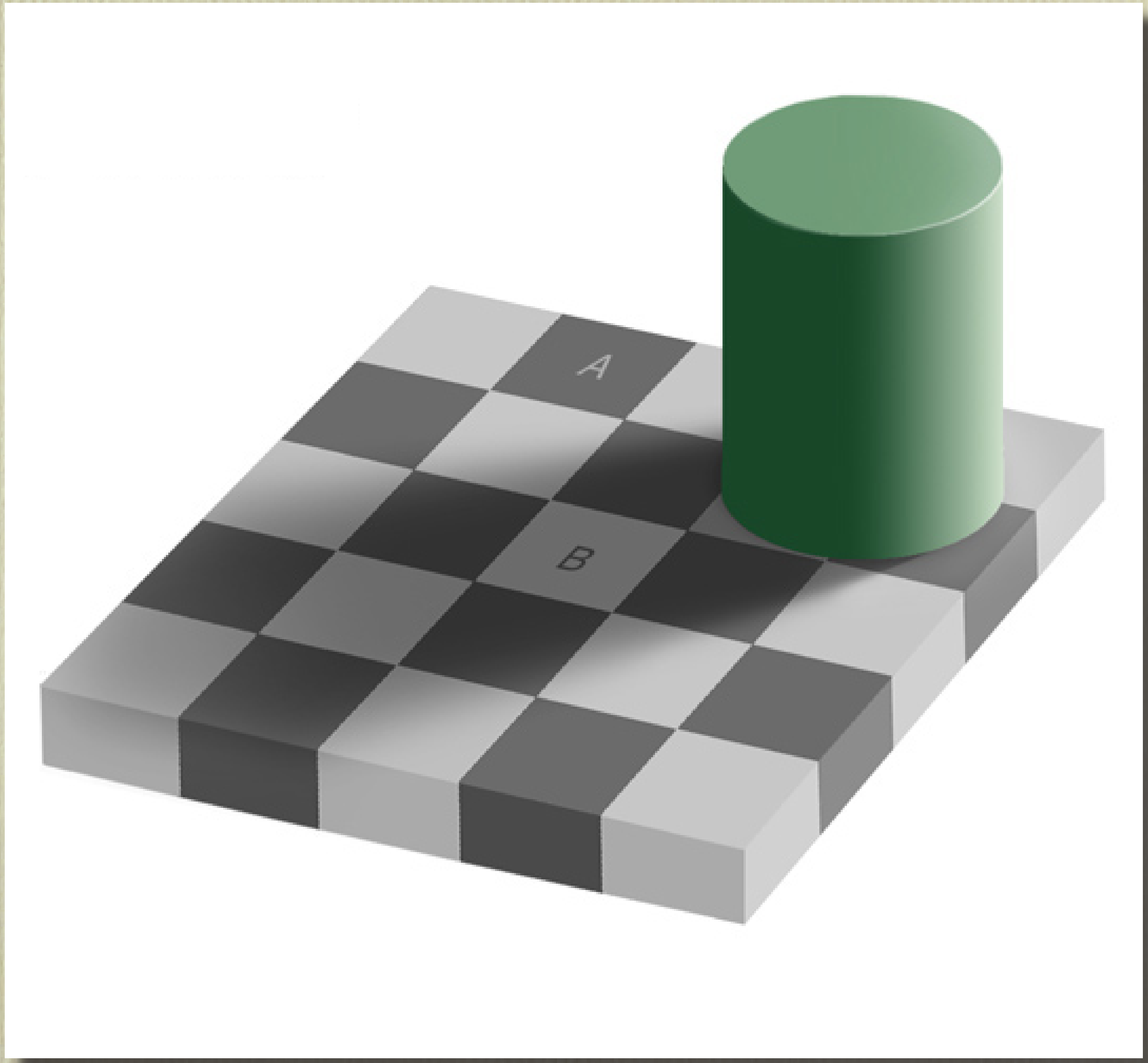




luminance (cd/m²)
10^8
10^6
10^4
10^2
10^0
10^−2
10^−4
10^−6
eye damage
outdoor, bright sun
outdoor, cloudy
indoors, lit room
streetlight
outdoor, full moon
outdoor, starlight
threshold for vision
white
black
A
white
black
A

What the retina does:

- Spatial compression
- Adjust luminance range to nerve S/N
- Extract reflectance


A
B

Which is darker?

A. the letter A is darker

B. the letter B is darker

C. both are the same

D. you’re tricking me; just *tell* me

E. I’m confused

Which is darker?

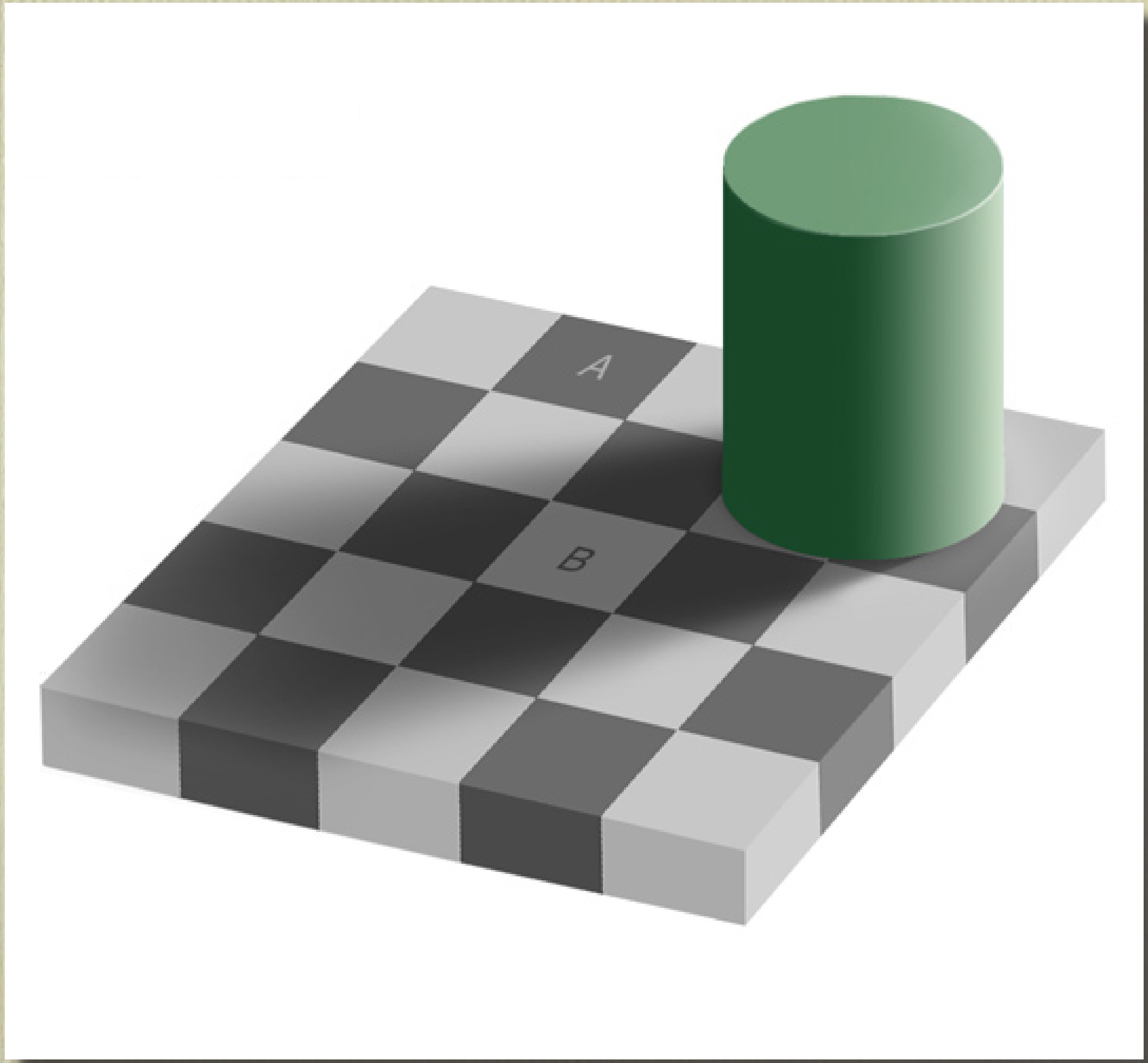
A. the square marked A is darker

B. the square marked B is darker

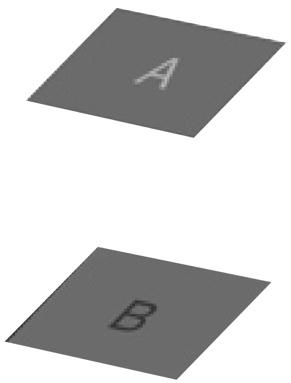
C. both are the same

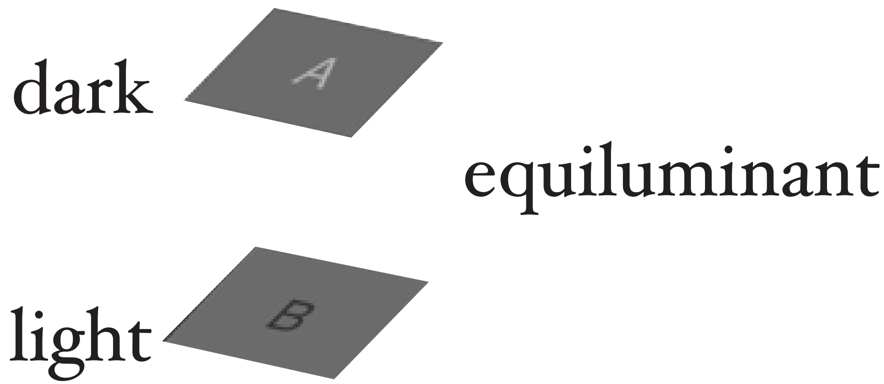
D. you’re tricking me; just *tell* me

E. I’m confused

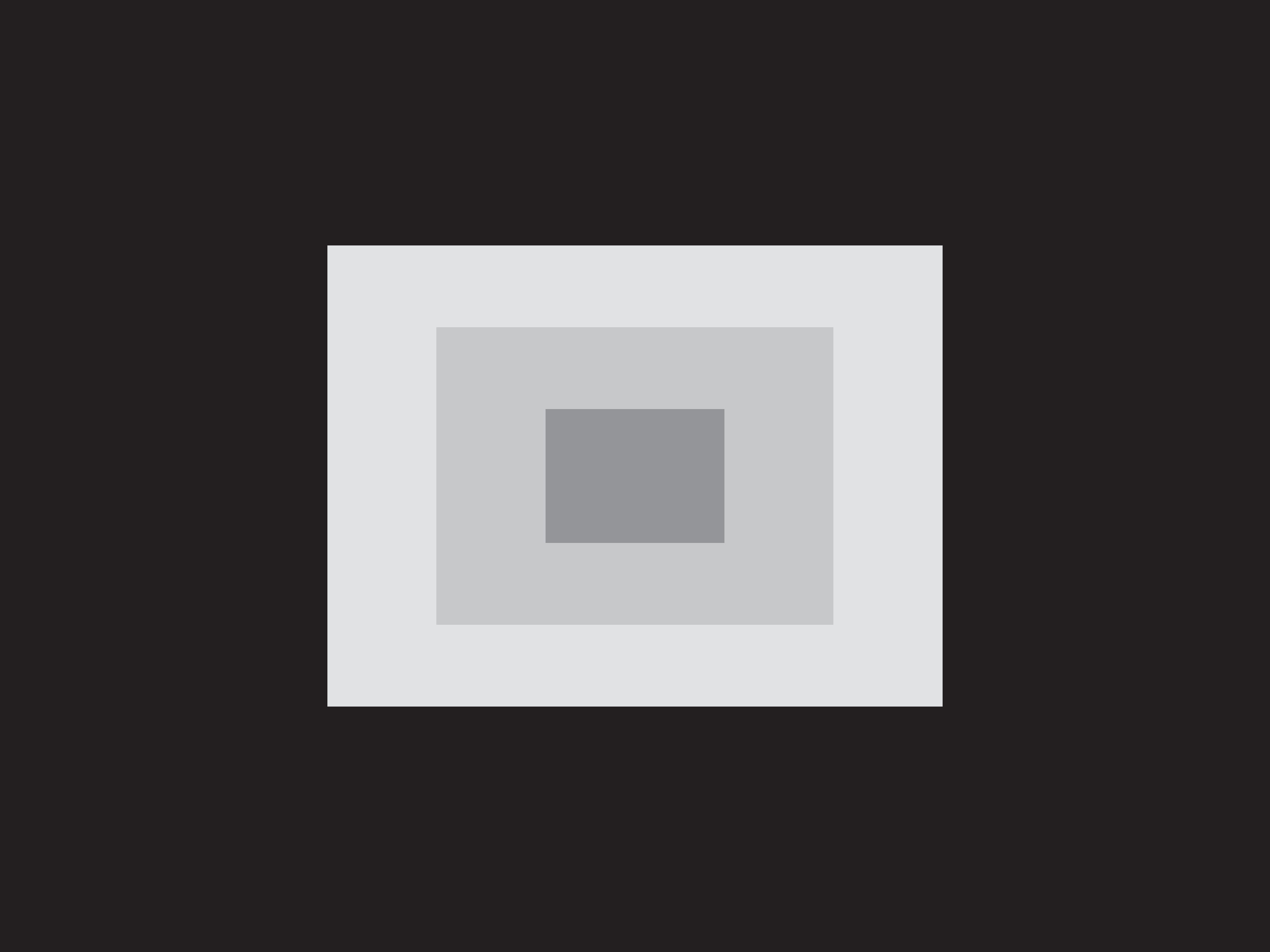


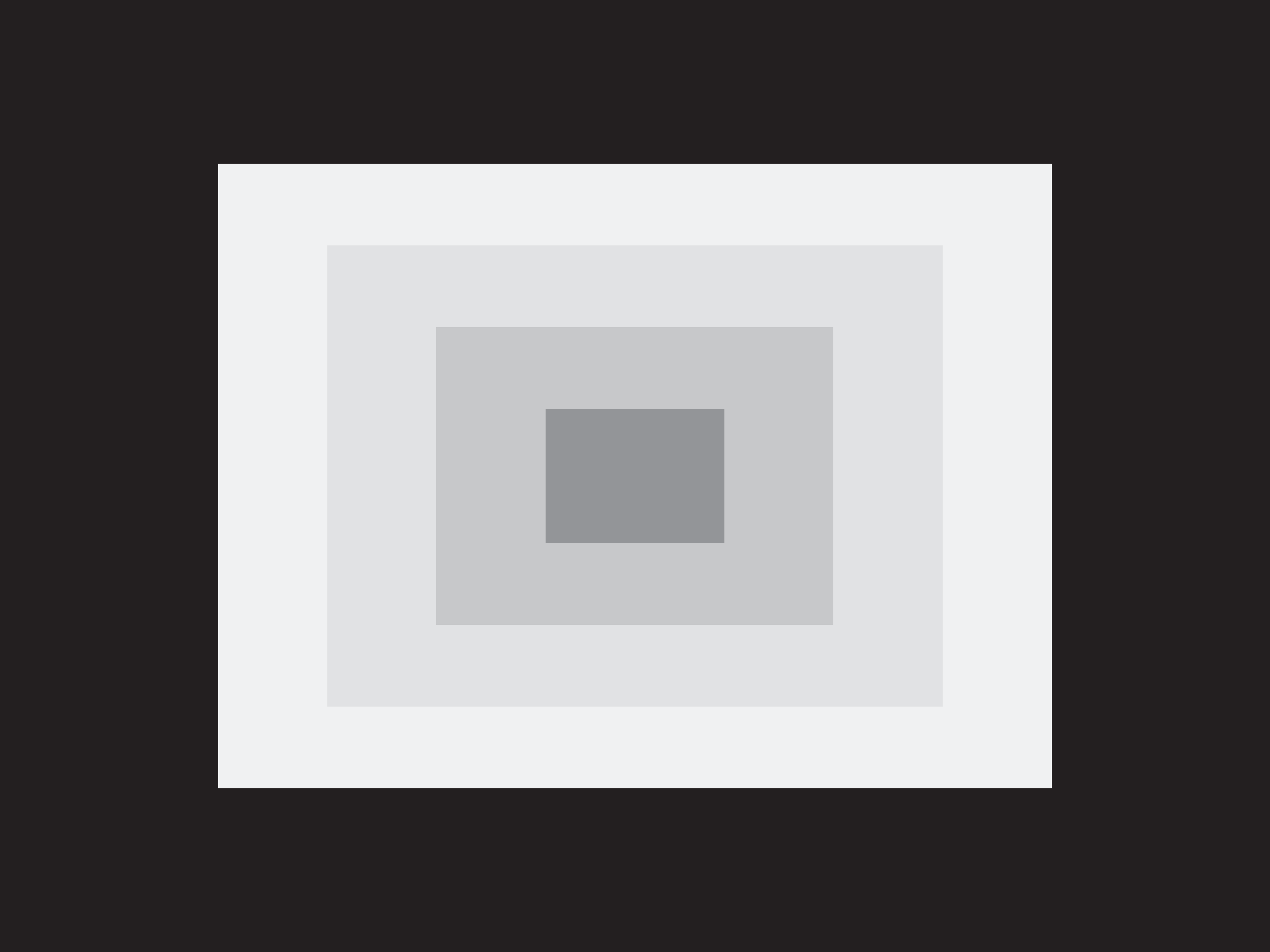
A
B

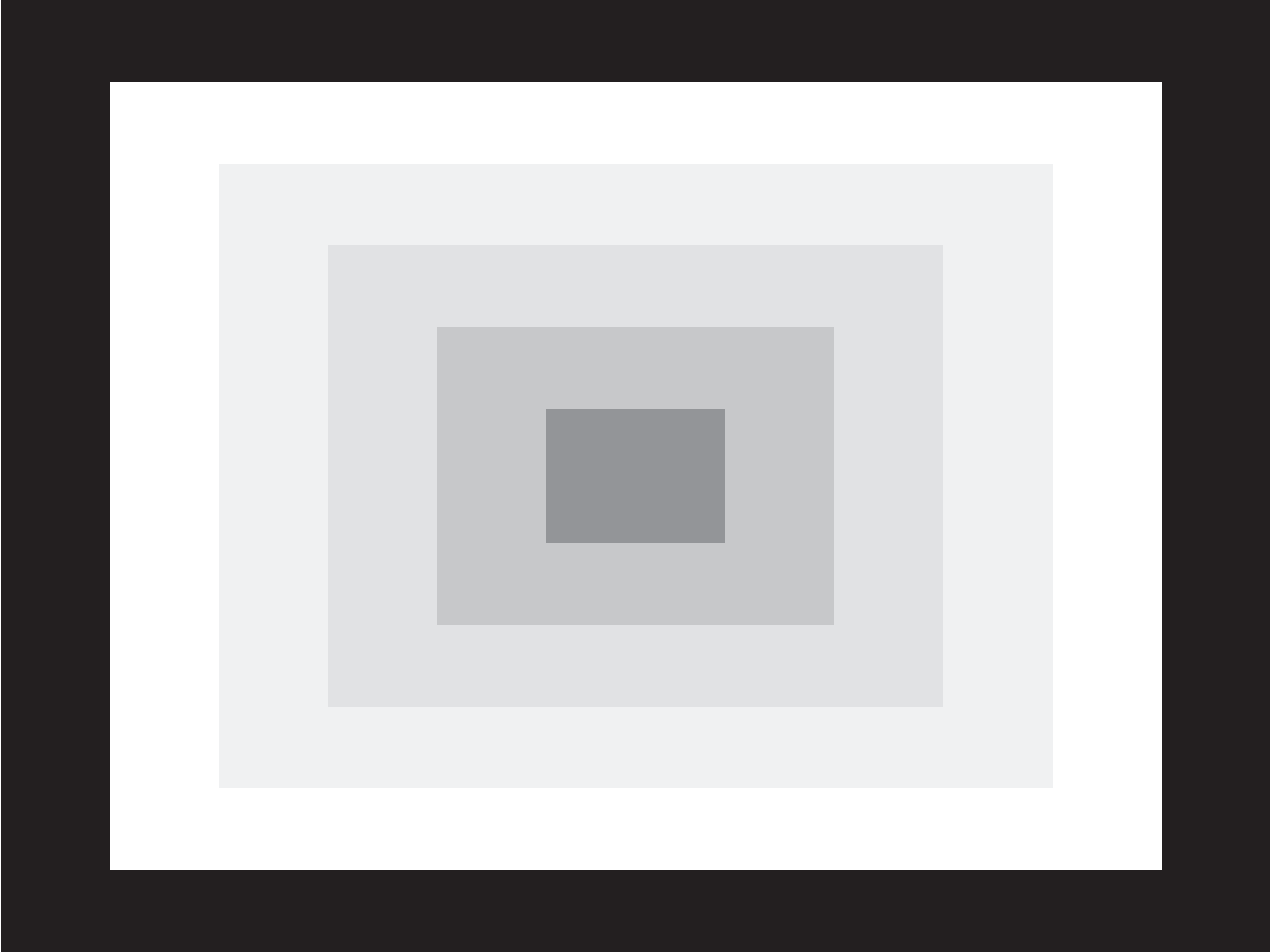

A
B



luminance = illumination + reflectance





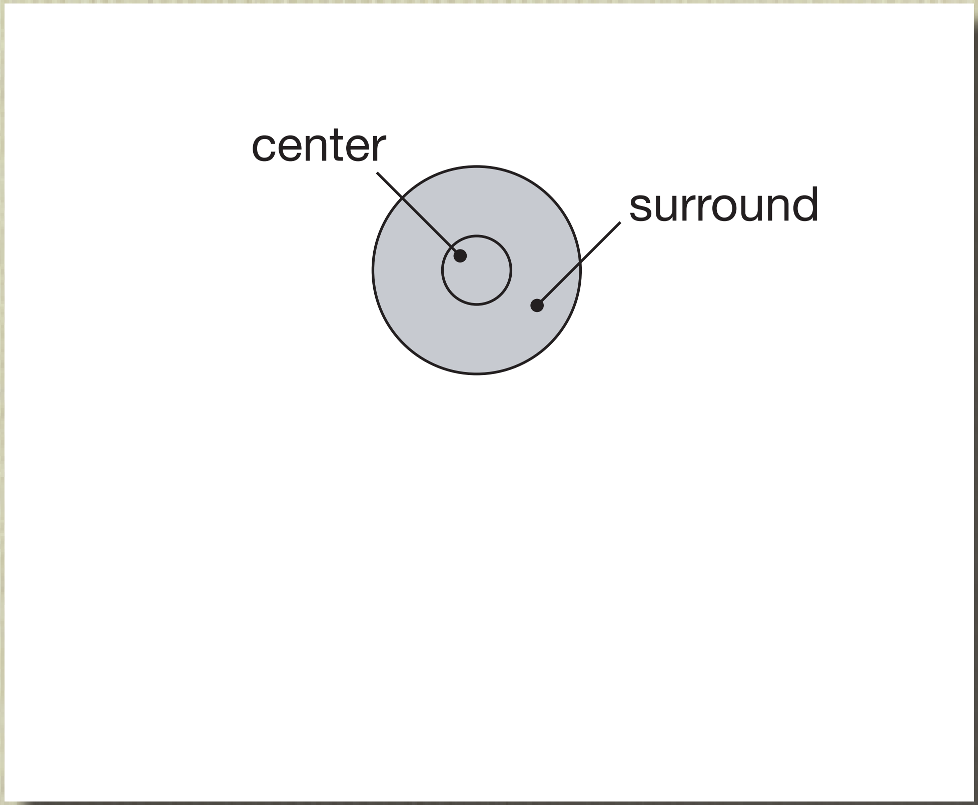


Retinal cell organization

- 10^8 receptors (rods and cones)
- 10^6 ganglion cells

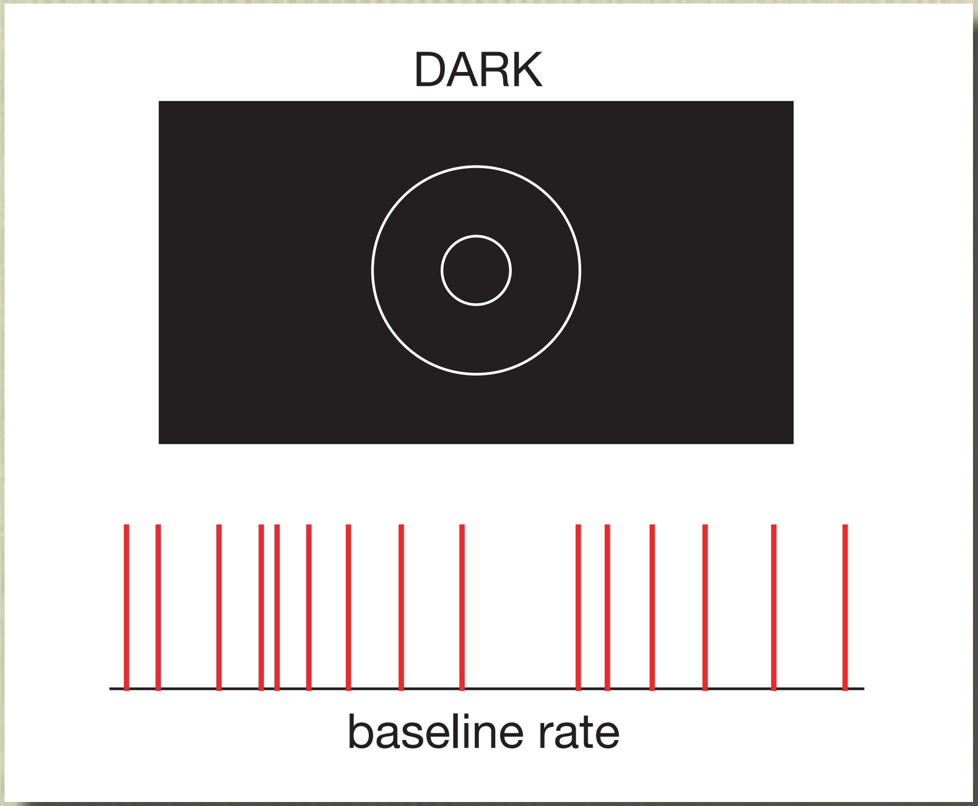
Each ganglion cell has a receptive field containing about 100 receptors

Retinal cell organization

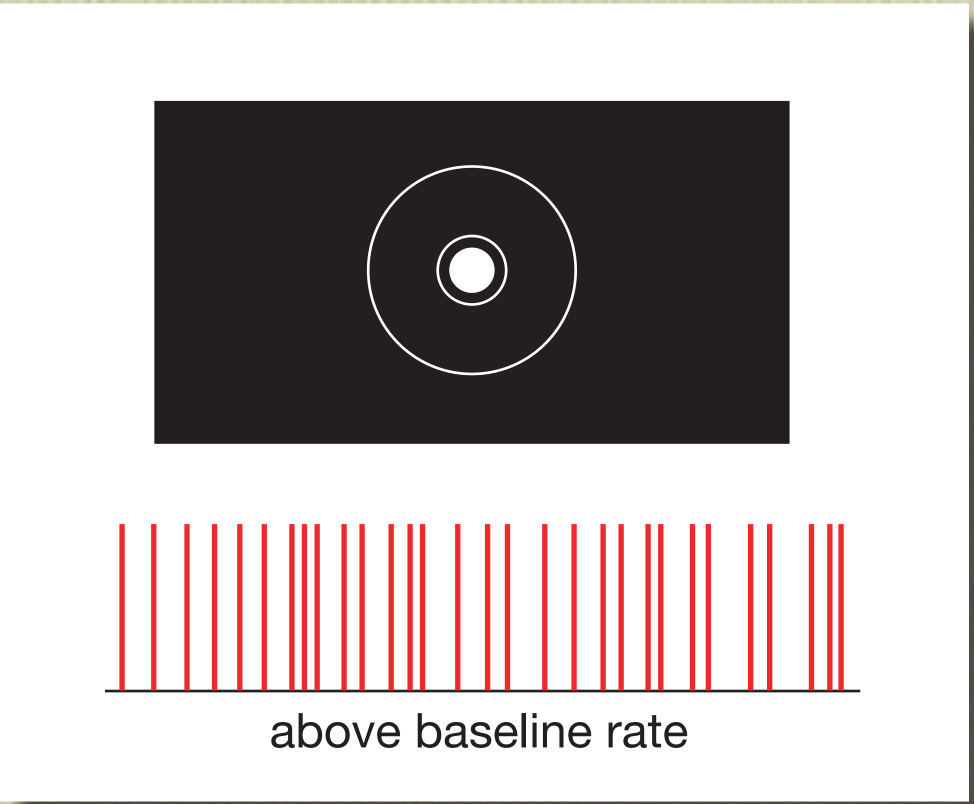


Receptive field divided into two regions

Retinal cell response

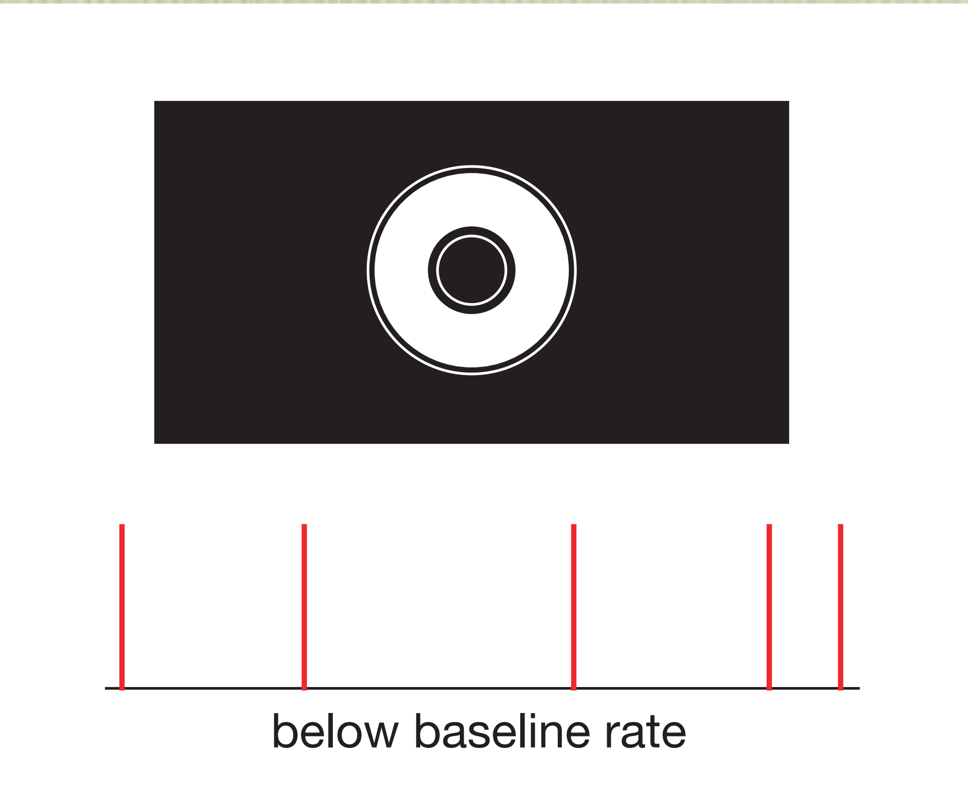


Retinal cell response



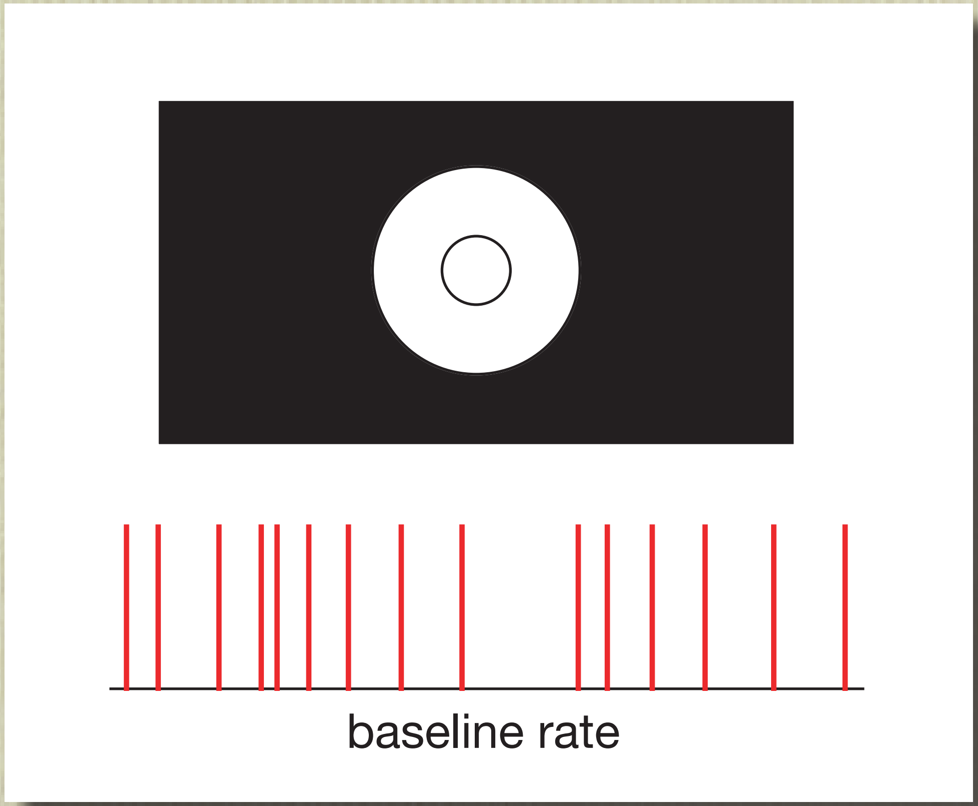
Center excites

Retinal cell response



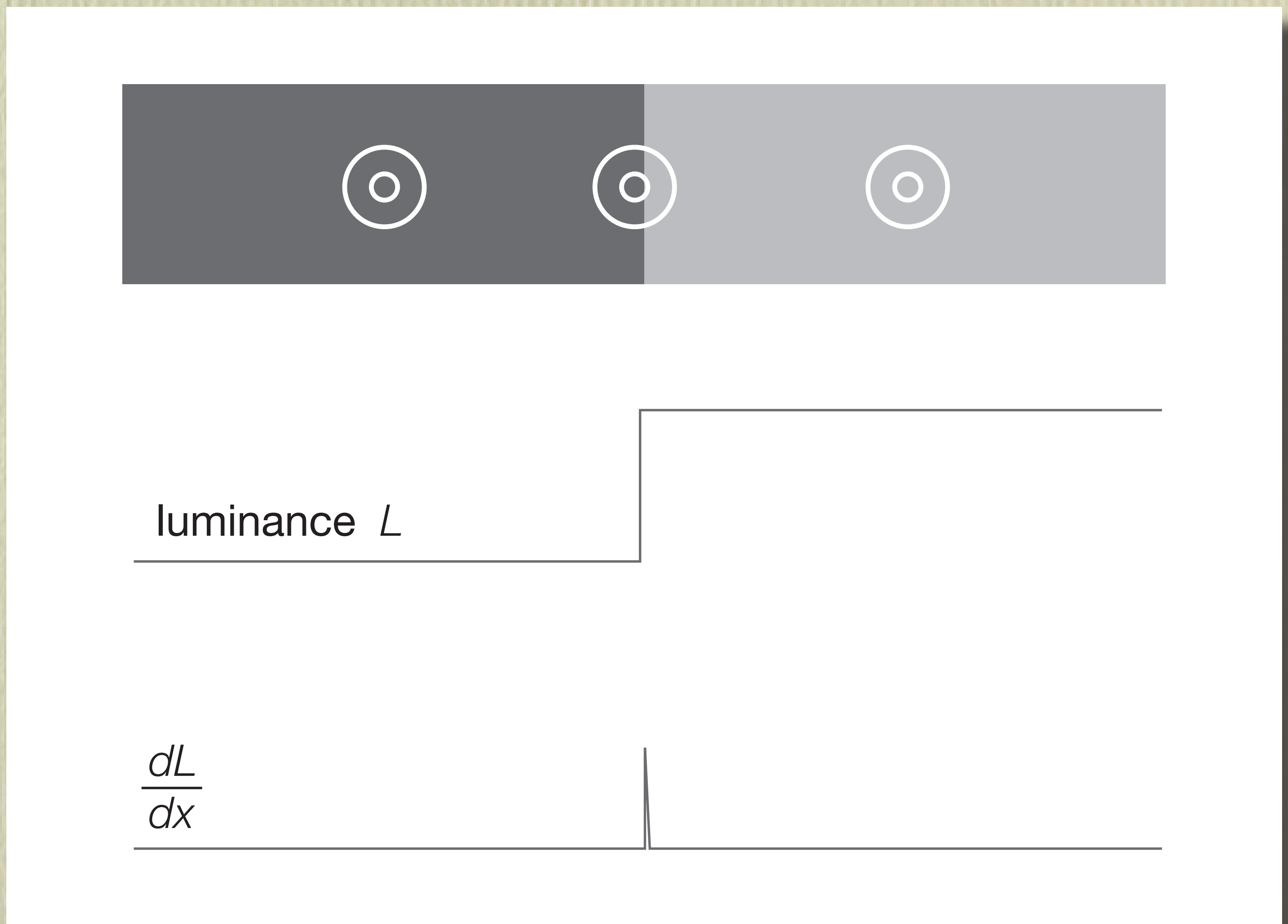
Surround inhibits

Retinal cell response

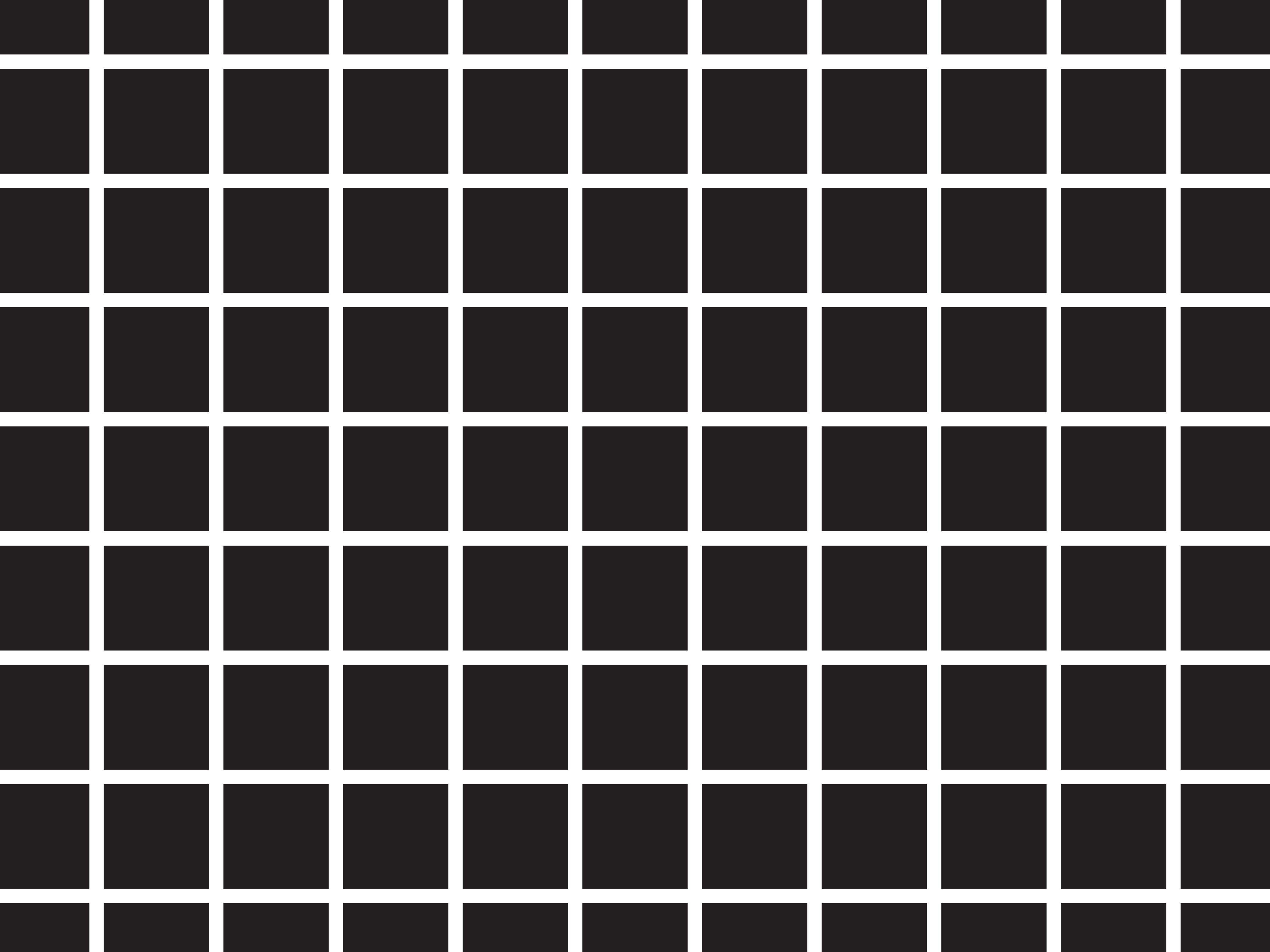


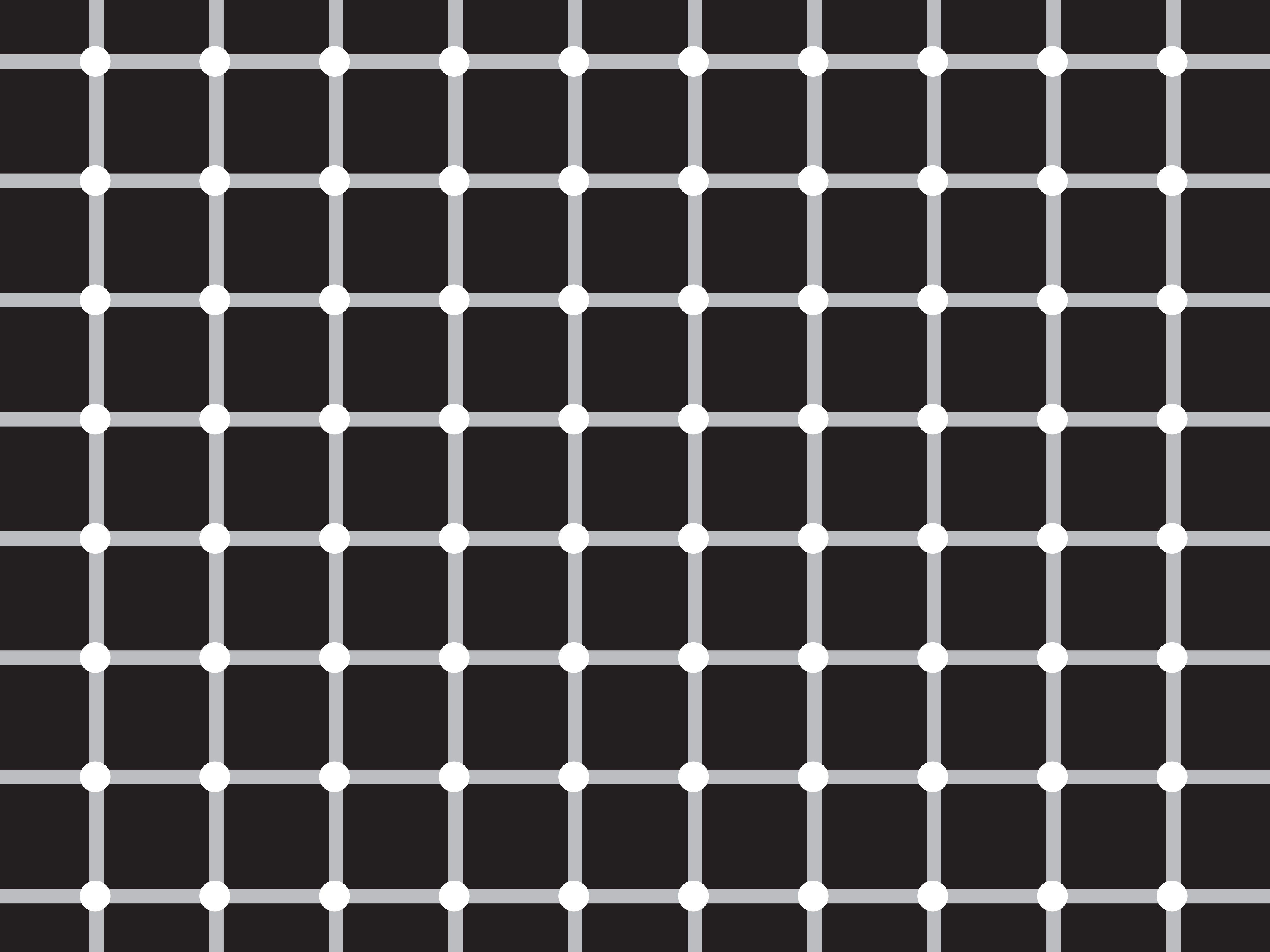
Full illumination same as no illumination

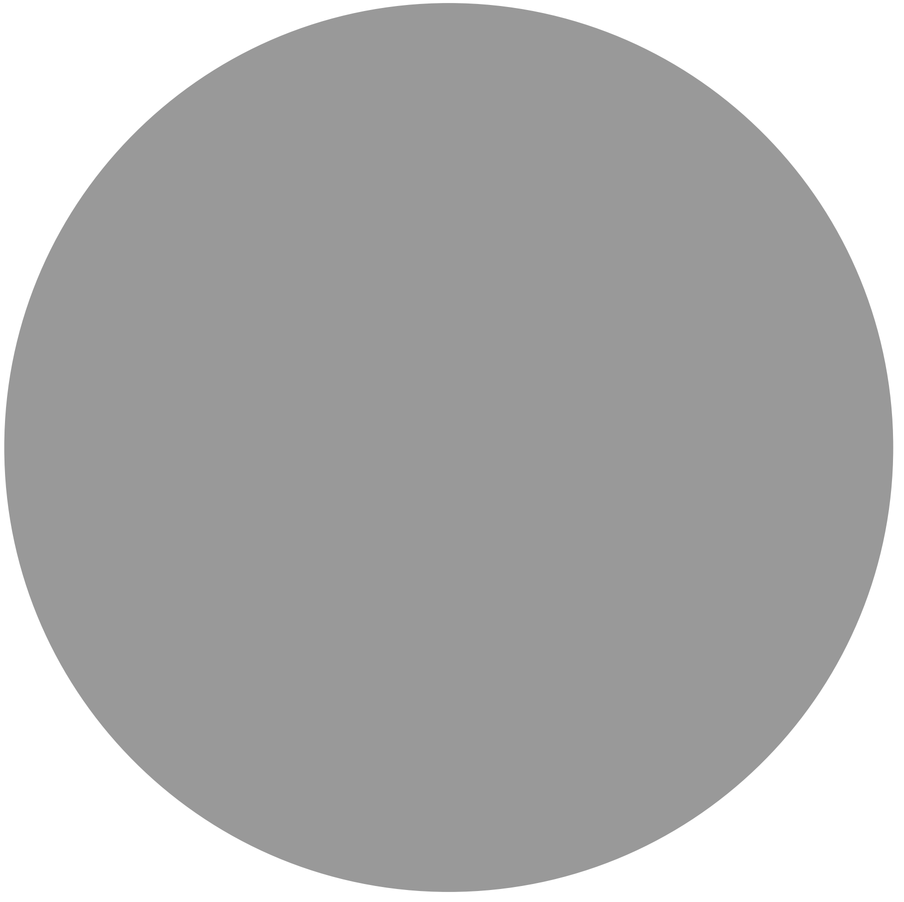
Center-surround antagonism



cells respond to *differences* in intensity

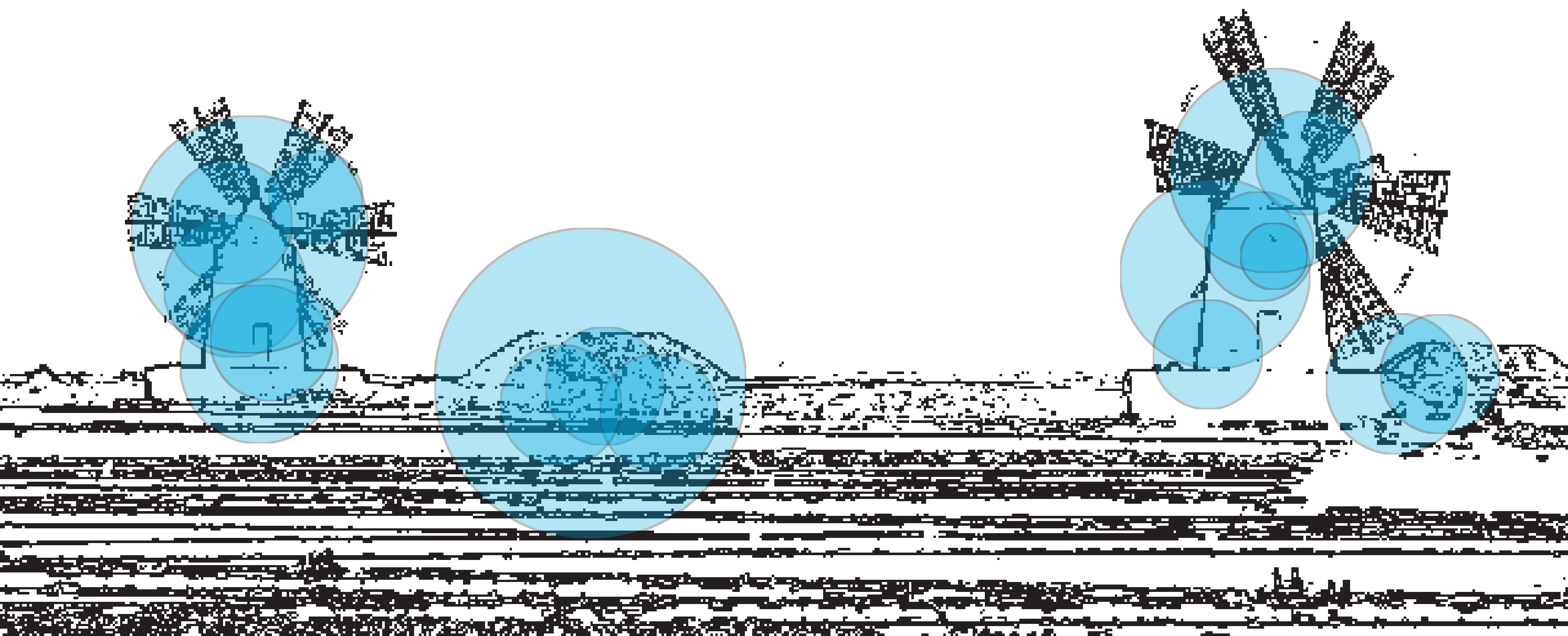







Campbell


Crayola
Crayola
Crayola
Sophie

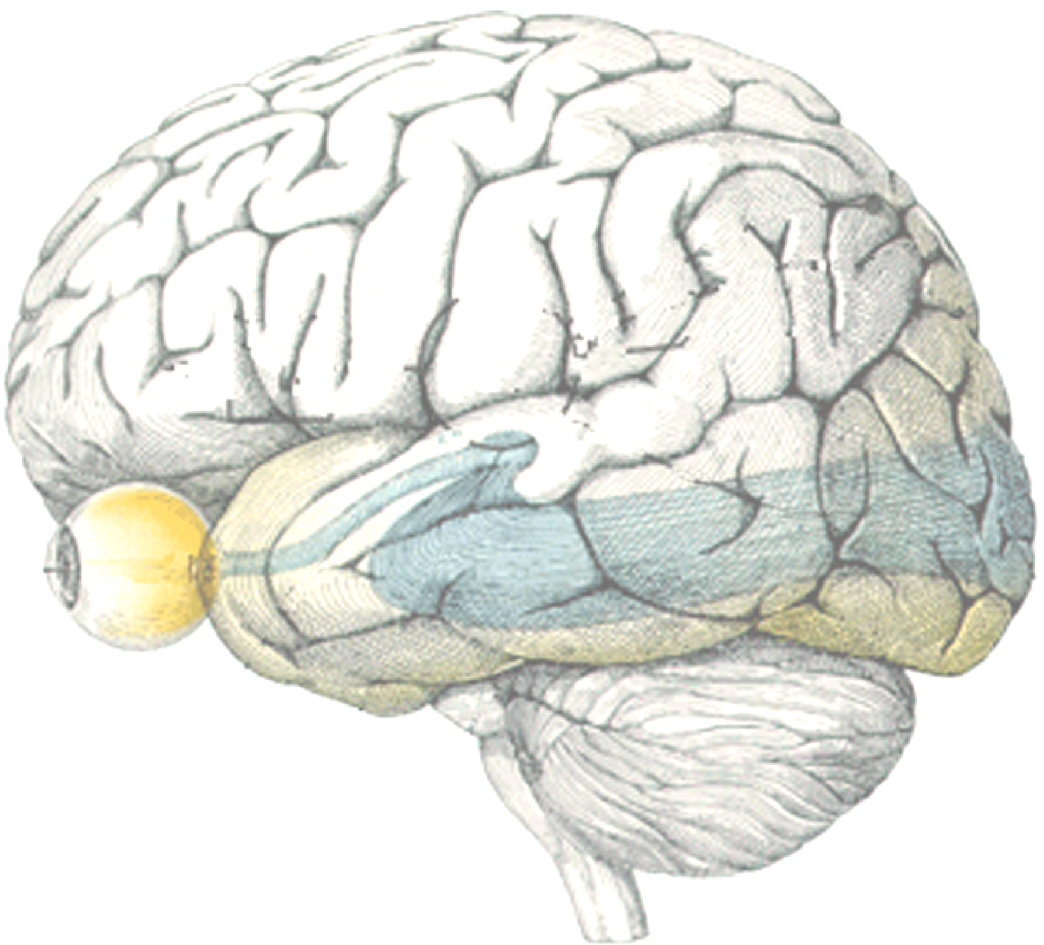


Processing of visual information

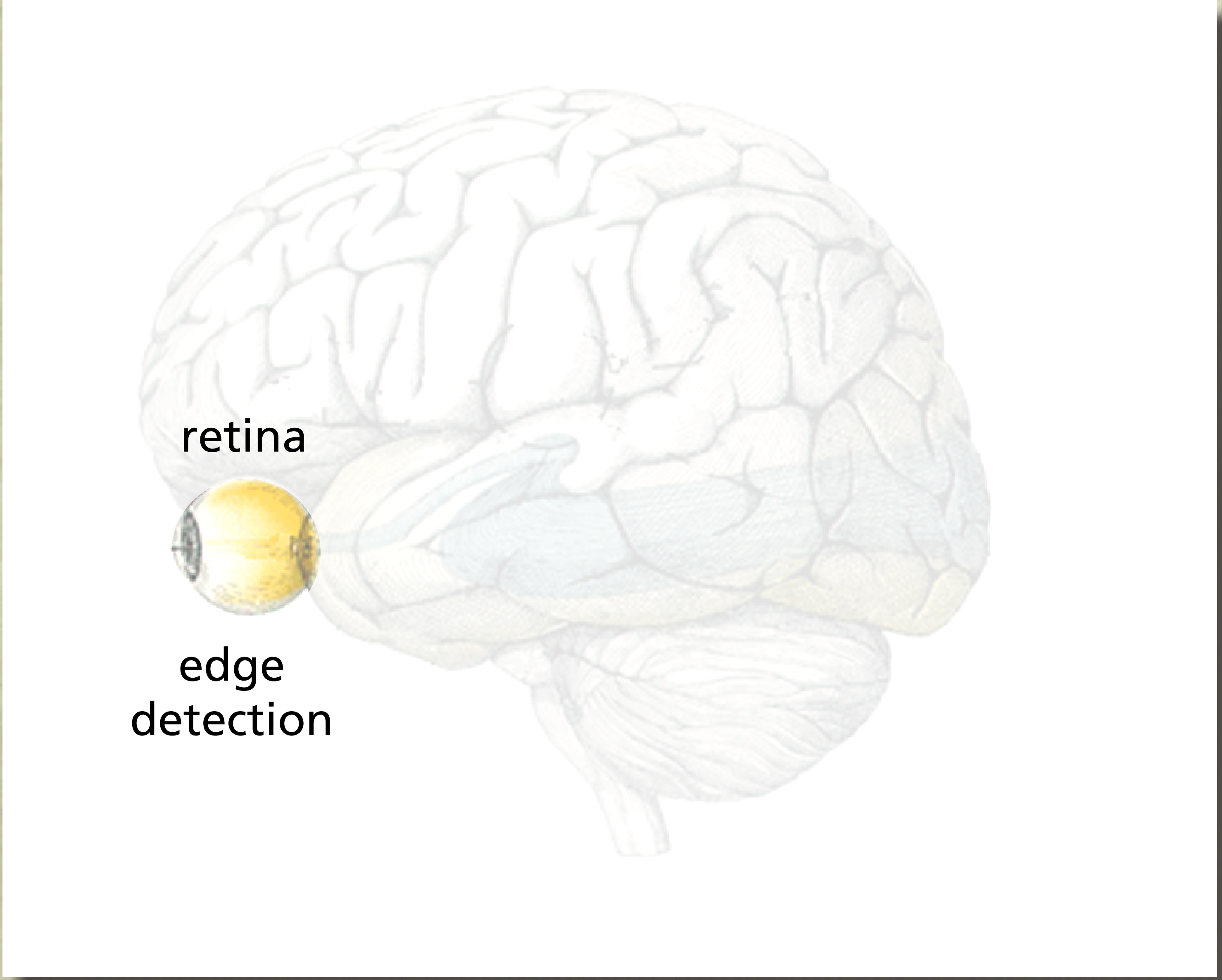
- 10^6 retinal ganglion cells
- 100 impulses/s
- that's about 10 MB/s!

How do we *do* it?

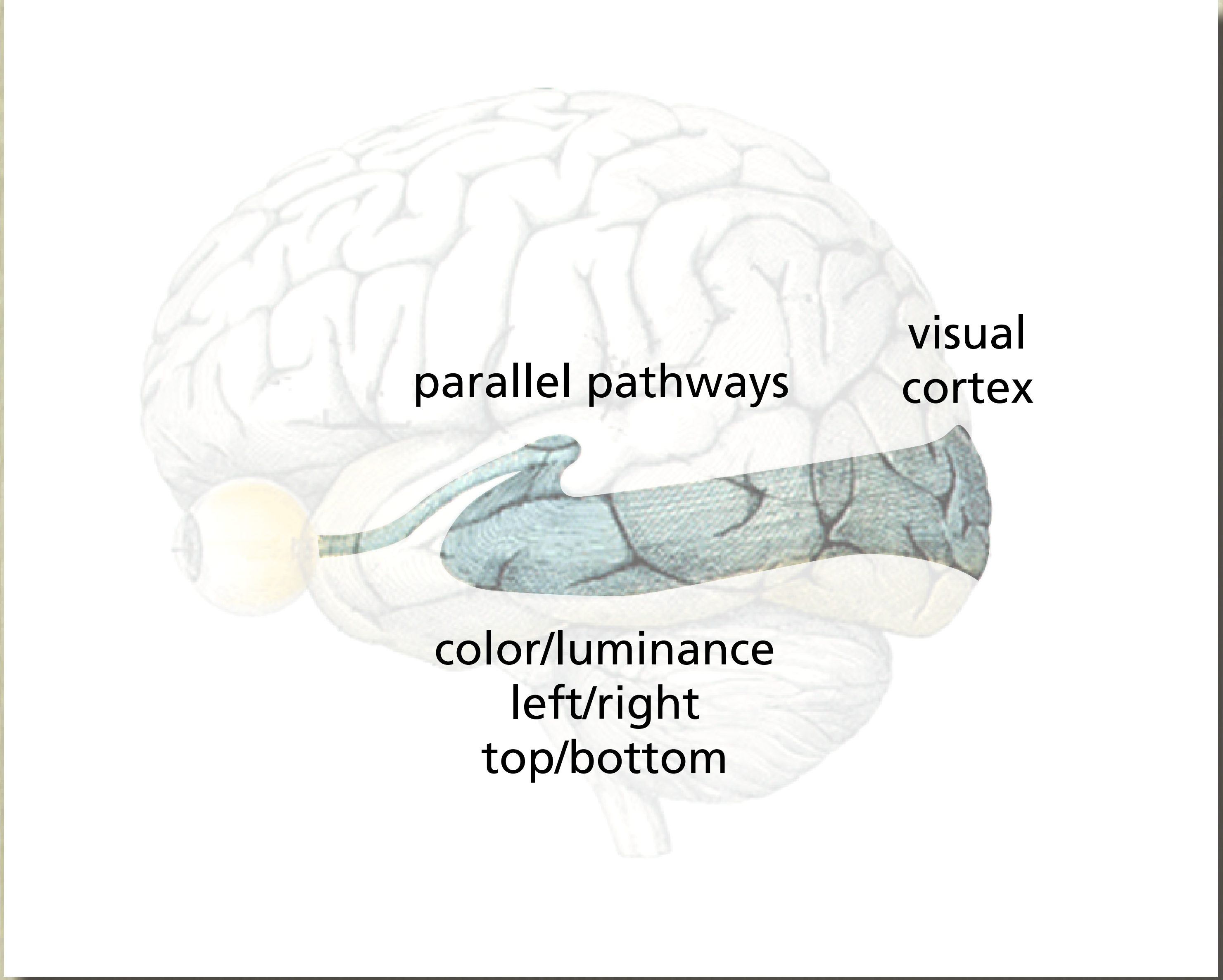
Visual pathways



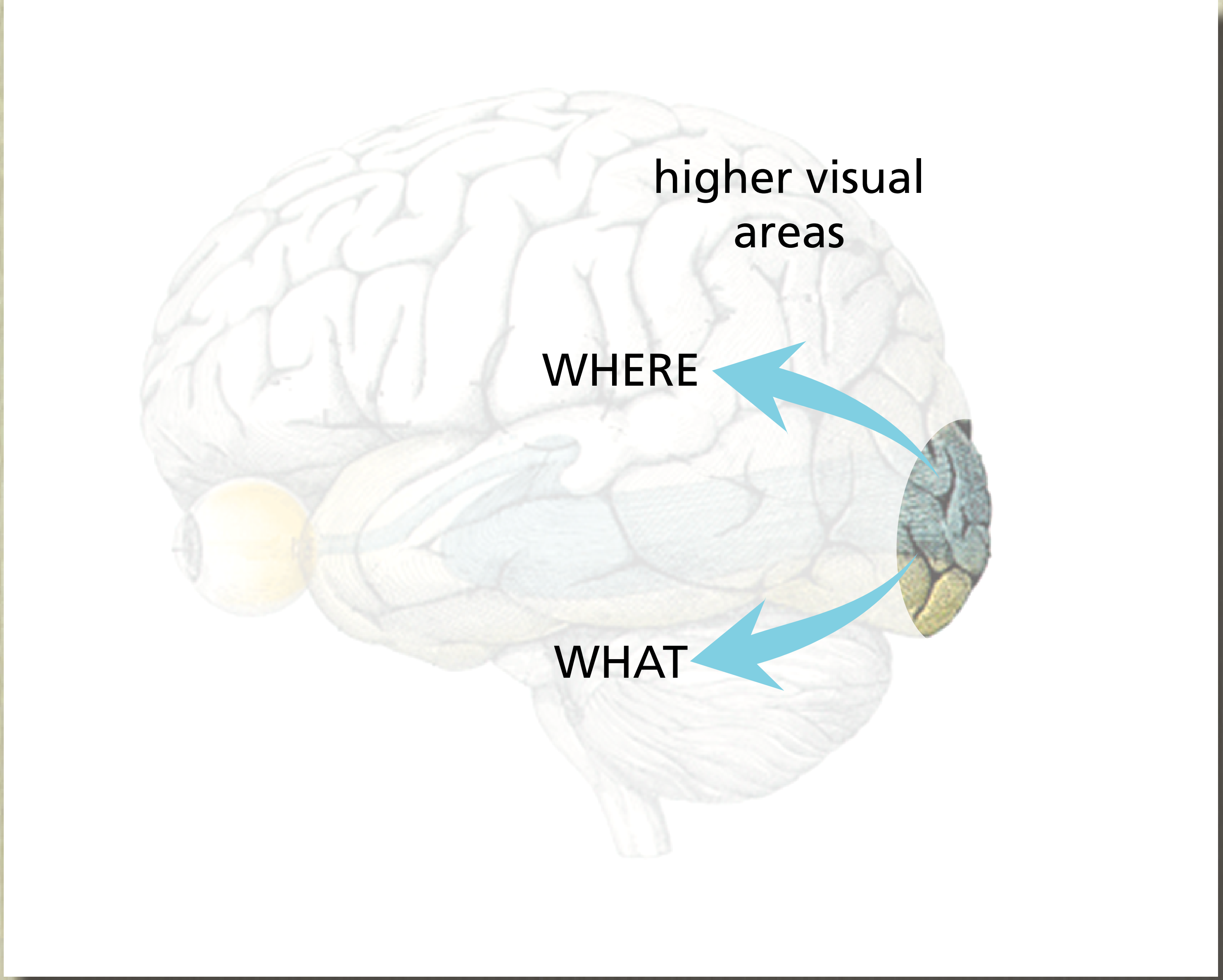
Visual pathways



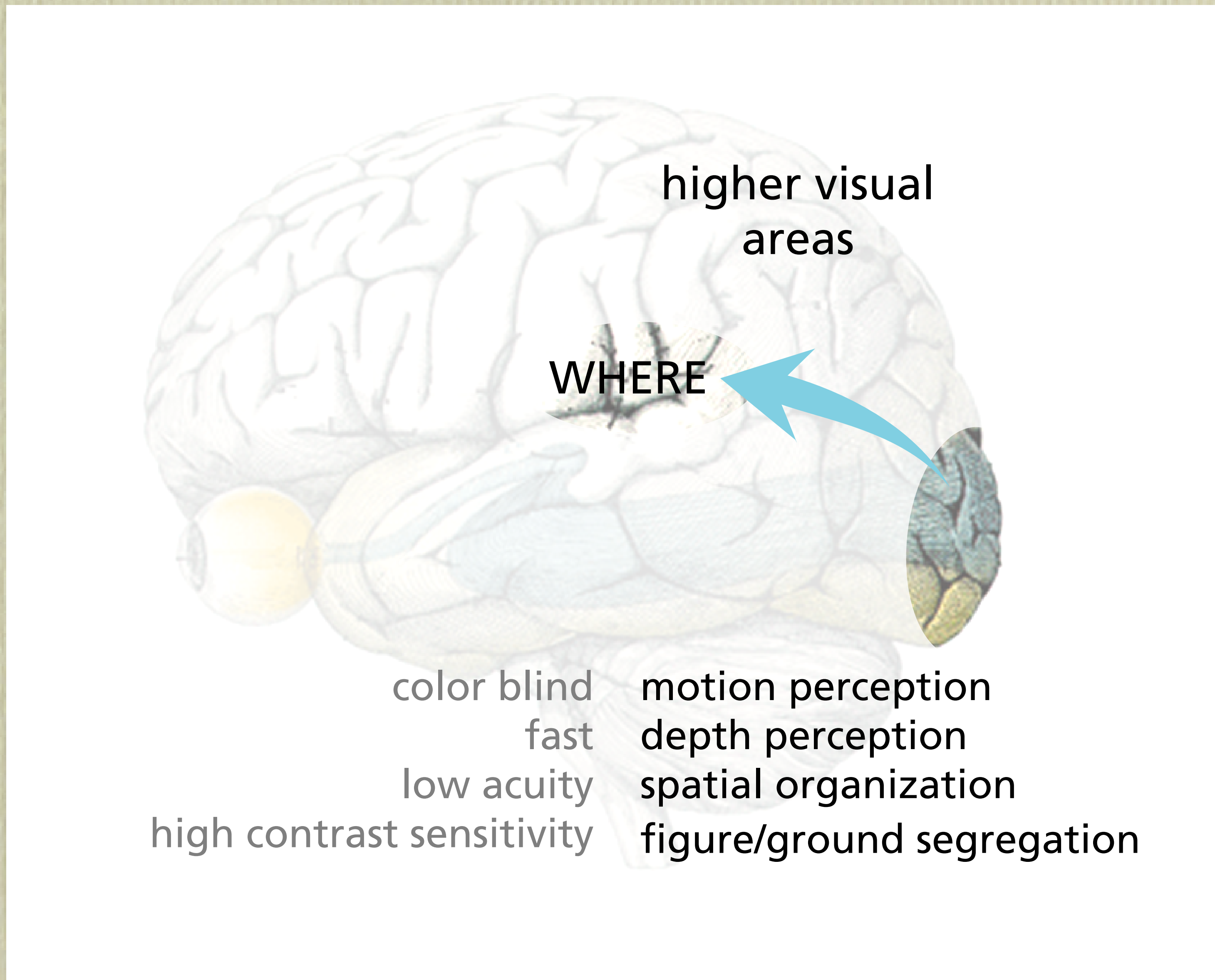
Visual pathways



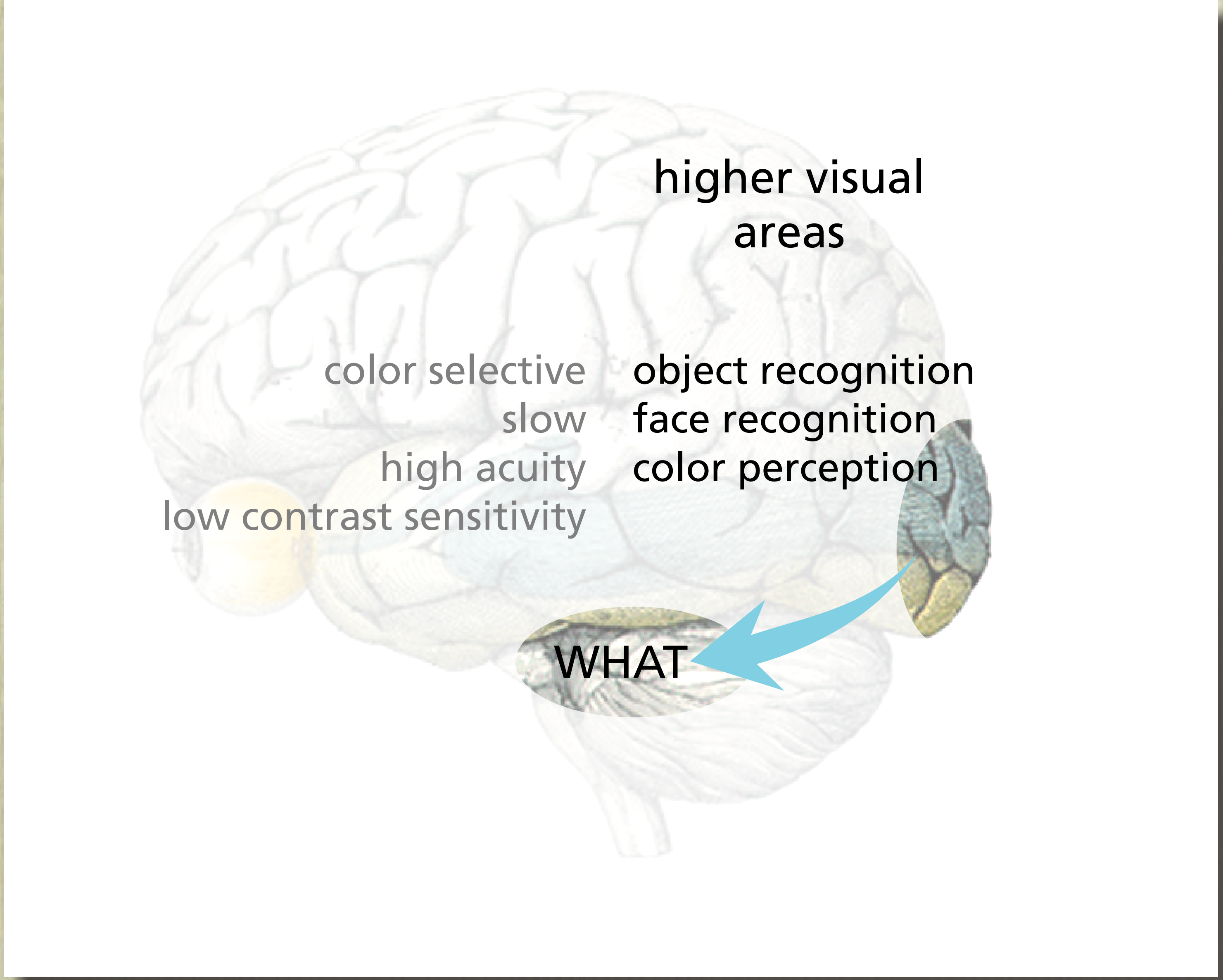
Visual pathways



Visual pathways



Visual pathways




visualization
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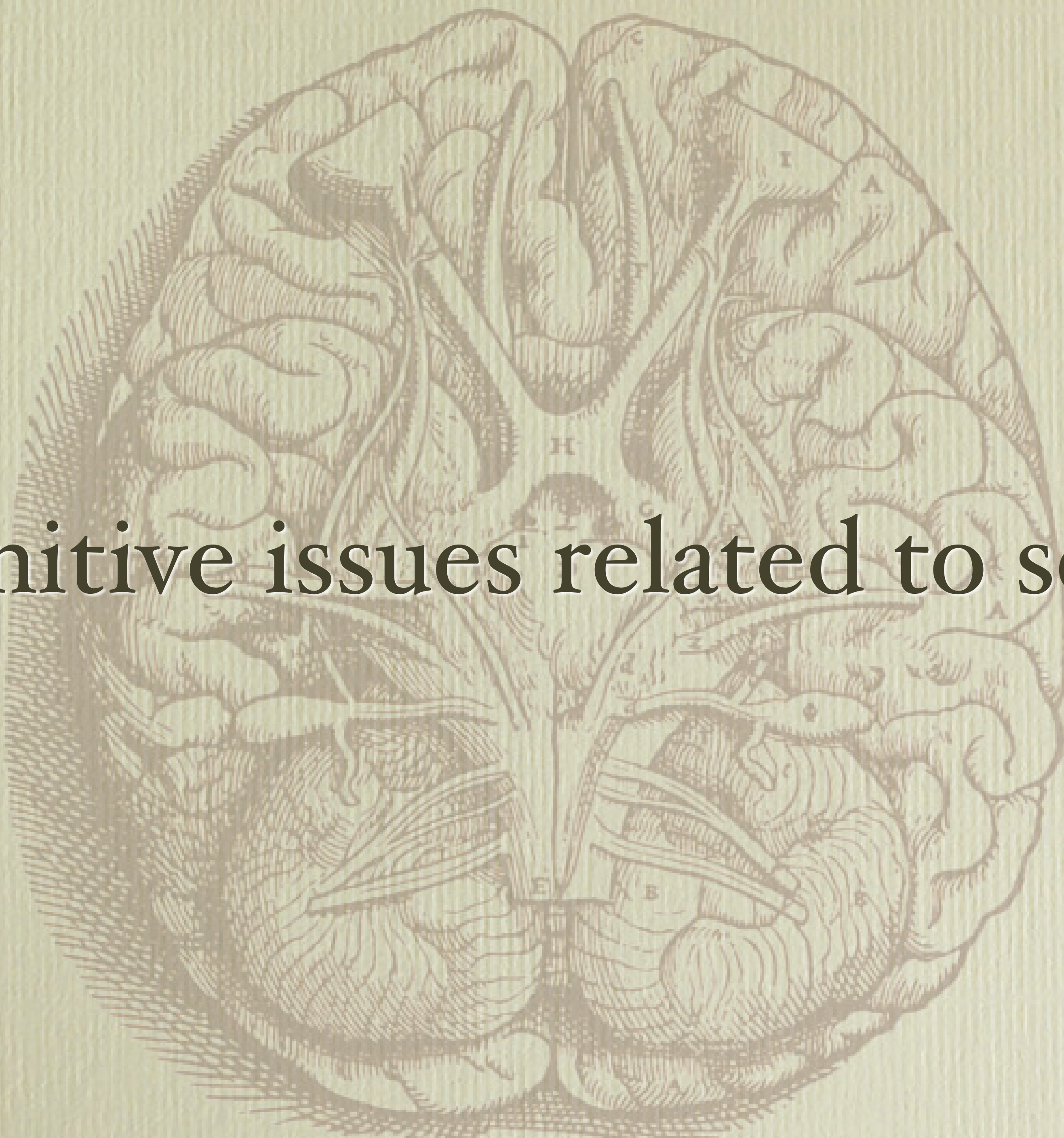
Some points to keep in mind

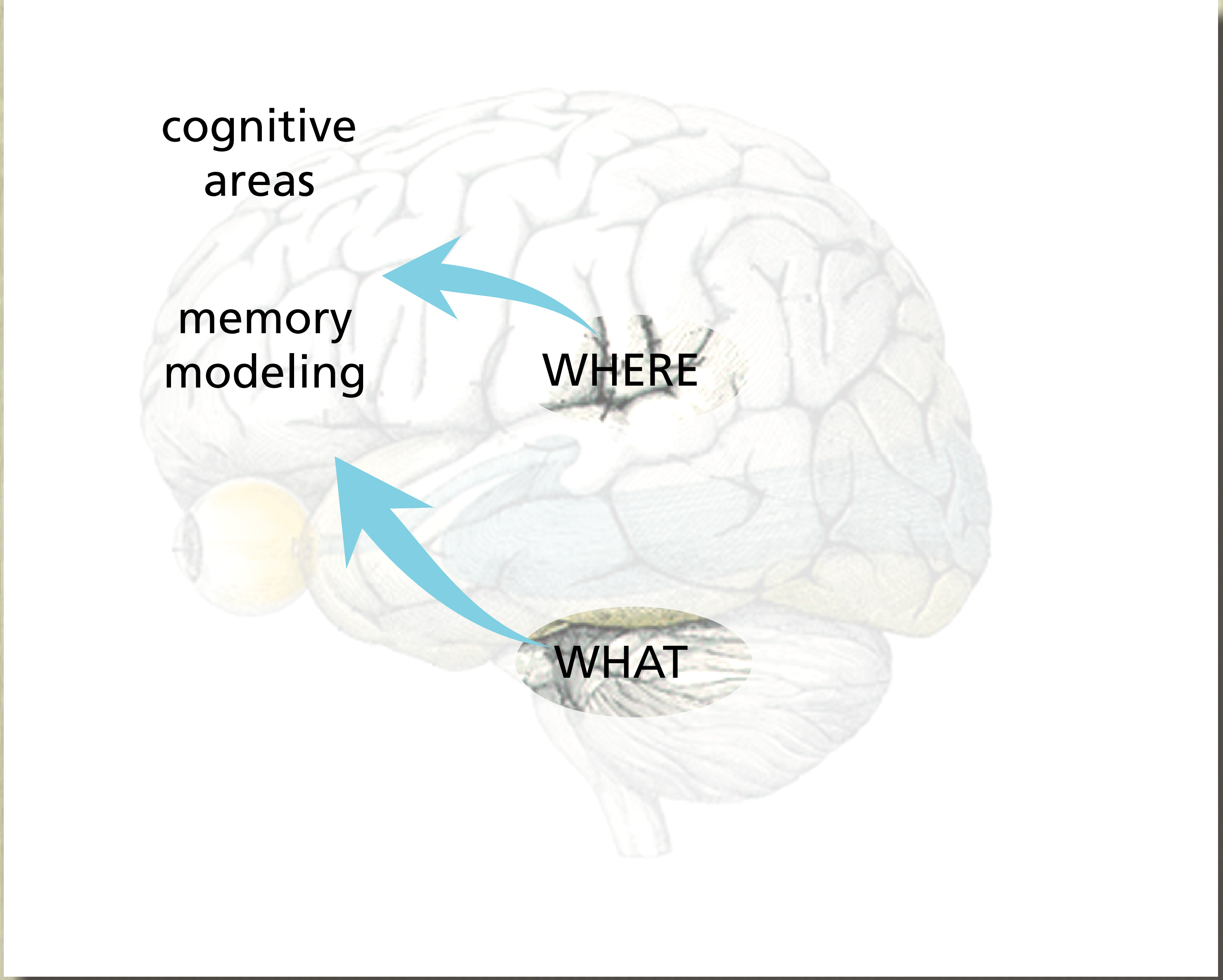
Luminance:
- depth
- motion

Color:
- form
- function

Cognitive issues related to seeing



Visual pathways

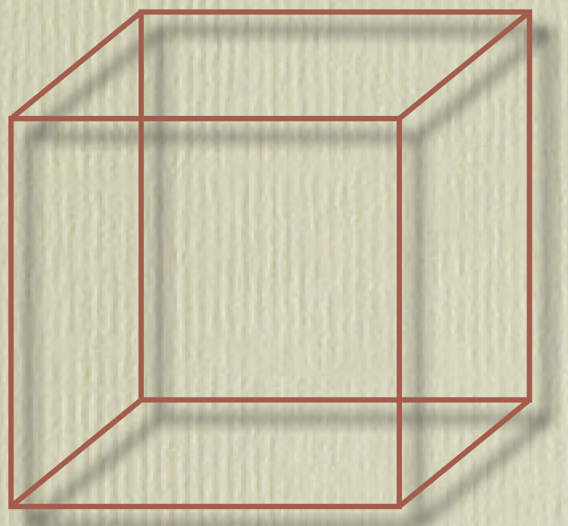


Mental models

of behavior, events, workings are essential to

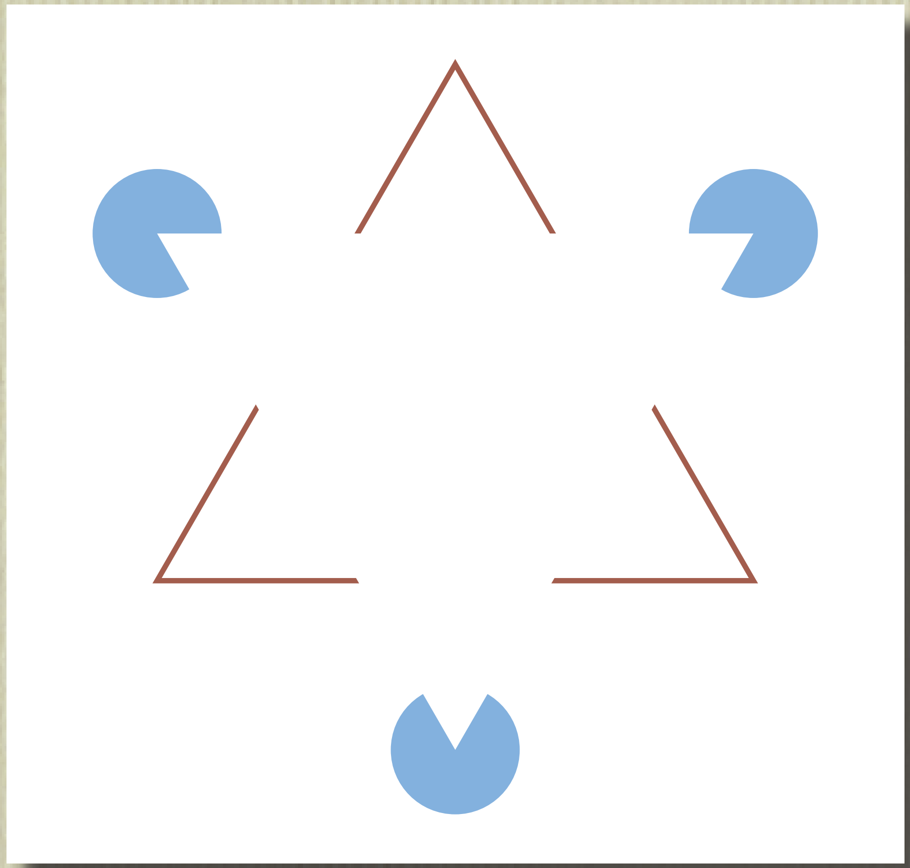
- understand our experiences
- predict outcomes of our actions
- handle unexpected occurences

Mental models affect what we see



George Steinmetz, National Geographic

George Steinmetz, National Geographic



Mental tasks can prevent us from seeing

Number of passes?

A. 13 (or less)

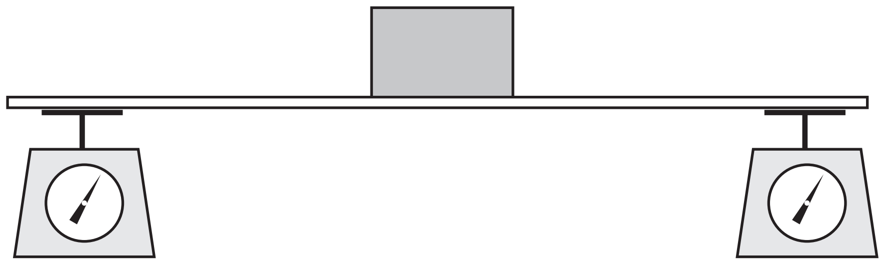
B. 14

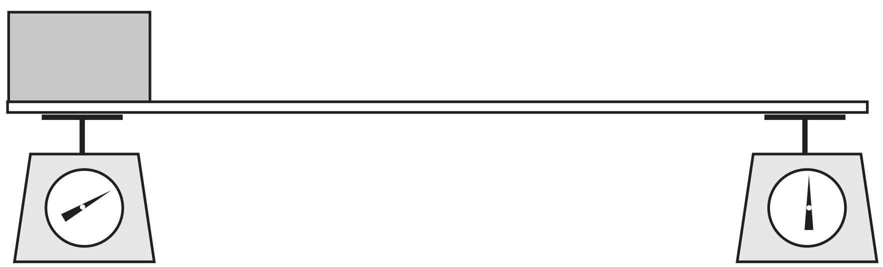
C. 15

D. 16

E. 17 (or more)

Mental models override visual memory





Common misconception

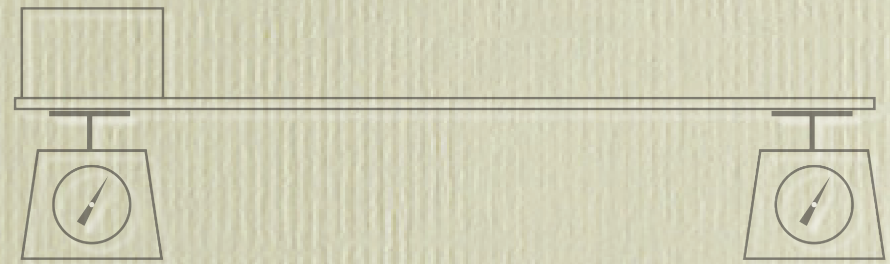
Plank evens out the load,
so scale reading doesn't change

Can we correct this misconception
by showing the demonstration to students?

Presenting ineffective

"As demonstrated in lecture both scales will read 10 N regardless of where the center of mass is located. The platform and the metal block form one unit that is being measured, so the scales show two evenly distributed readings, no matter where the metal block is placed along the platform."

Observation can *reinforce* misconception!



Remember?

A. 835-6773
B. 835-7336
C. 853-7336
D. 835-7663
E. 853-6773

Remember?

A. 835-6773
B. 835-7336
C. 853-7336
D. 835-7663
E. 853-6773

Facts *vs.* models

835-7663

TEL-ROOF

Must provide opportunity to revise model

How?

- Predict outcome before observation
- Record observation
- Reconcile prediction with observation

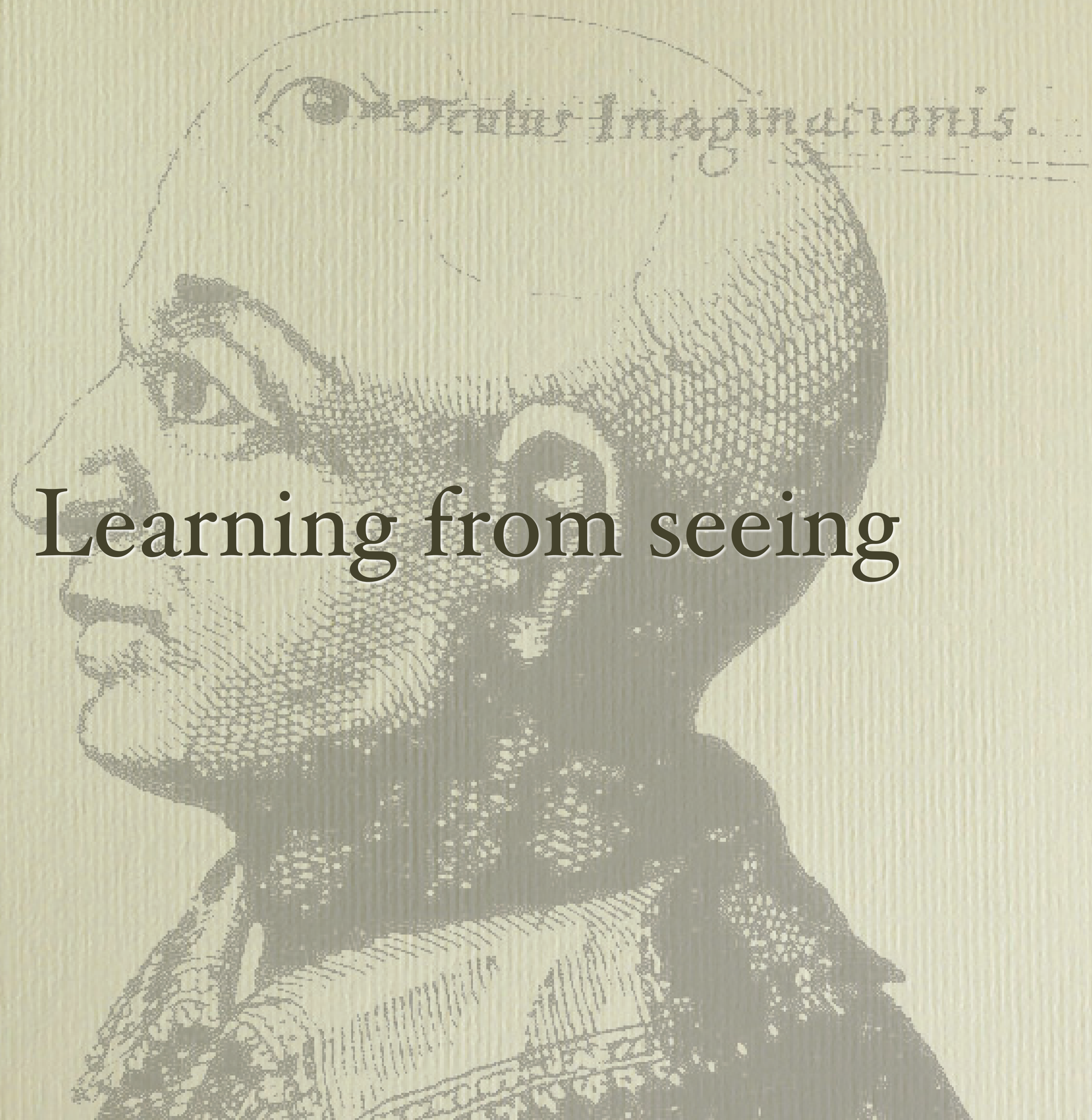
Points to keep in mind

- Mental models affect what we see
- Mental tasks can prevent us from seeing
- Mental models override visual memory

Some things for you to ponder

- My reality is not your reality
- What you see depends on what you believe
- We store models, not facts

Learning from seeing



Goal

Help build (correct) models

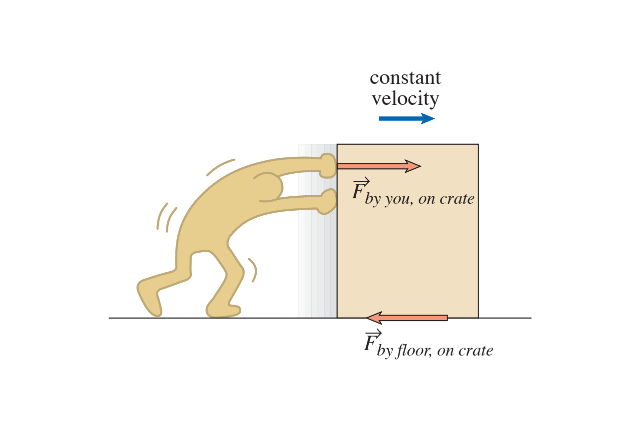
Abstract versus realistic

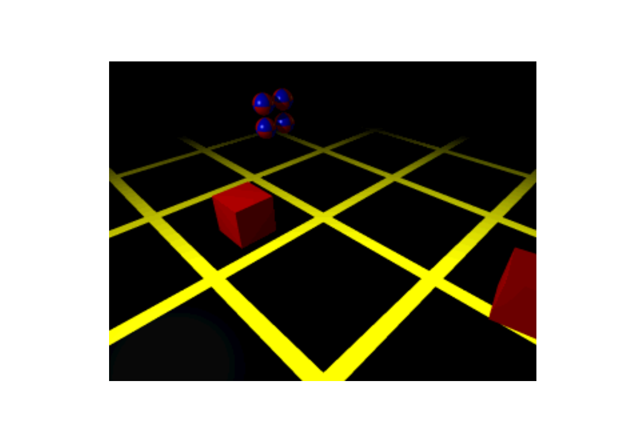
- Abstract: highlight model
- Realistic: connect to experience

Visualization types

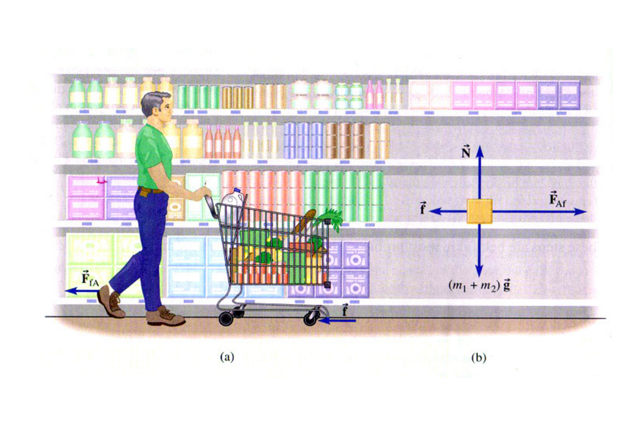
illustration | animation

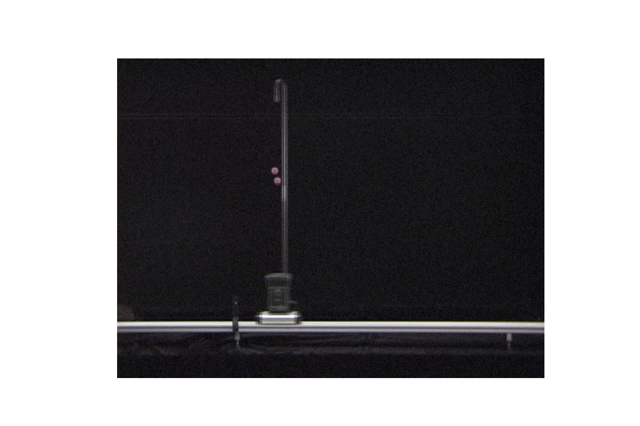
abstract





realistic



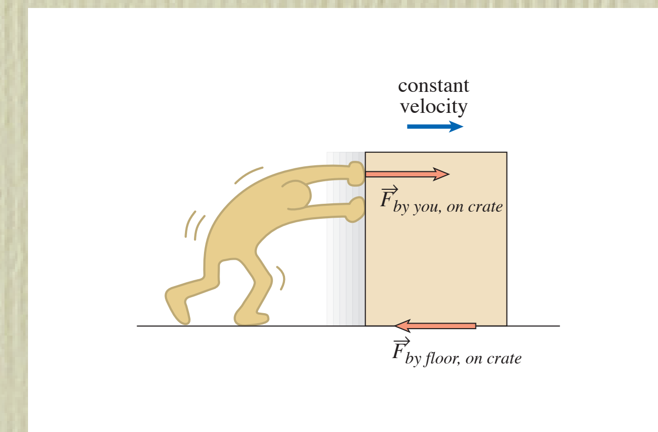


Visualization types

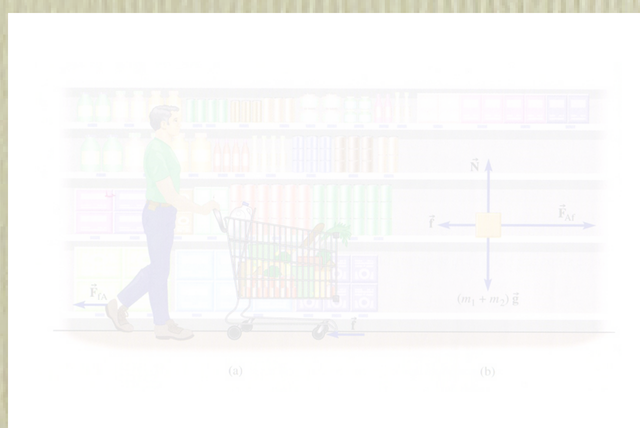
illustration

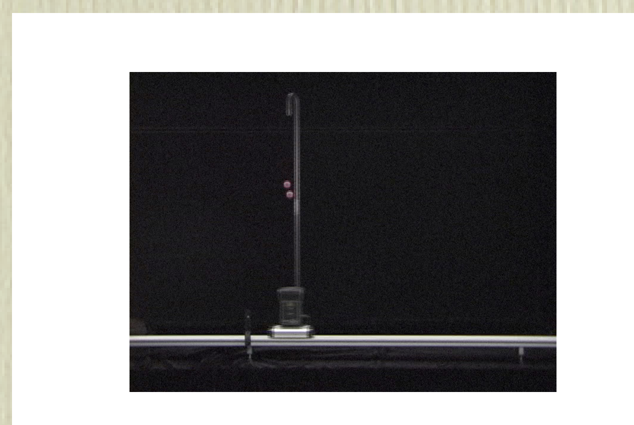
animation

abstract



realistic





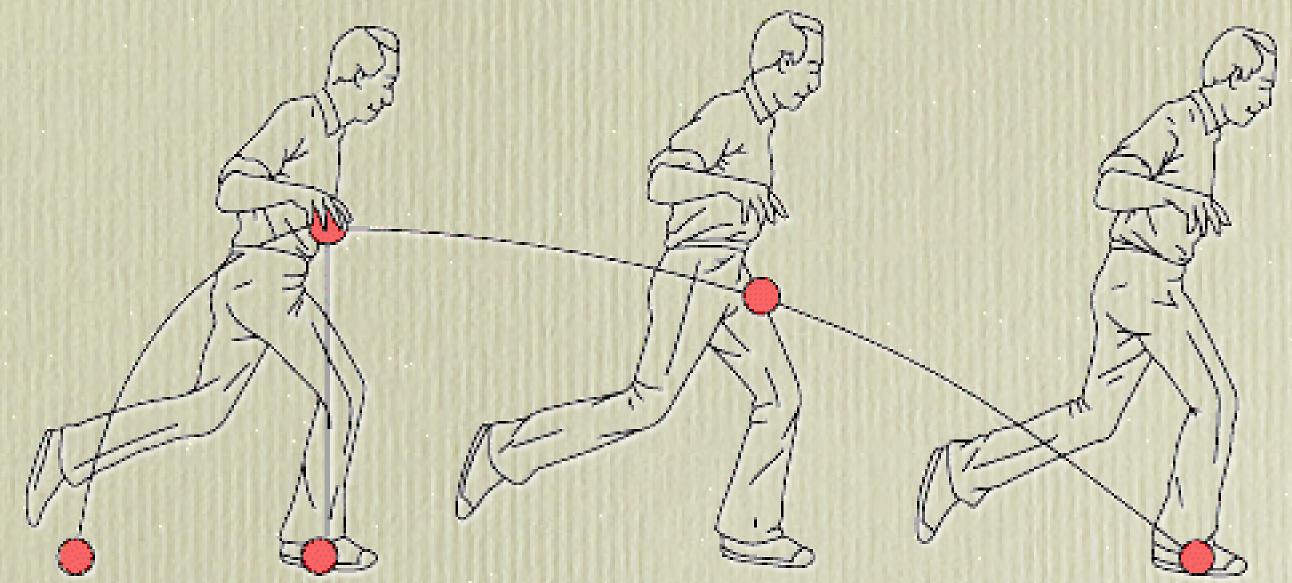
Abstract versus realistic

Use:

- photography/film when point can be observed directly
- abstract illustration/animation when phenomenon is an abstraction (*e.g.*, force or field)

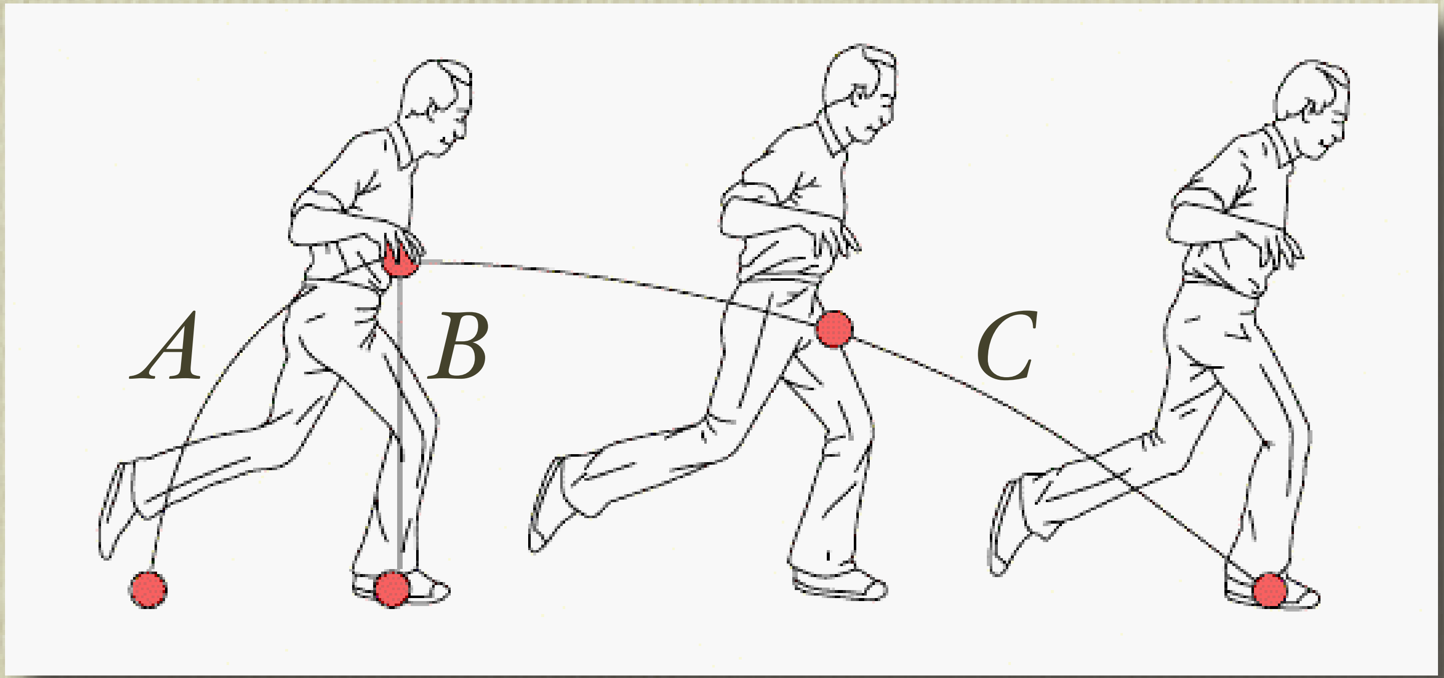
Parabolic motion

A quick quiz



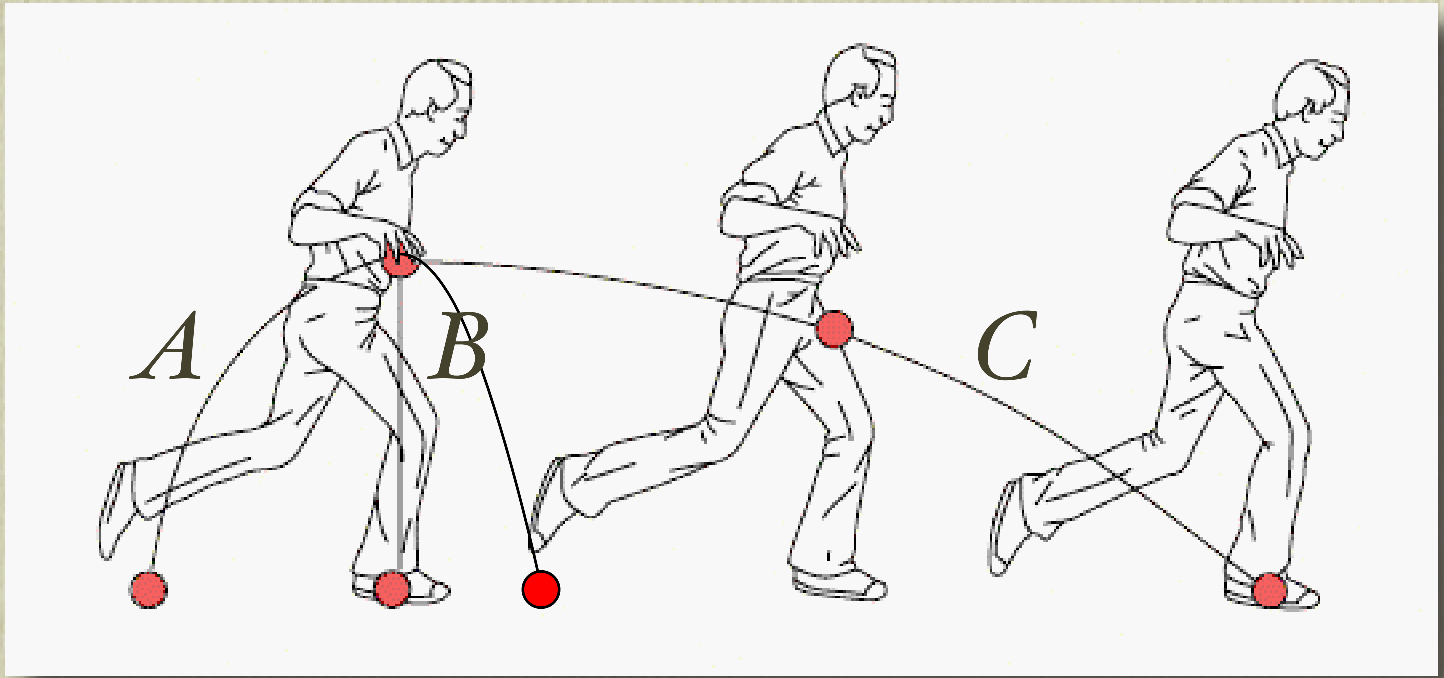
M. McCloskey, *Intuitive Physics*
Scientific American 248 (1983), pp. 122-130

A quick quiz



Which of the three paths shown (*A*–*C*) most closely resembles the path taken by the ball?

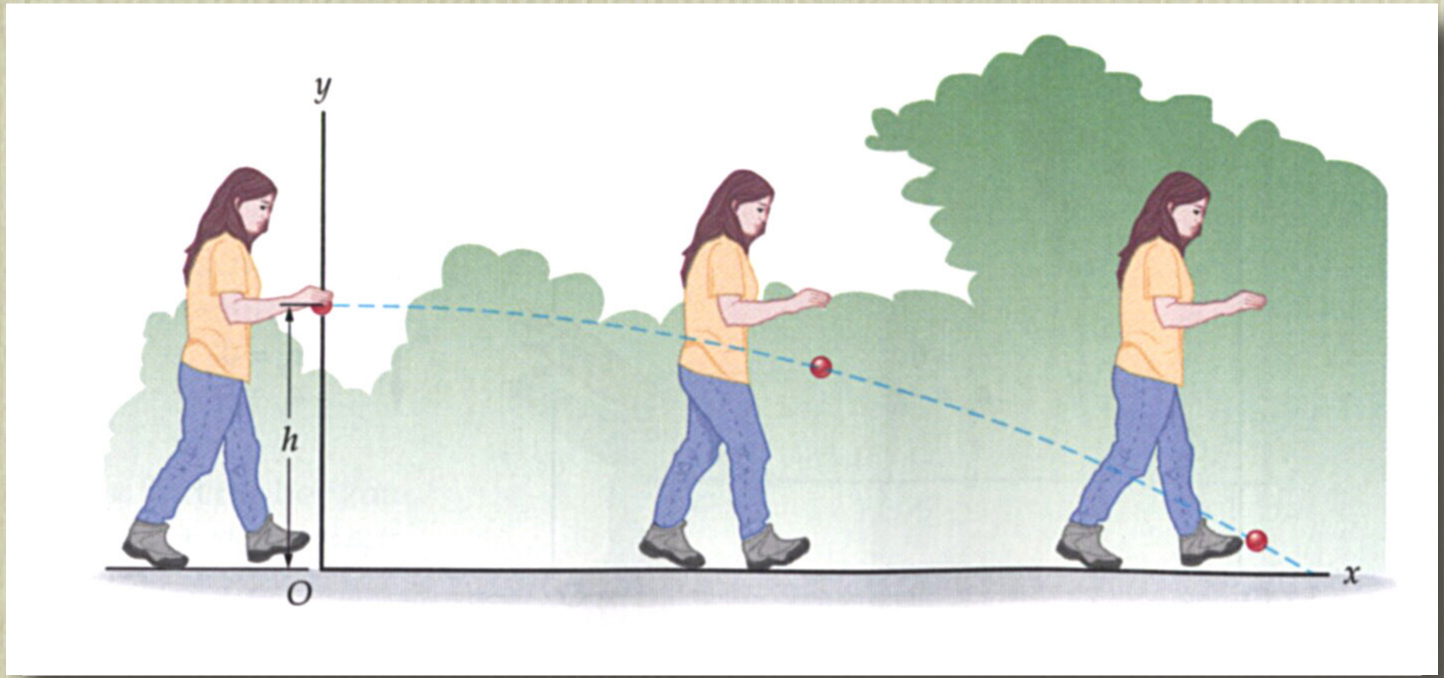
A quick quiz



Answer: *B*

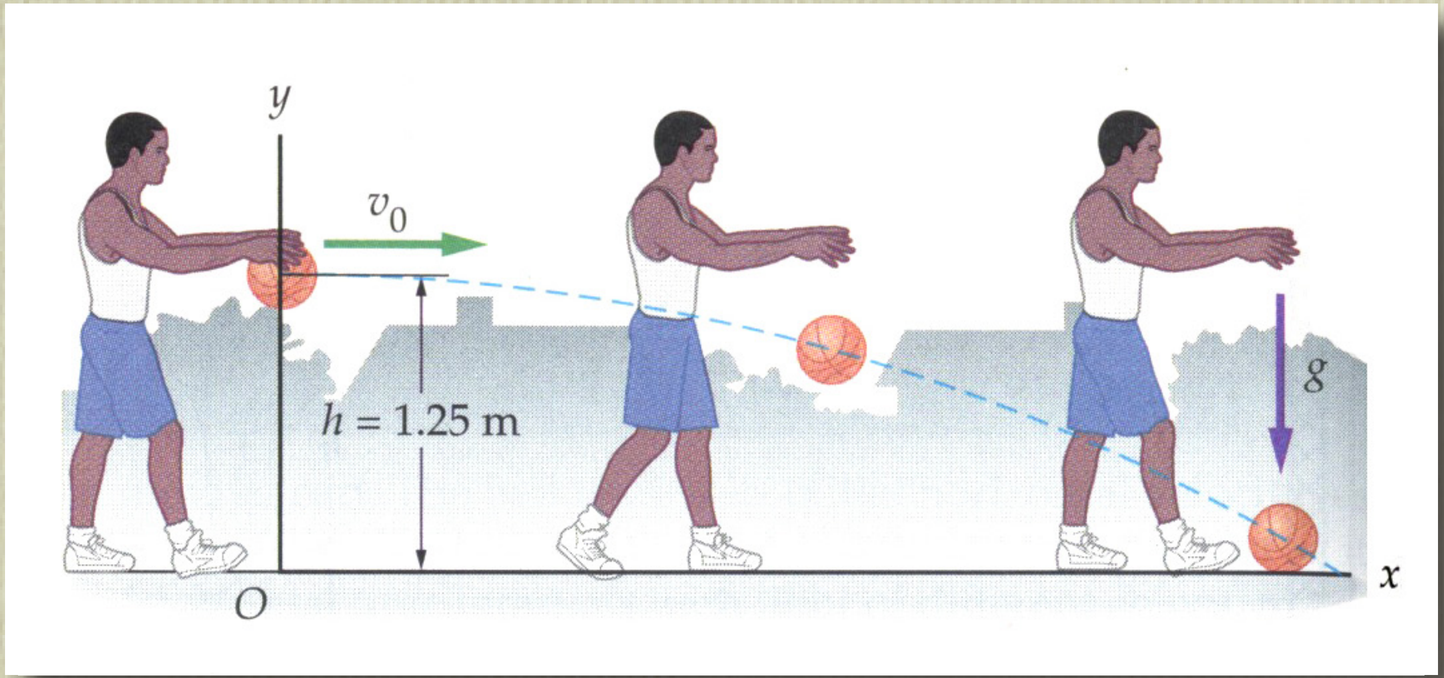
Even text book authors get the physics wrong!

Microgravity



Walker, 2nd Ed. (Prentice Hall, 2004)

Microgravity



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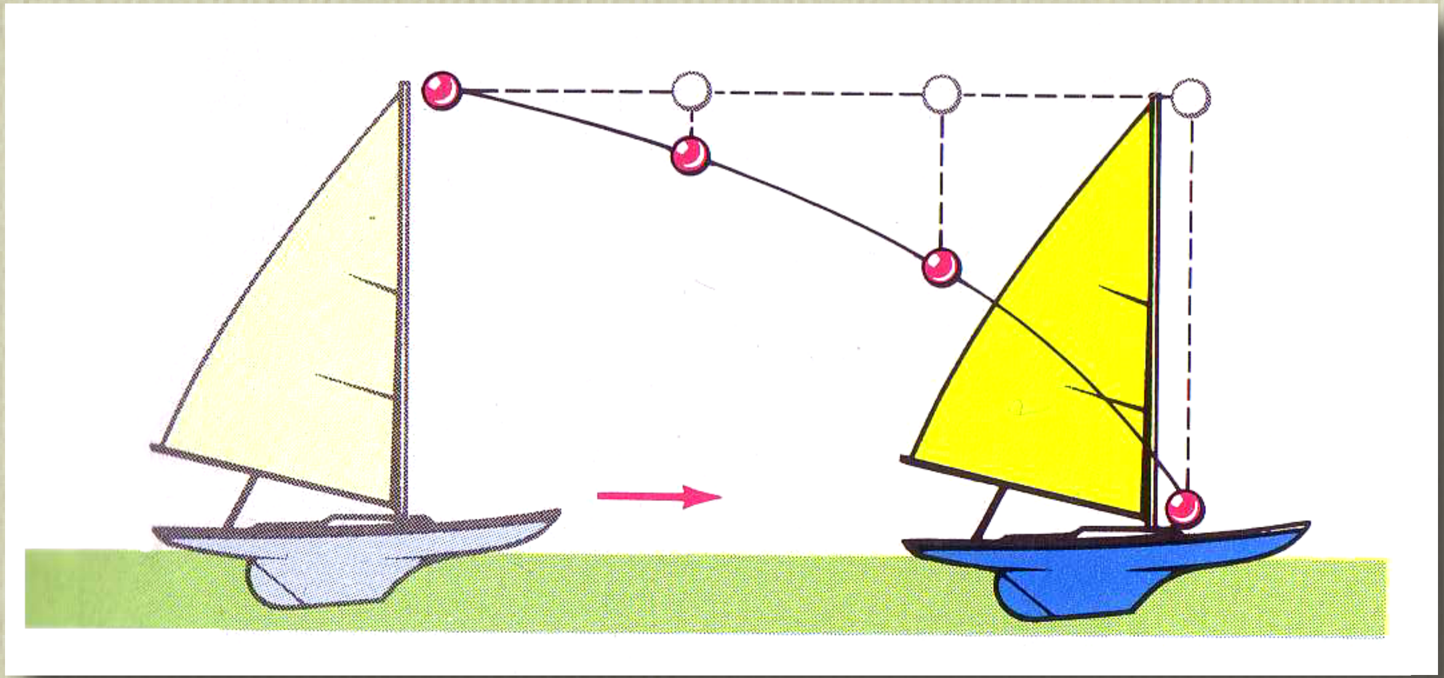
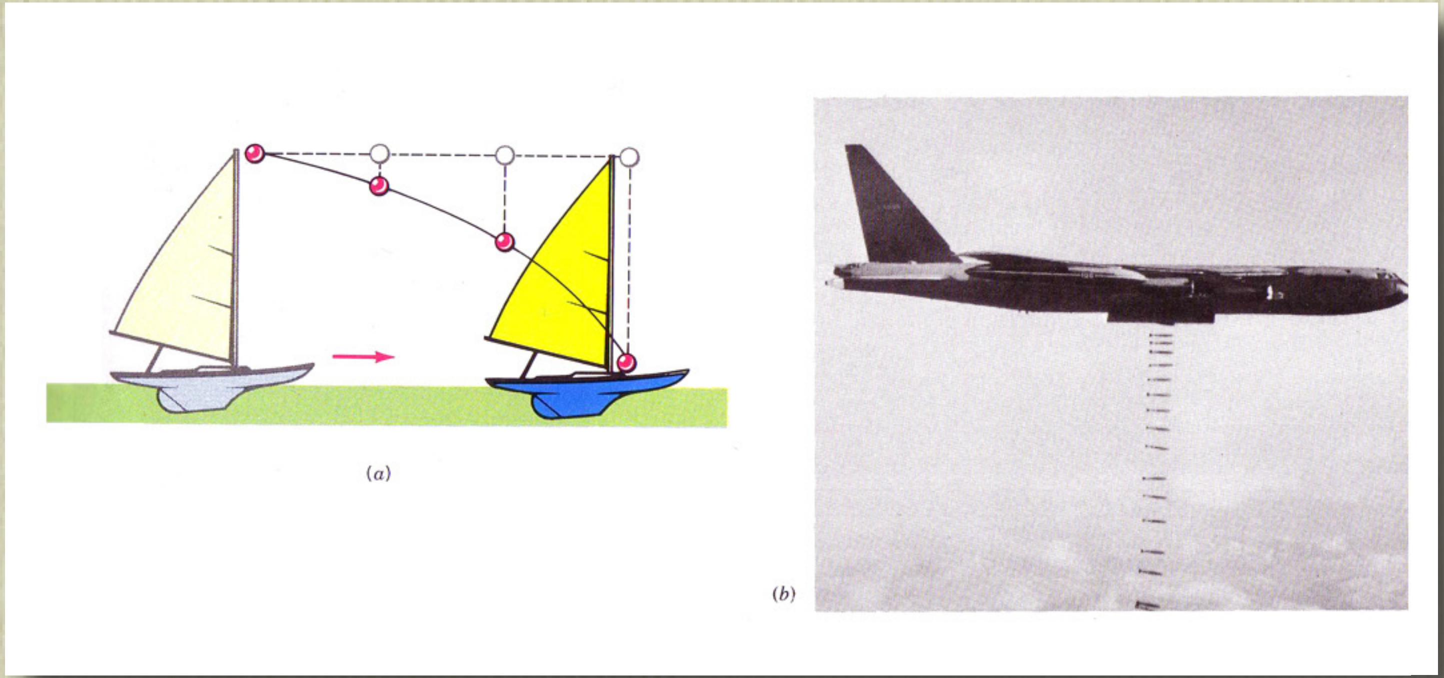
Microgravity



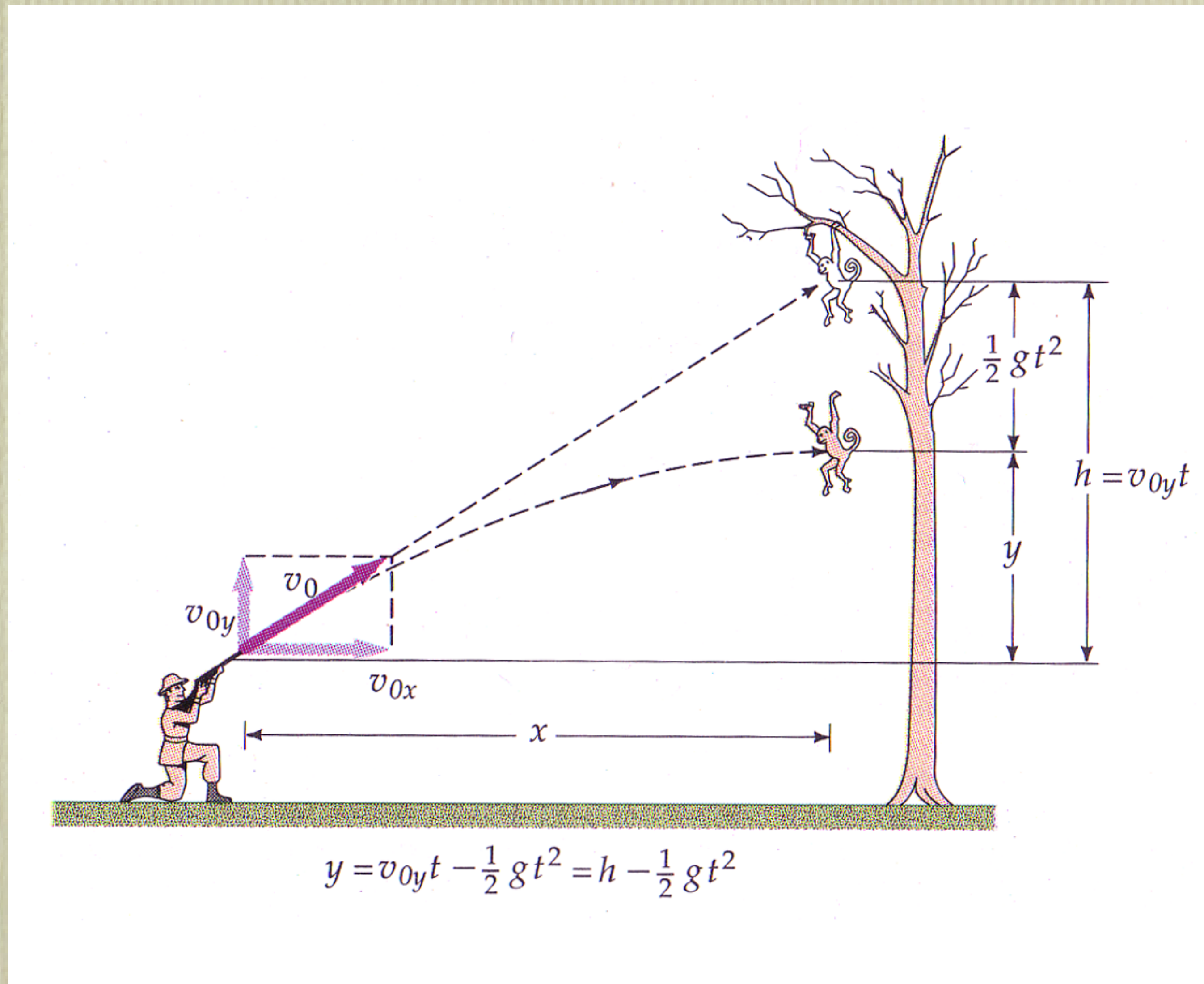
Benson (Wiley, 1991)

Microgravity



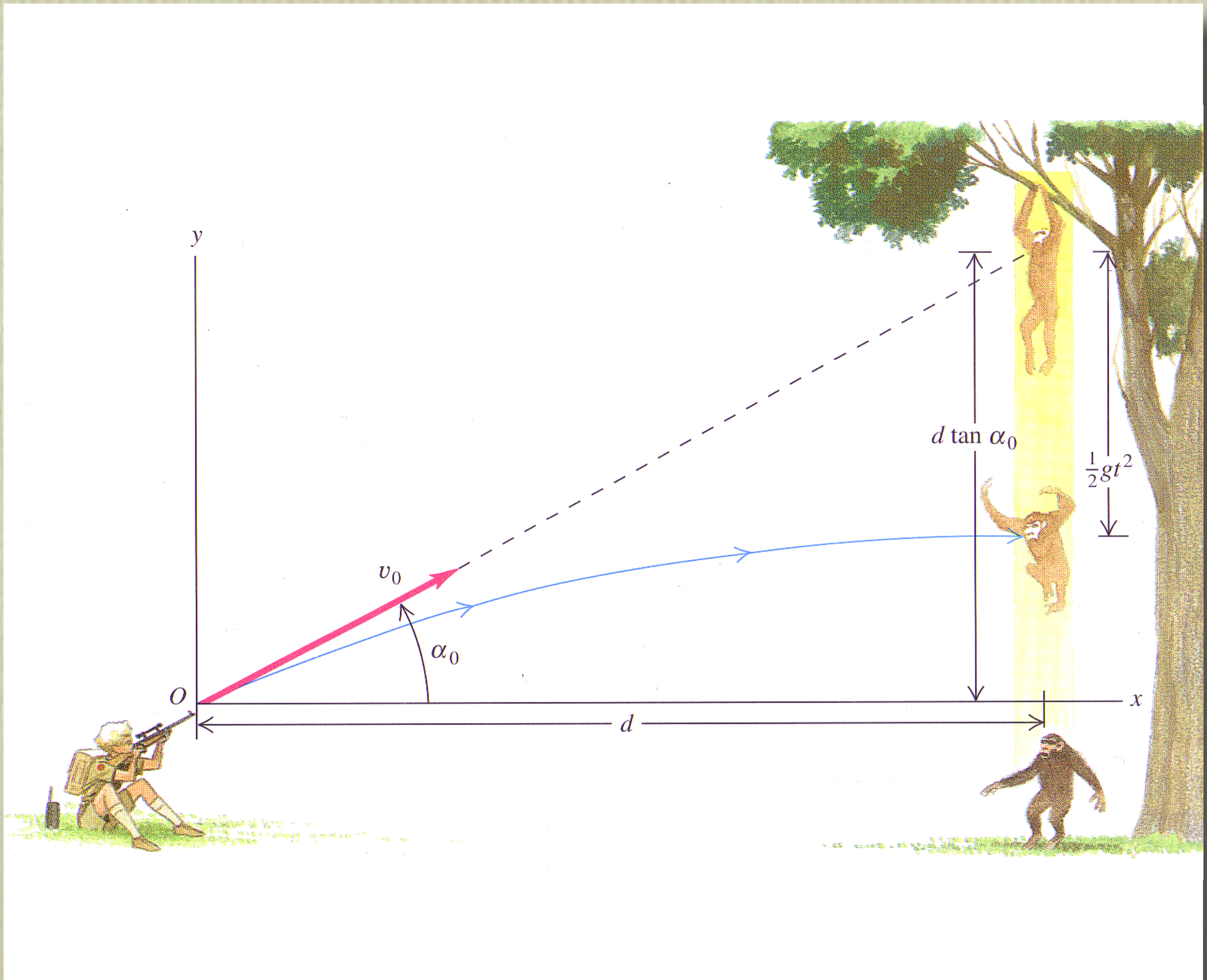
Benson (Wiley, 1991)

Another classic



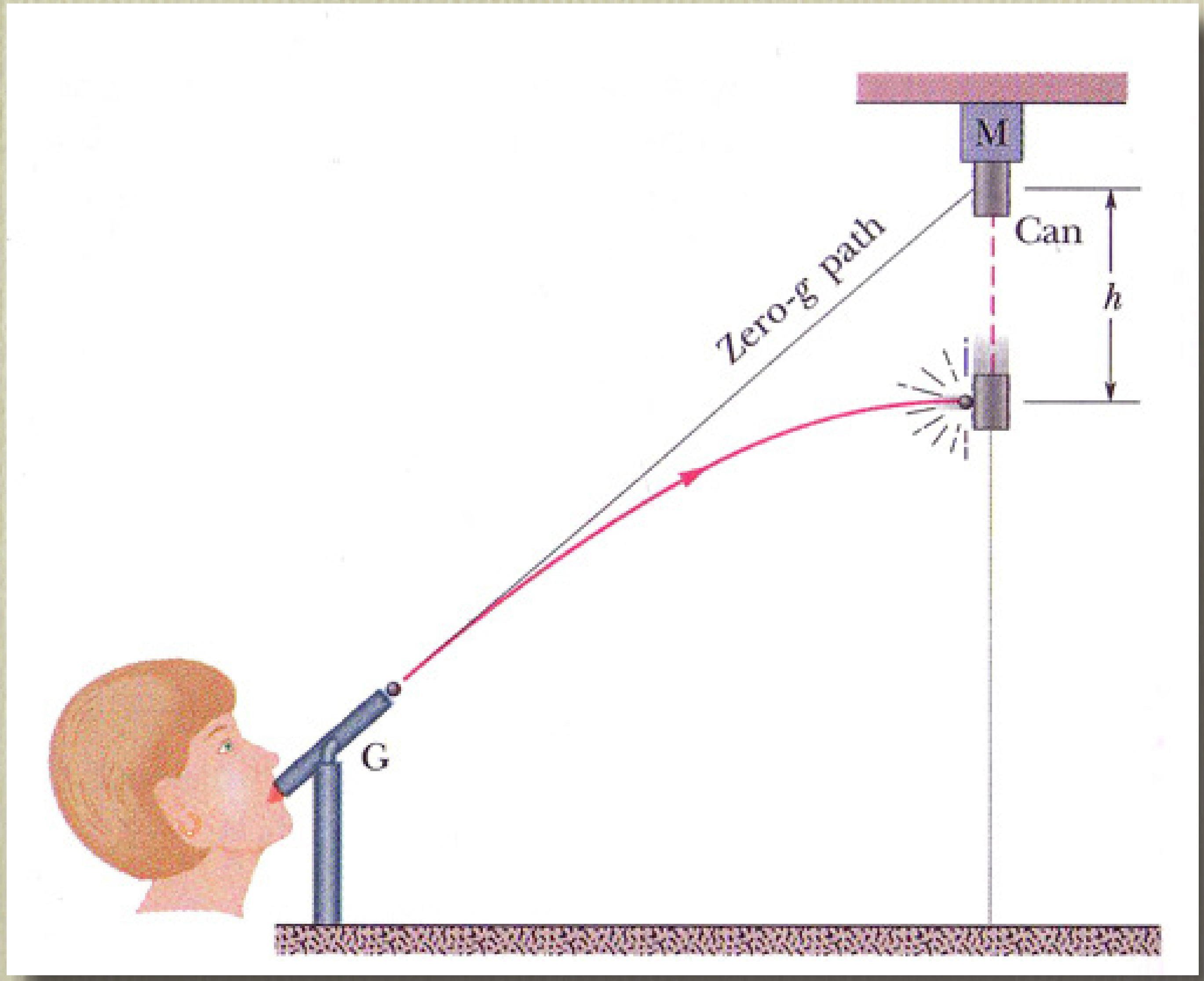
Tipler, 1st Ed. (Worth, 1971)

How not to shoot a monkey



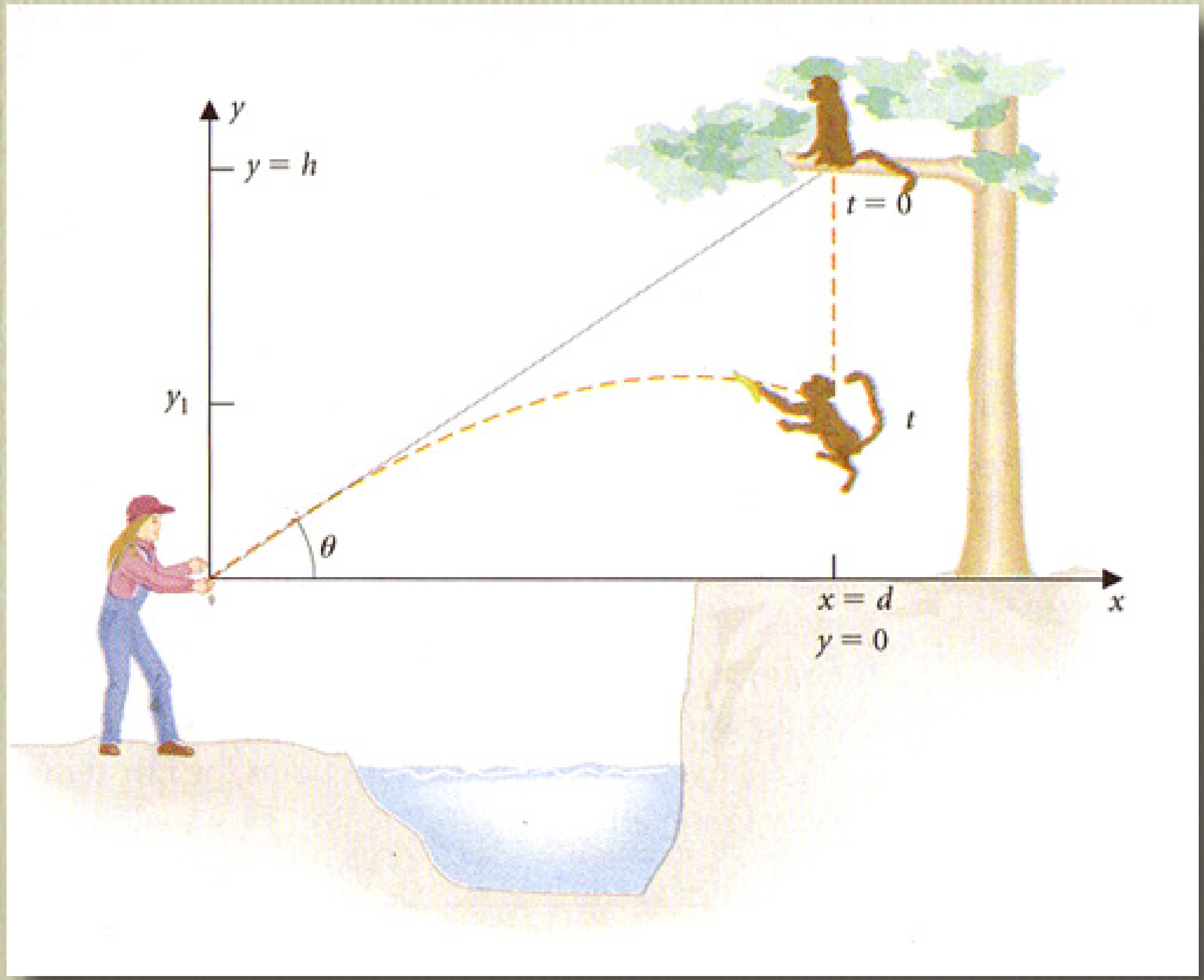
Sears and Zemansky, 10th Ed. (Addison Wesley, 2000)

How not to shoot a monkey



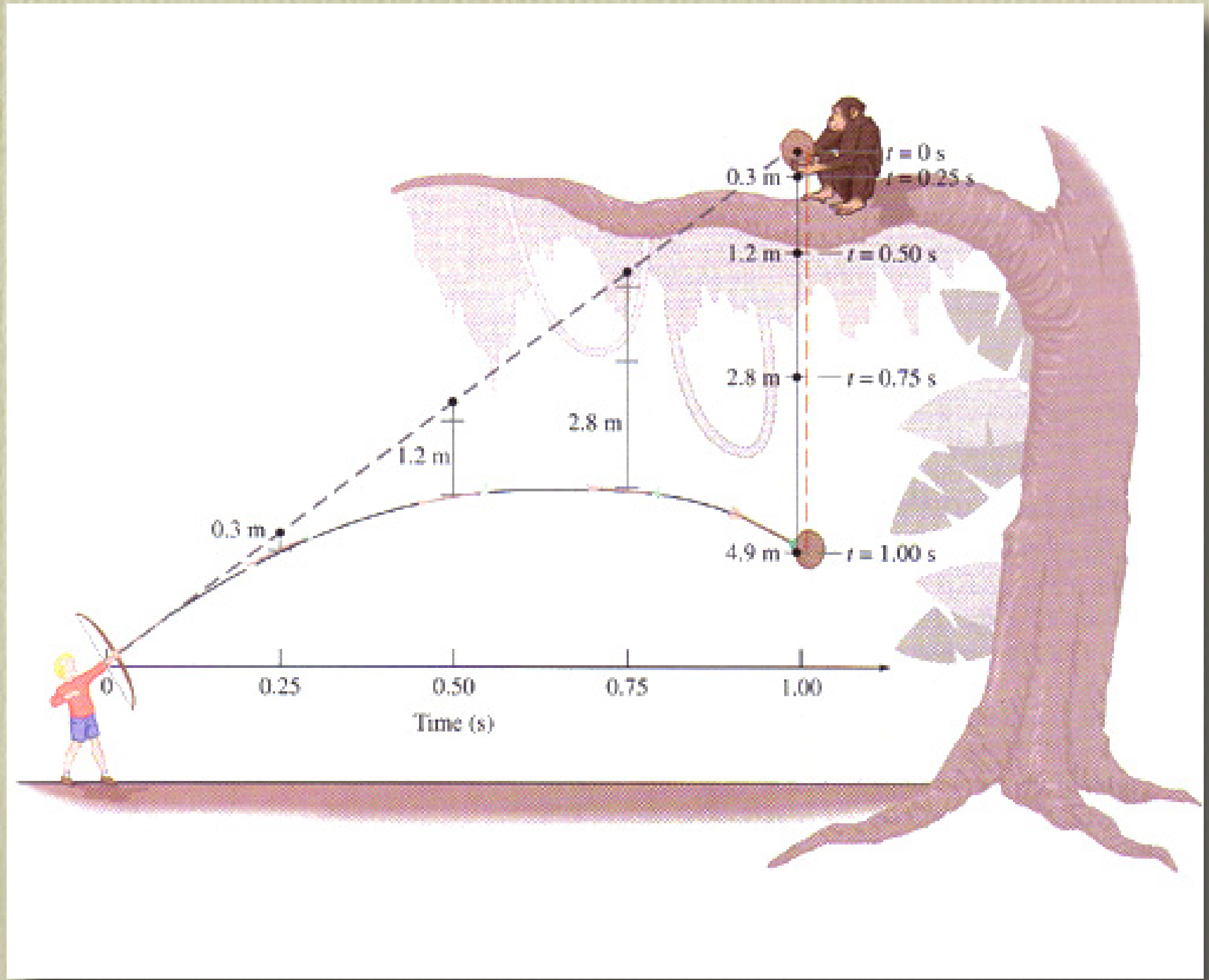
Haliday, Resnick, Walker, 5th Ed. (Wiley, 1997)

How not to shoot a monkey



Lea and Burke (Brooks/Cole, 1997)

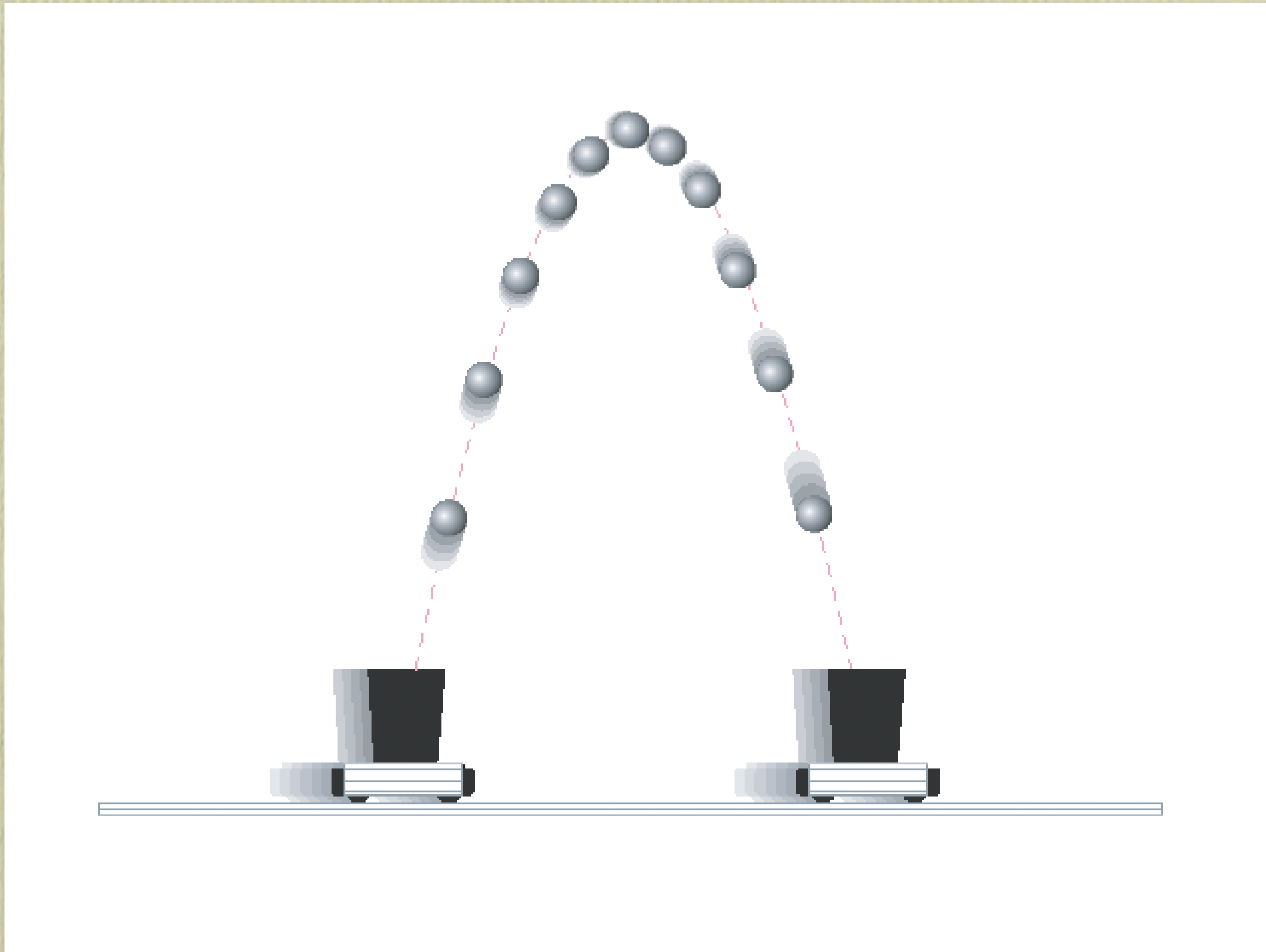
How not to shoot a monkey



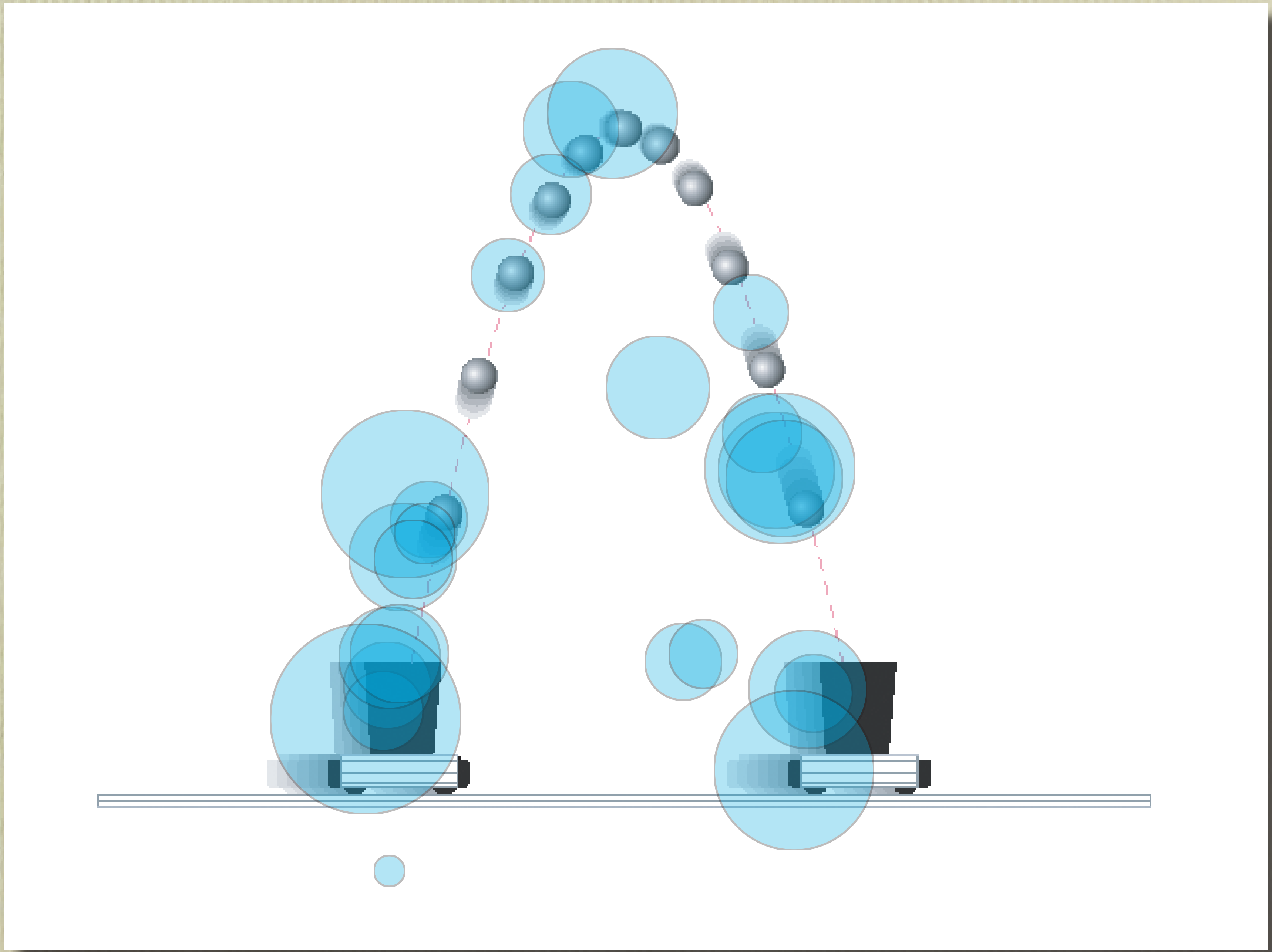
Giambattista, Richardson, Richardson (McGraw Hill, 2004)

The Clutter!

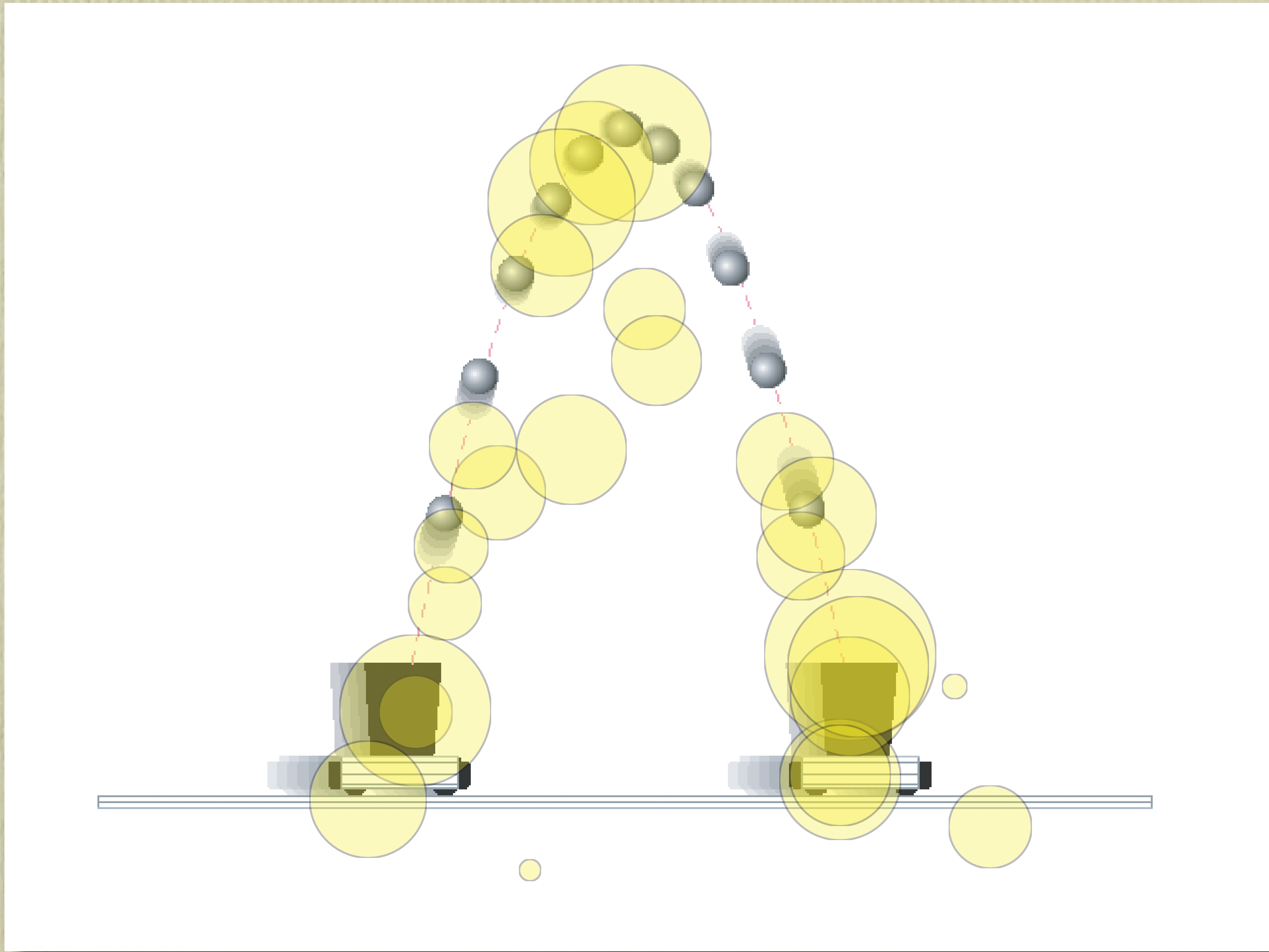
What do people look at?



Mazur (Prentice Hall, 200?)



Mazur (Prentice Hall, 200?)



Mazur (Prentice Hall, 200?)

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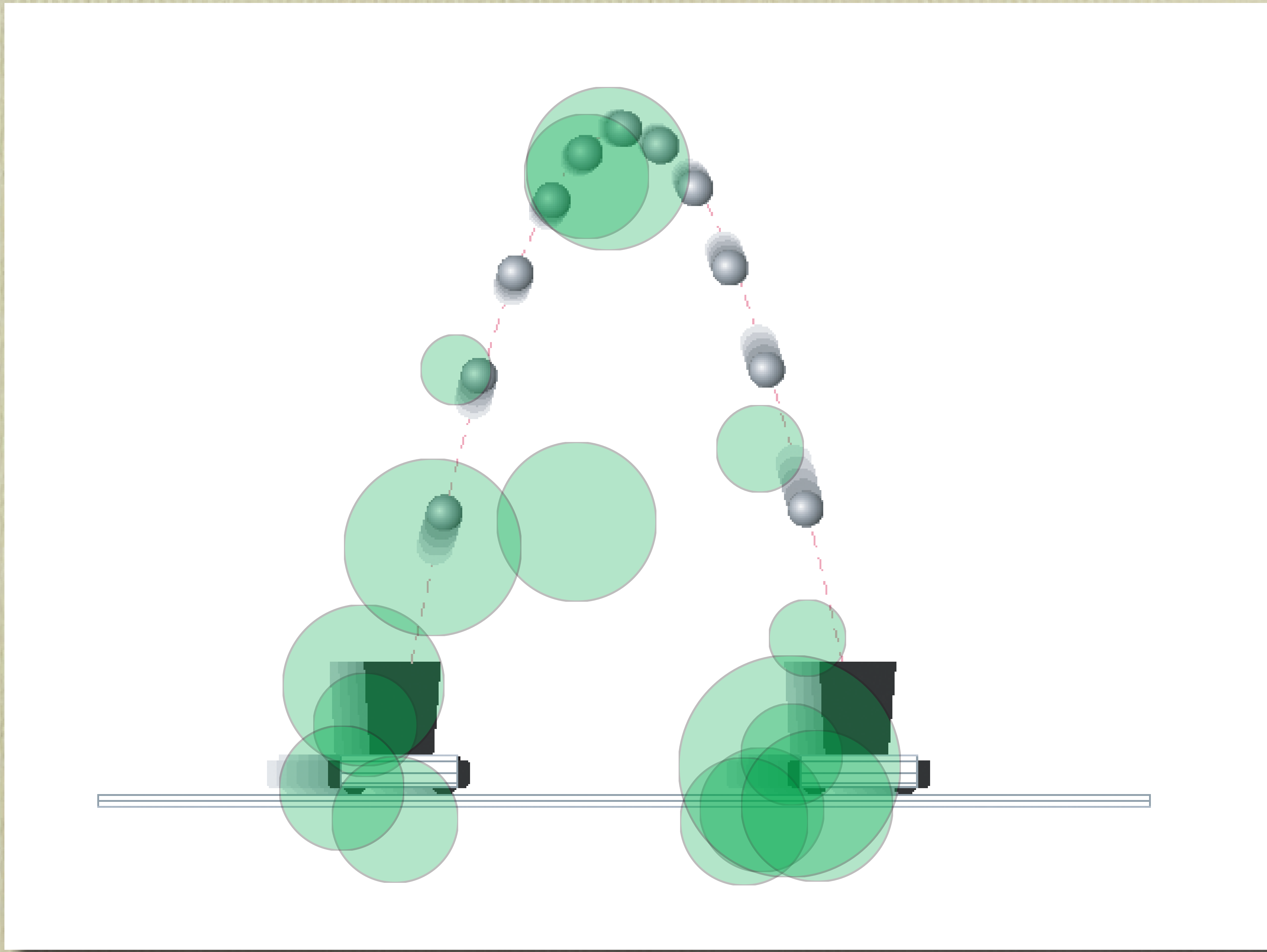

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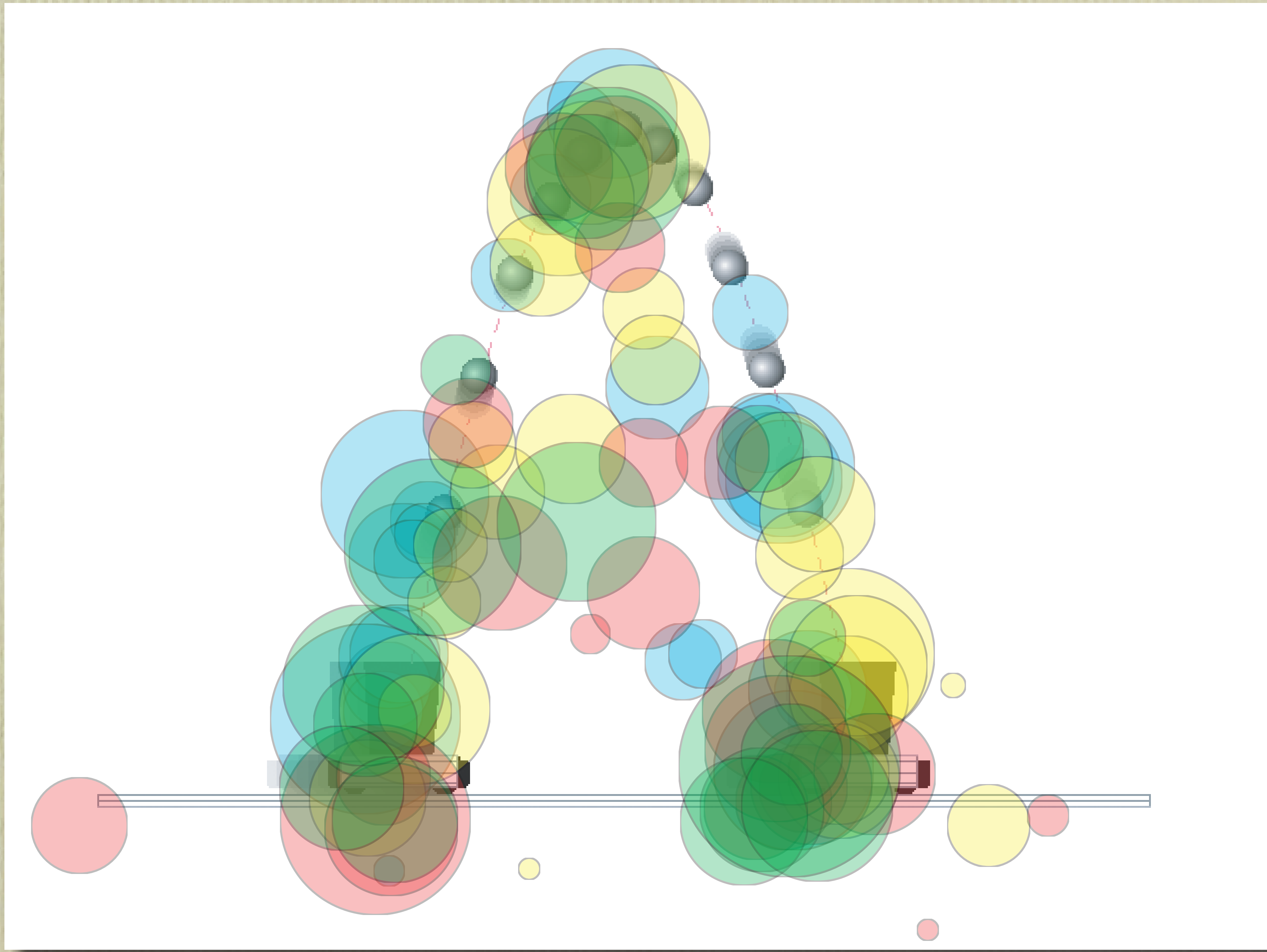
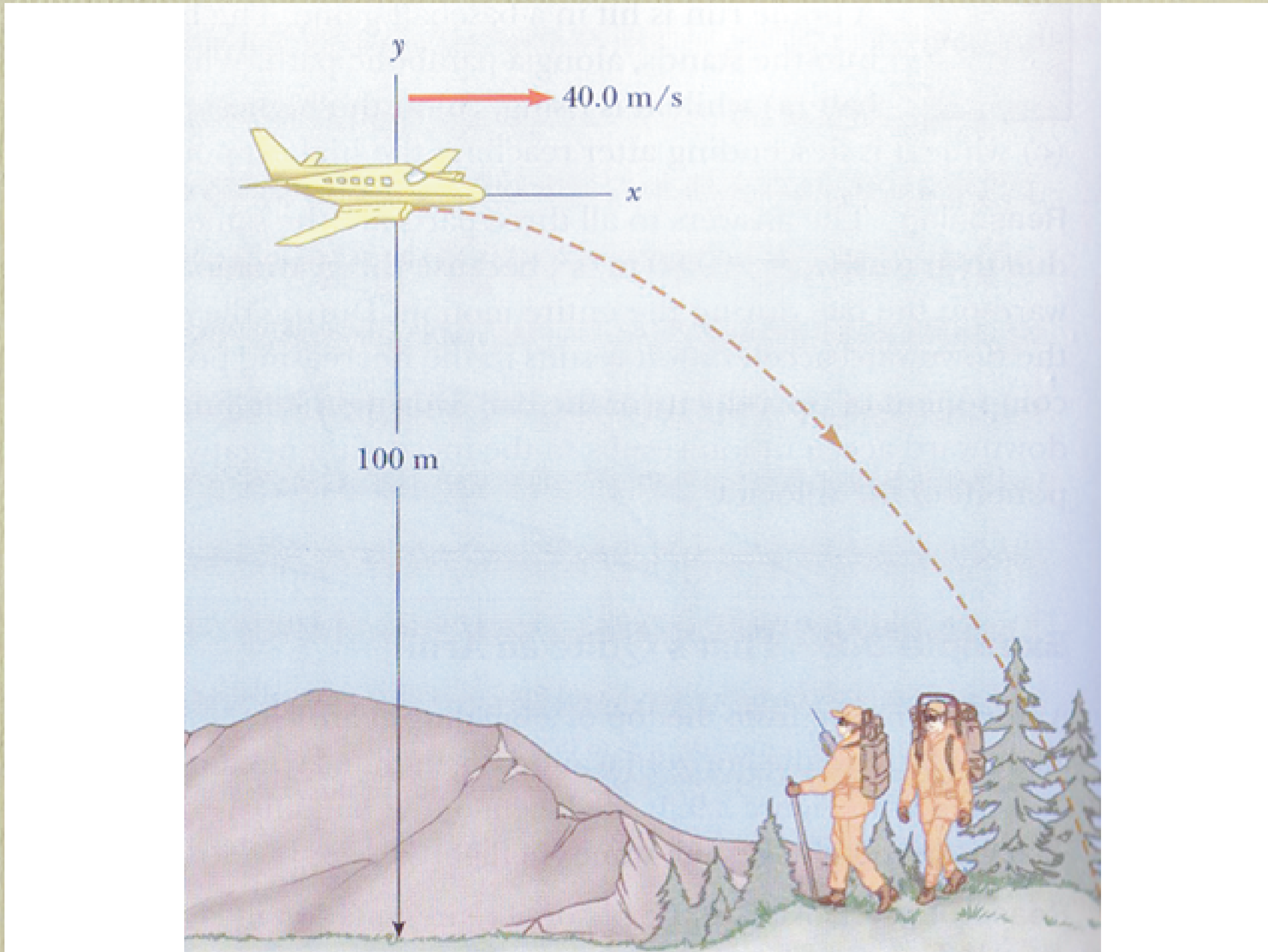


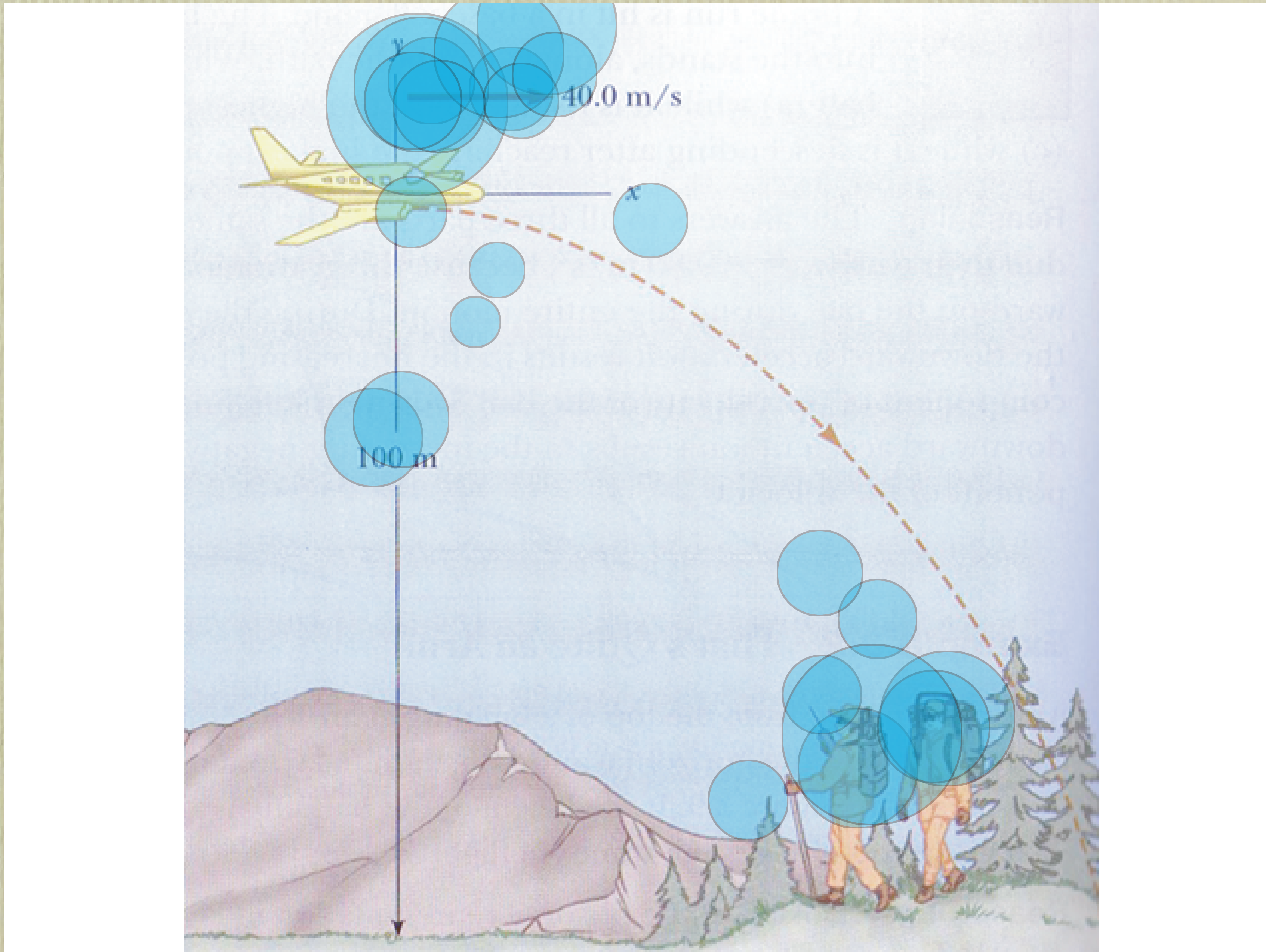
Mazur (Prentice Hall, 200?)

People look at

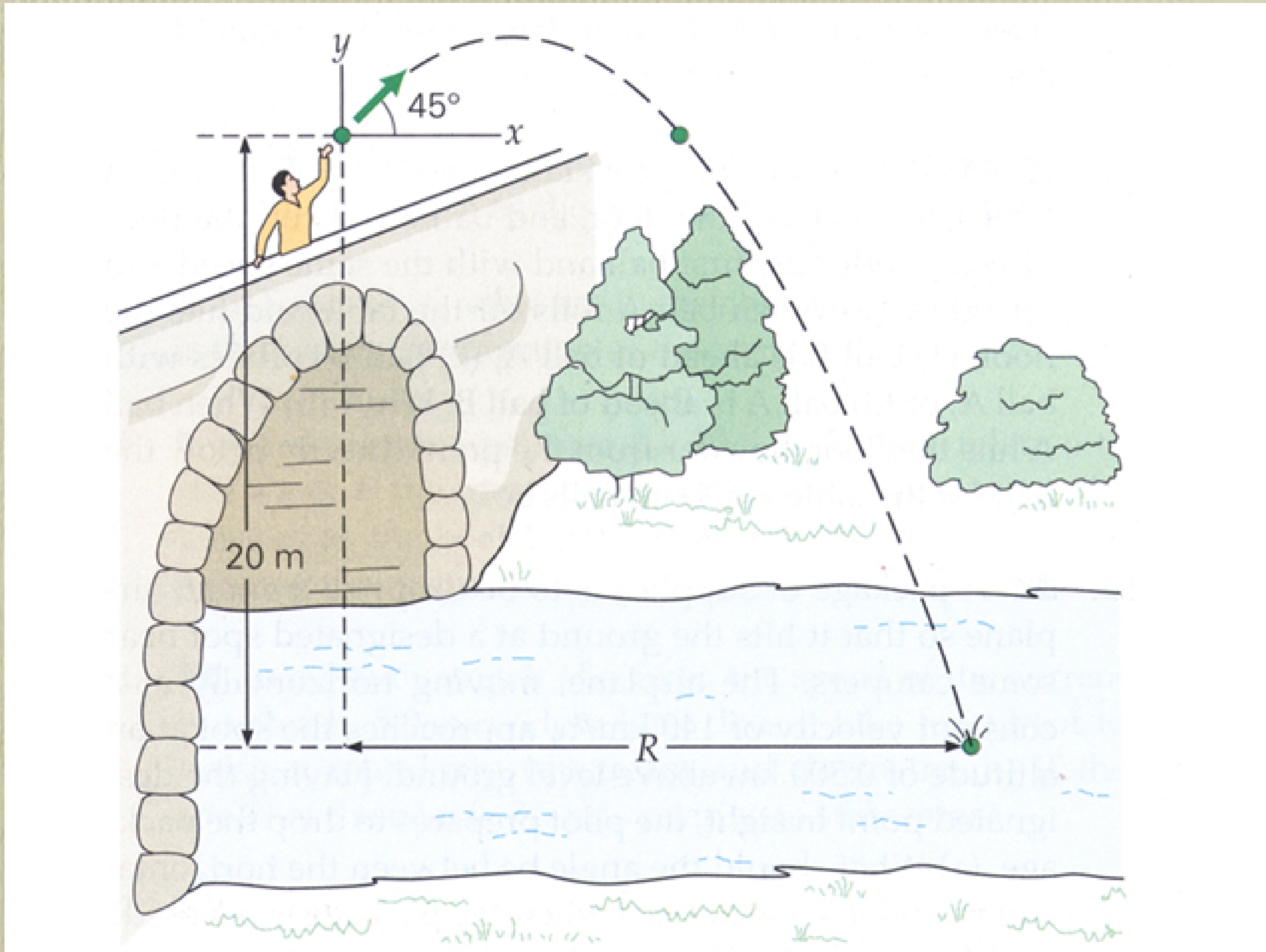
- Parabolic motion of ball
- Carts



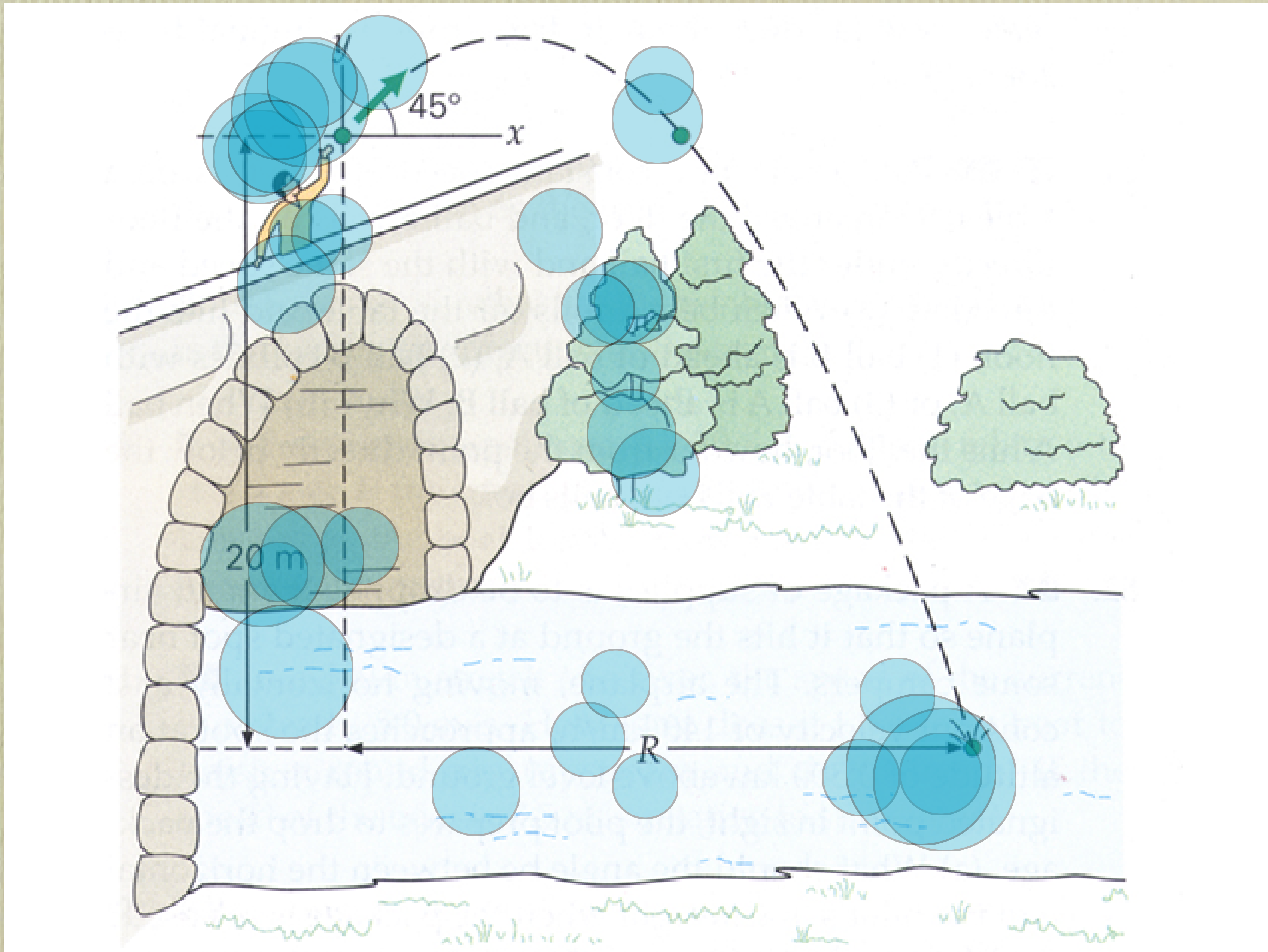
Serway and Jewett (Harcourt, 2002)



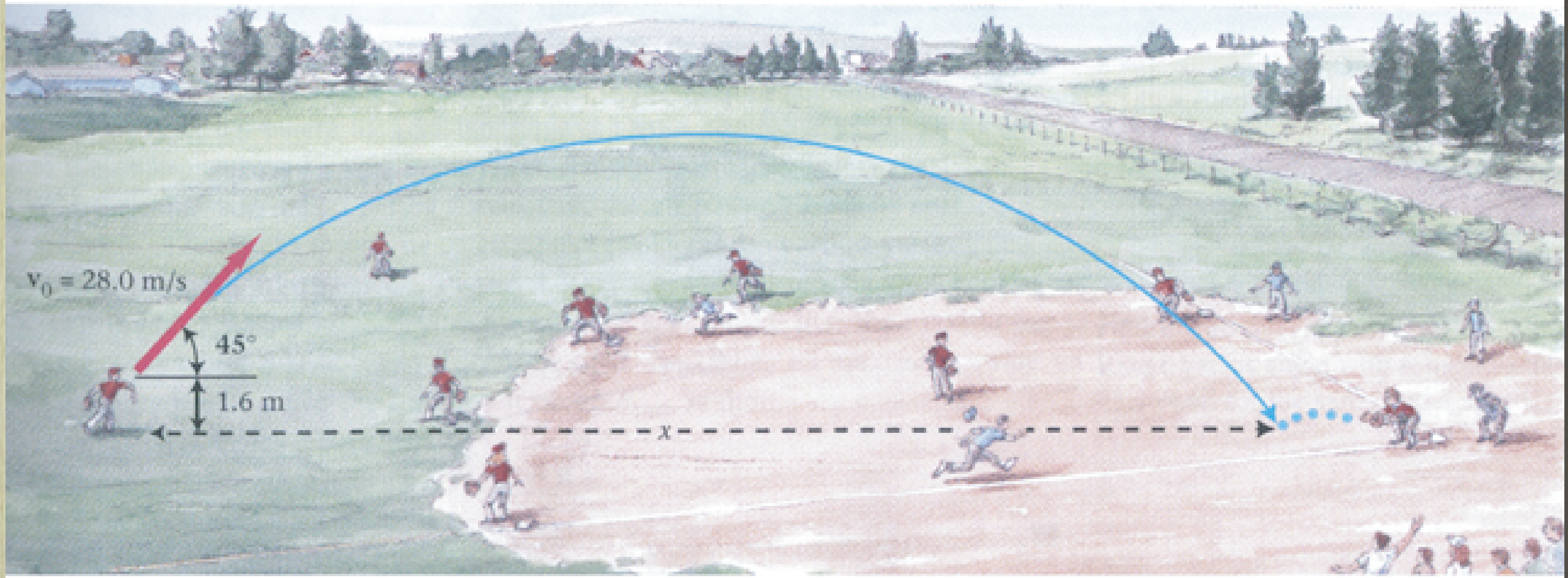
Serway and Jewett (Harcourt, 2002)



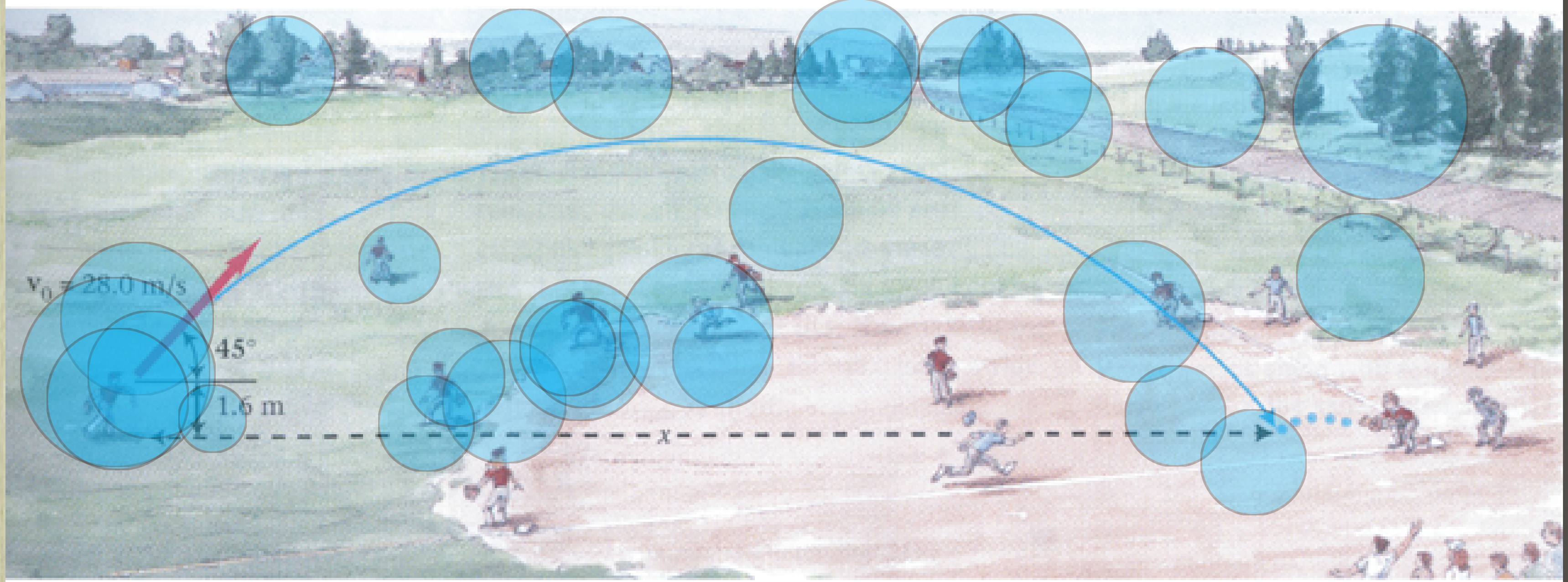
Wilson and Buffa, 5th Ed. (Prentice Hall, 2003)



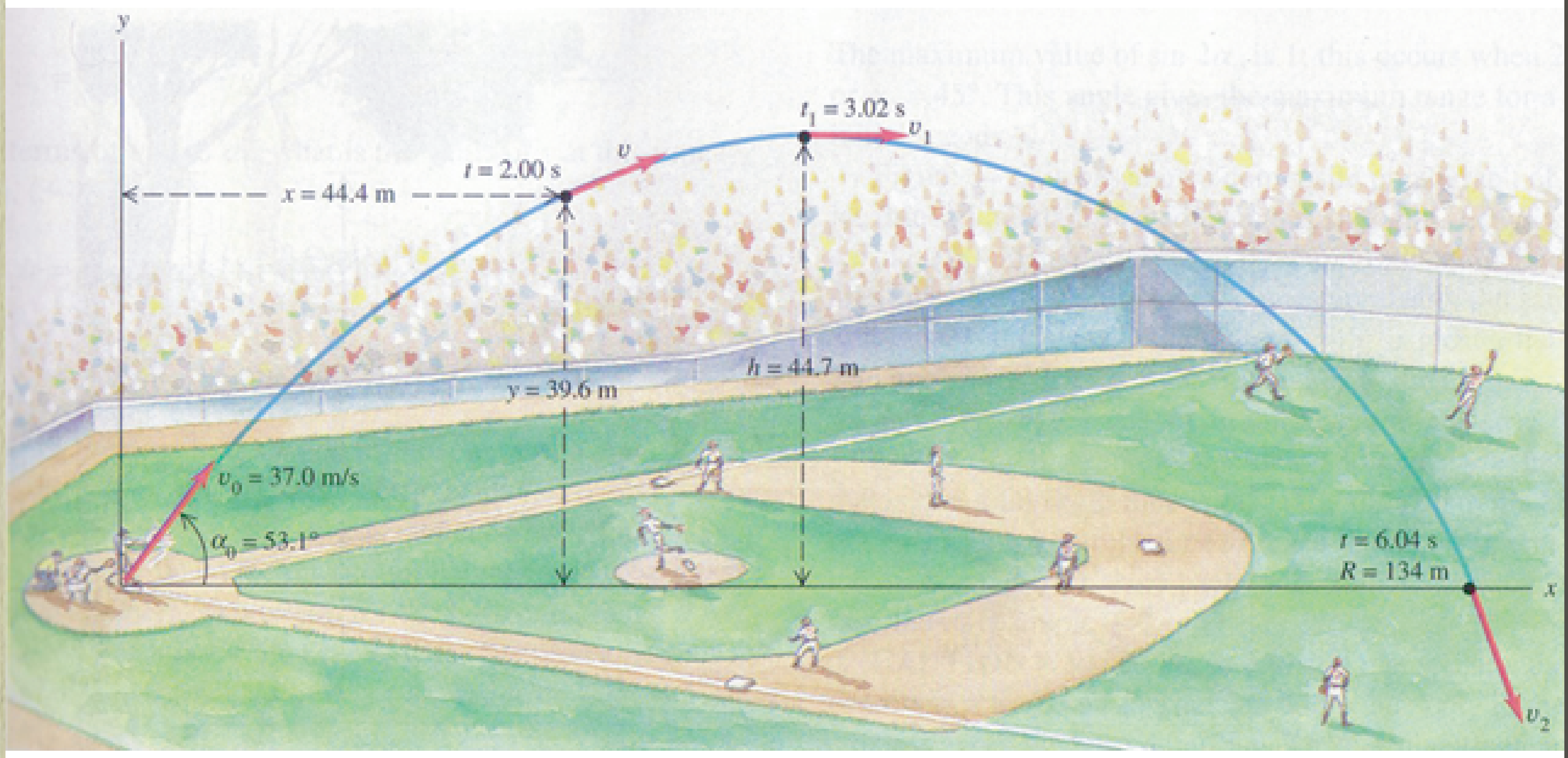
Wilson and Buffa, 5th Ed. (Prentice Hall, 2003)



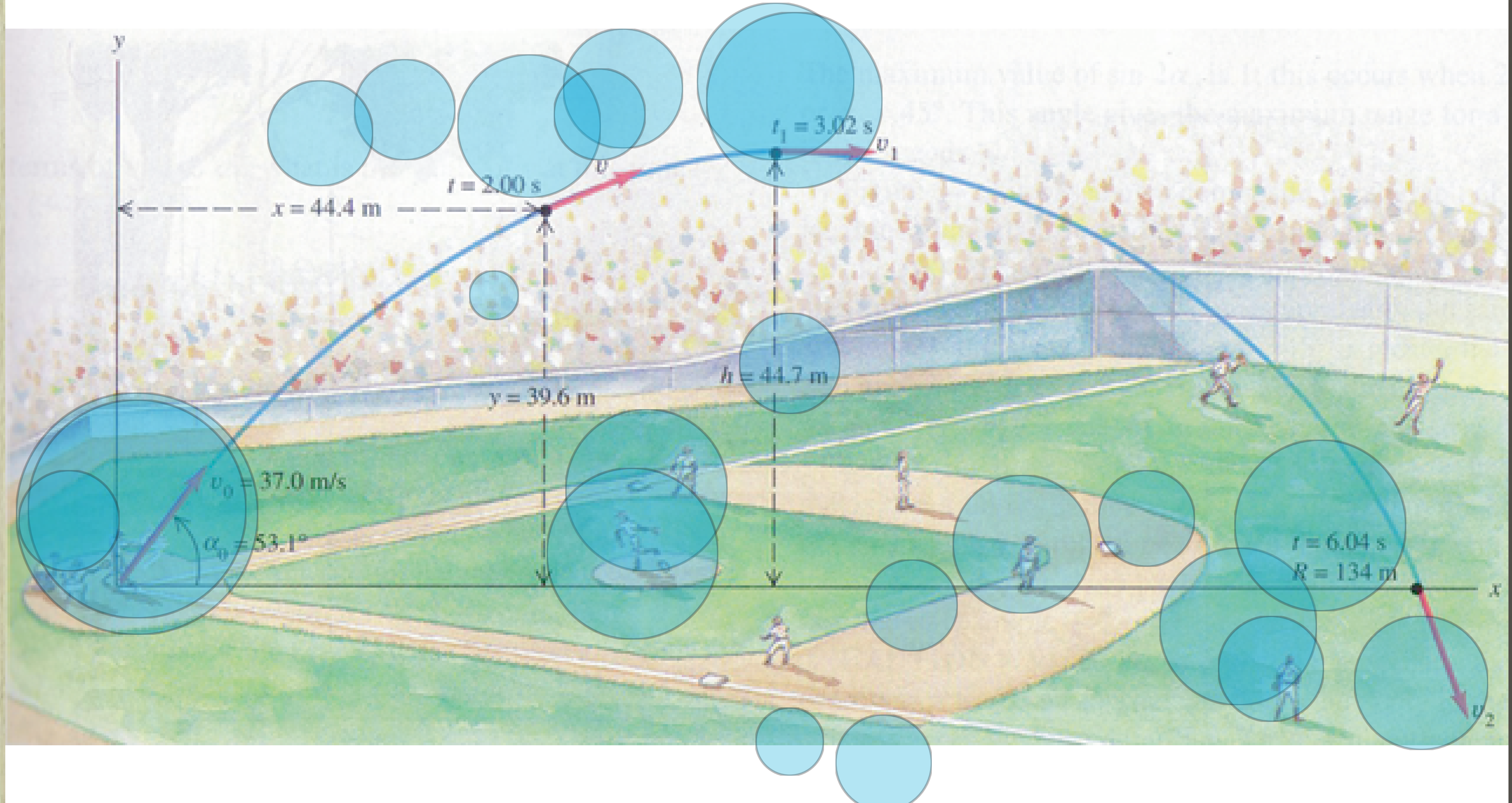
Jones and Childers, 3rd Ed. (McGraw Hill, 2001)



Jones and Childers, 3rd Ed. (McGraw Hill, 2001)



Sears and Zemansky (Addison Wesley, 2000)



Sears and Zemansky (Addison Wesley, 2000)

People look at

- People
- Text labels
- Other (distracting) elements

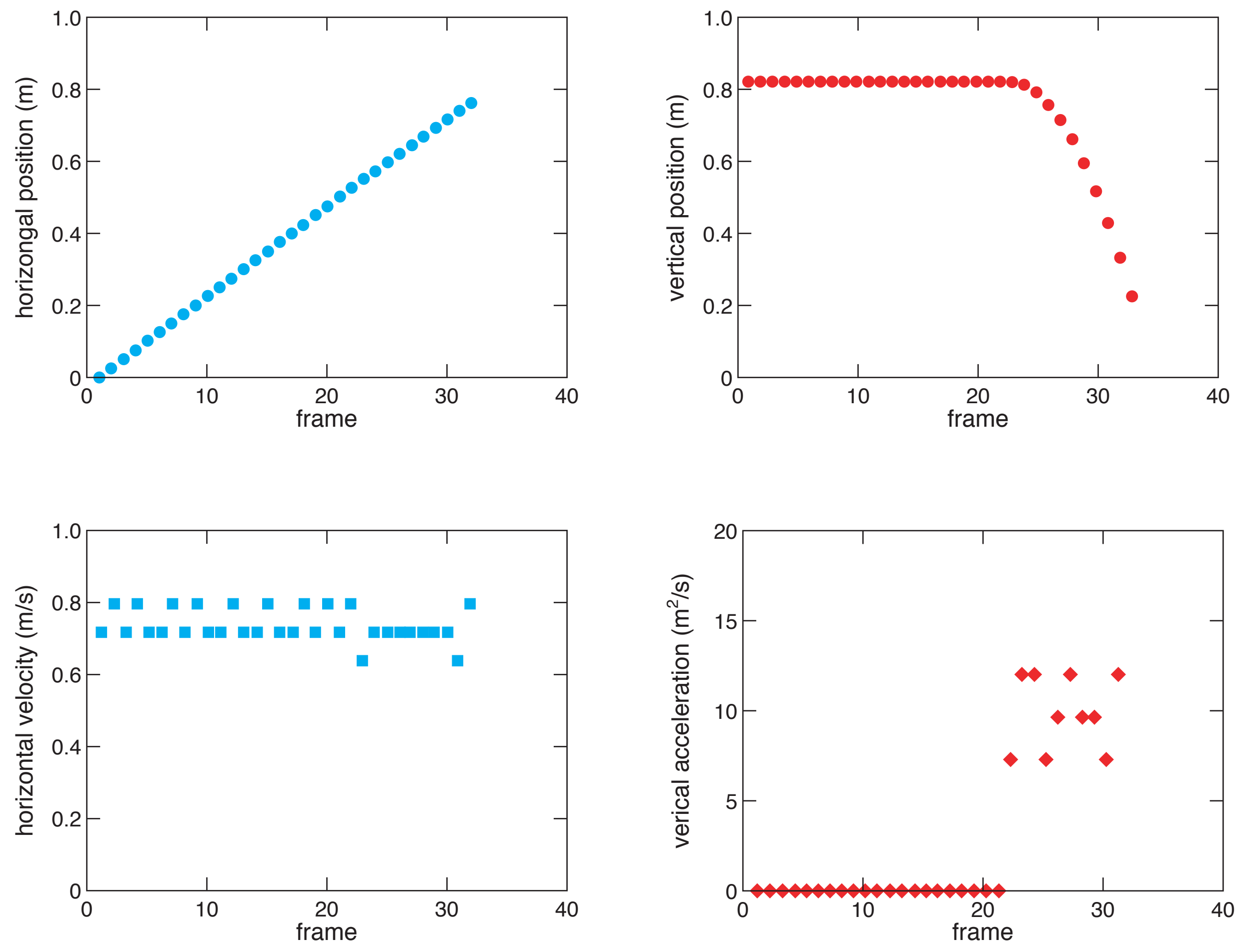
People look at

- People
- Text labels
- Other (distracting) elements

but not the parabolic motion!

How can we effectively teach parabolic motion?

Measurements



Summary

- Color and luminance processed separately
- Mental models & tasks affect what is seen
- Realism can be problematic

Good visualizations

- Reduce information to a minimum
- Take into account how the brain processes information
- Are provided in an engaging context

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